

**BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY**



THE HISTORY OF MILTON, Mass. 1640 to 1887.



THE
SITE OF REV. PETER CHAPMAN'S HOUSE



"God sifted a whole nation that He might send
choice grain over into this wilderness."
(GOV. STODOLTON'S ELECTION SERMON, 1648.)

EDITED BY
A. K. TEELE

G. LA CROIX

11 2 2 2



51024

177

177

177

TO

All Citizens of Milton

WHO REPRESENT THE EARLY FAMILIES OF THE TOWN,
AND TO THEIR DESCENDANTS EVERYWHERE,

THESE PAGES

ARE RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

—

ACTION OF THE TOWN.

VOTED, That Albert K. Teele, James M. Robbins, Charles Breck, and Edmund J. Baker be a committee for procuring the writing and publishing a History of the Town.

March 3, 1884.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

March 9, 1884.

The Committee on the Town History met at the house of James M. Robbins, at 3 o'clock, P.M. Hon. James M. Robbins was made Chairman, and Charles Breck, Secretary.

On motion of E. J. Baker it was VOTED, That the writing of the history be placed in charge of Rev. A. K. Teele.

CHARLES BRECK, Secretary.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY
GEORGE J. LA CROIX,

Assisted by

FRANK MYRICK.

ENGRAVINGS BY
J. A. J. WILCOX,
GEO. J. LA CROIX.

1

PREFACE.

IF the lapse of years makes history, the municipal life of Milton running back two and a quarter centuries, and the settlement of the precinct reaching twenty-five years farther into the past, would seem to furnish rich material for the historic pen. Had there been an early annalist to record the events of passing years, the labor of the historian would have been comparatively light. As it is, most of the occurrences and transactions of other days, with the actors therein, have passed out of the knowledge of the present; the sources from which they can be reproduced are scanty and obscure, and the imperfect information that exists must be collected from widely dispersed records.

To bring together the material thus scattered, and to collate from contemporaneous history the matter that ought to pass on to those who follow us, has been the work of the committee selected by the town.

While engaged in this work, their associate, the Hon. James M. Robbins, who was versed above others in the early history of the town, was removed by death. Before the prostration of his powers, the first nine chapters of our history, then written, were in his possession for three months, and received his careful examination and approval. He also furnished the committee with valuable notes, memoranda, and statistical information not found in his bi-centennial address; and his executors have kindly placed in our hands all Milton documents falling into their custody at his decease. But, for all this, it is fully believed that the unwritten history lost by his death far exceeds in value what he has written.

This volume covers the entire period of local history from 1634, when the first house was built south of the river, and even from the land-grants of an earlier date, to the present time. The sources from which early facts and essential information have been derived can hardly be enumerated; chief among them are the following: Town Records; State Archives; Massachusetts Historical Society; New England Historic Genealogical Society; Early files of Boston newspapers at the Boston Athenæum. We are greatly indebted to many citizens of Milton for useful suggestions and practical help. Even

non-residents and strangers have courteously responded to applications for information. Our warmest thanks are due to J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn.; E. G. Chamberlain, of Auburndale; S. D. Hunt, the first teacher of Milton High School; A. Churchill and J. R. Churchill, of Dorchester; N. F. Safford, E. L. Pierce, E. D. Wadsworth, G. K. Gannett, J. Wesley Martin, and many others not particularly named. Our honored citizen, Henry A. Whitney, has furnished, for the embellishment of the volume, wood engravings of six of the oldest houses.

The blank forms for genealogical records, left with every family four years ago, have been returned in many cases, and make up a rich collection of genealogical matter, too voluminous for our annals, but furnishing data and facts used all through these pages. The tablets are now in the hands of the binder, and will be deposited with the town archives.

In coming to the end of the work assigned them the committee cannot hope that they have always taken the wisest course in the arrangement and in the general treatment of the events and doings of more than two and a half centuries spread out before them; but they have done the best in their power. In dilating on our own times it may seem that they sometimes speak minutely of matters that are of little consequence; but these soon pass into history, and their record posterity will thank us for.

The beautiful hills of Milton, which the lapse of years does not change, and its charming natural scenery form no small part of its history, identifying our times with the days of our fathers. In the enjoyment of all this freshness of nature, so carefully preserved, and in cordial fellowship with the families and citizens around us, we have passed the brightest, happiest years of a life now verging to its close. If, in this sojourn, it has happened that by us the humblest life has been made brighter, or the burden has been lifted from the weary, or the feet of the wanderer has been restored to right paths, or the heart of the despondent has been inspired with heavenly hope, the assurance would clothe the past years with almost celestial brightness. And if, by these imperfect annals, it shall be deemed that our municipal history has been partially gathered up and preserved, and thereby a better knowledge of the past and of the present may be conveyed to coming generations, it will be the reward for years of labor.

A. K. TEELE.

CONTENTS.

[For Alphabetical Index of Names and Topics, see end of the volume.]

CHAPTER I.

	PAGE
Aboriginal Inhabitants. — Numerical Strength. — Final Head-quarters of the Tribe. — Pestilence among the Indians. — Visit of the Pilgrims to Milton. — The Unexplored Wilderness. — Massachusetts. — Home of the Tribe — Deed of Kitchamakin. — Labors for the Indians. — Rev. John Eliot. — Removal of the Indians	1-10

CHAPTER II.

Precinct Inhabitants. — Ancient Plan. — Location of Grants. — Ministerial Lands. — Allotment of the Sixth Division. — Parallel Lines. — Biographic Notices	11-30
--	-------

CHAPTER III.

Incorporation, Name, Boundaries. — Early Settlers. — Petition for Incorporation. — Signification of Unquity-Quisset. — Name of Milton. — Birthplace of Robert Tucker. — Milton Boundaries. — Blue Hill Lands. — Milton's Petition. — Braintree's Remonstrance. — Division of Blue Hill Lands. — First Accession, 1812. — Petition of Parties to be set off. — Second Accession, 1754. — Change of Boundary on the East. — Act of the Legislature. — Present Area of Milton . . .	31-48
--	-------

CHAPTER IV.

Topographic. — Surface. — Soil. — Crops. — Climate. — Weather Table. — Blue Hill River. — Pine-Tree Brook. — Balster's Brook. — Gulliver's Brook, or Uncaty Brook. — Gooch's Pond. — Asa's Pond. — Pierce's Pond. — Hemmenway Pond. — Houghton's Pond, or Hoosie-Whisick. — Geological and Mineralogical. — State Collection of Minerals. — Diluvian Furrows. — Boulders. — Bed of Red Porphyry. — The Blue Hills. — Great Blue Hill. — Observatory. — Tower. — Massachusetts Trigonometrical Survey. — U.S. Coast Survey. — Meteorological Observatory. — The Indian. — Forestry Lands. — The Outlook. — Table of Altitudes. — Latitude and Longitude. — Maps. — Owners and Occupants of Houses	49-101
--	--------

CHAPTER V.

Milton Hill. — New Inhabitants. — Governor Jonathan Belcher. — Rowe Family. — William Foye. — Samuel Littlefield. — Notable Events. — Badcock Family. — Benjamin Pratt. — Glover Farm. — Swift Estate. — John Gill. — Joseph Belcher. — Miller Family. — Col. Joseph Gooch. — Redman Estate. — Daniel Briggs. — Holbrook House. — Governor Thomas Hutchinson. — Hutchinson House. — Milton Hill Poem. — Other Milton Estates. — Estates on Adams Street. — Daniel Vose. — Comparison	102-151
--	---------

CHAPTER VI.

Old Houses, Cellars, and Landmarks. — First House. — East Milton. — Canton Avenue and Vicinity. — Pound. — Powder-house. — Poor-house Lot. — Provision for the Poor. — Pine-Tree Brook. — Balster's Brook. — Ancient Houses. — Mingo Hill. — Harland Street. — Atherton Tavern. — Billings' Tavern. — Brush Hill. — Scott's Woods. — White's and Wild's Tavern. — Clark's Tavern. — New State. — Gun Hill Street. — Algerine Corner 152-187

CHAPTER VII.

Highways and By-ways. — Road over Milton Hill, 1654. — A Part of Canton Avenue, 1660. — Churchill's Lane, 1661. — First Meeting-house. — Pleasant Street, 1669. — Road from Mattapan to Brook, 1670-3. — Foot-path, County Highway to Meeting-house, 1672. — Vose's Lane, 1673. — Foot-path, Brush Hill to Meeting-house, 1674. — Brush Hill Road, 1676-7. — Road from Pine Trees to Meeting-house, 1680. — Road from Pine Trees to Dorchester Line, 1681. — Change in Location of Brook Road, 1694. — Rev. Peter Thacher's Cellar. — Foot-path from New Stute to Meeting-house, 1696. — Brush Hill Road widened, 1706. — Road from Ox-pen to Mattapan Bridge, 1712. — Road over Blue Hill Land, 1713. — White's Lane, 1714. — Robbins Street, 1722. — Road over Blue Hill Land from Stoughton to S. Tucker's, 1734. — Road around Wigwam Hill, 1764. — Brush Hill Turnpike. — Blue Hill Turnpike, or Randolph Turnpike. — Atherton Street. — Railroads. — Repairs of Highways. — Change of Plan. — Superintendent of Highways. — Commissioners of Highways. — Results 188-211

CHAPTER VIII.

Tax-Lists and Town Officers. — First Recorded Tax-List. — A.D. 1700. — A.D. 1750. — A.D. 1800. — More Recent Statements. — Selectmen, 1668-1887. — Town Clerks, 1662-1887. — Town Treasurers, 1704-5-1887. — Collectors, 1766-1887. — Moderators, 1706-1887. — School Committee, 1827-1887. — Senators. — Representatives, 1666-1887. — Census 212-235

CHAPTER IX.

Ministers of Milton. — Rev. Joseph Emerson. — Rev. Mr. Wiswall. — Rev. Mr. Bouse. — Rev. Thomas Mighill. — Rev. Samuel Man. — Origin of the Thachers. — Rev. Peter Thacher. — Thacher's Day. — End of his Long Ministry. — Funeral. — Works. — Taylor Family. — Rev. John Taylor. — Rev. Nathaniel Robbins. — Rev. Joseph McKean. — Rev. Samuel Gile. — Controversies. — New Meeting-house. — Death of Dr. Gile. — Rev. Benjamin Huntoon. — Rev. Joseph Angier. — Rev. John H. Morison. — Rev. Francis T. Washburne. — Rev. Frederick Frothingham. — Rev. Roderick Stebbins. — First Evangelical Church. — Rev. Samuel Cozzens. — Rev. Albert K. Teele. — Rev. Calvin G. Hill. — Stone Church. — Second Evangelical Church. — Lower Mills Baptist Church. — Retrospect 236-273

CHAPTER X.

Organization of Church, Meeting-houses, and various Town Affairs. — Church Organization. — Covenant. — Minister's House. — Second Meeting-house. — Third Meeting-house. — Fourth Meeting-house. — Other Town Buildings. — Old Town-House. — New Town-Hall.

	PAGE
— Milton Social Library. — Ladies' Circulating Library. — Agricultural Library. — Public Library. — Social and Benevolent Society. — Missionary Society. — Society of Christian Endeavor. — Literary Societies. — Interesting Public Occasions. — Corporate Seal of Milton. — "Milton News." — Post-Offices. — Bank. — Horse-thief Society. — Fire Department. — Town Property. — Various Town Votes	274-316

CHAPTER XI.

Schools. — Glimpses of Earliest Schools. — School-houses. — School Districts. — Some of the Teachers. — Era of Private Schools. — Madame Cranch's School. — Peggy How's School. — Jesse Pierce's School. — Gideon F. Thayer's School. — Annette Miller's School. — Milton Academy. — Reestablishment of the Academy. — Public Schools in 1800. — New Districts. — Prudential Committee abolished. — Pleasant-street School. — Fairmount School. — High School. — New High-School Building. — List of Milton Teachers. — Milton Graduates of Harvard and other Colleges	317-356
--	---------

CHAPTER XII.

Industries of Milton. — Neponset River. — Tides. — Fish. — Bridges. — Navigation. — Grain Business. — Lumber Business. — Coal Business. — First Grist Mill. — First Powder Mill. — First Paper Mill. — First Chocolate Mill. — First Slitting Mill. — First Violoncello. — First Pianoforte. — First Artificial Spring-Leg. — First Railroad. — First Railroad Car. — Ship-building. — Tanneries. — Bakeries. — Ice. — Floriculture. — Granite Business. — Prominent Early Manufactures	357-401
---	---------

CHAPTER XIII.

Military Record. — King Philip's War. — French and Indian Wars. — War of the Revolution. — Suffolk Resolves. — Shays' Rebellion. — War of 1812. — The Great Civil War. — List of Milton's Quota	402-465
---	---------

CHAPTER XIV.

Milton Cemetery. — Enlargements. — Patriot Soldiers' Honored Graves. — Lots under Perpetual Care. — Benefactors of Milton Cemetery. — Record of Ancient Inscriptions	466-498
--	---------

CHAPTER XV.

Transactions of the Town relating to Small Pox. — John Mark Gourgas. — Inoculation. — Vaccination. — Experiments in 1809	499-508
--	---------

CHAPTER XVI.

Milton Lawyers and Physicians	509-534
---	---------

CHAPTER XVII.

Noted Men and Women, and Early Families	535-591
---	---------

CHAPTER XVIII.

Flowers of Milton. — List of Trees and Plants growing naturally in Milton. — Trees of Milton. — Birds of Milton	592-627
---	---------

APPENDIX A.

Massachusetts. — Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull's Letter to Dr. E. E. Hale.
 — Arrow-Head Hill. — Josiah Cotton. — Cotton's Vocabulary. —
 Dr. Trumbull's Letter of March 6, 1885. — Dr. Trumbull's Letter
 of May 12, 1887 631-640

APPENDIX B.

Rev. Peter Thacher's Journal 641-657

APPENDIX C.

Rev. Peter Thacher's Watch 658-659

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

TITLE-PAGE.	PAGE
MAP OF PARALLEL LINES	Facing 16
MAP OF THE BLUE HILLS	" 72
MAP OF MILTON	" 100
SEA VIEW FROM MILTON HILL	102
<u>INLAND VIEW FROM CHURCHILL HOUSE</u>	103
GOVERNOR BELCHER	Facing 110
FOYE AND GLOVER HOUSES	" 116
CHURCHILL HOUSE	" 130
HOLBROOK HOUSE	" 132
HUTCHINSON HOUSE	" 136
GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON	" 140
WADSWORTH HOUSE	152
JOSEPH VOSE RESIDENCE	158
WHITNEY HOUSE	Facing 172
ROBBINS HOUSE	173
TUCKER HOUSE	175
HOUGHTON HOUSE AND POND	Facing 180
SITE OF FIRST CHURCH	193
SITE OF PETER THACHER HOUSE	199
HISTORICAL MAP	Facing 210
REV. SAMUEL GILE	" 266
MILTON CHURCHES	277
JESSE PIERCE	Facing 325
MILTON ACADEMIES	" 338
HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING	349
PAUL'S BRIDGE	362
MILTON CHOCOLATE WORKS	Facing 372
FIRST RAILROAD CAR IN AMERICA	382
SHEER-POLE	390
CARTING PILLARS TO BOSTON	393
DANIEL VOSE	398

	PAGE
TAIL-PIECE	401
SUFFOLK RESOLVES HOUSE	Facing 424
VOSE COAT-OF-ARMS	439
COL. JOSIAH H. VOSE	Facing 441
LIEUT. J. H. V. FIELD	" 446
LIEUT. H. FROTHINGHAM WOLCOTT	" 454
MAP OF MILTON CEMETERY	Facing 466
POND IN MILTON CEMETERY	475
LIEUT.-GOV. E. H. ROBBINS	Facing 513
DR. HOLBROOK	" 527
DR. HOLMUS	" 533
JOHN LILLIE	" 545
JAMES M. ROBBINS	" 547
JOHN RUGGLES	" 576
TUCKER GENEALOGICAL TREE	581
MILTON FLOWERS	Facing 592
THE OLDEST ELM	618
LARGEST TREE-TRUNK	620
BIRDS	622
QUAIL'S NEST	627

HISTORY OF MILTON.

CHAPTER I.

ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS.

IN the early part of the seventeenth century a distinct race inhabited these shores, and claimed this territory as their home. Though by nature rude and barbarous, and of a low type of humanity, they possessed many noble qualities; and, when fairly dealt with and kindly treated, they often became the firm friends of the stranger who invaded their domain. Possessing tall and well-developed bodies, and a grave and dignified air, they impressed the early inhabitants as the true "sons of the forest."

Gosnold, in his letter to his father, says: "The natives when first seen were observed to be of tall stature, comely proportioned, strong, active, and, as it would seem, very healthful."

Capt. John Smith describes the country of the Massachusetts as the paradise of those parts: "The sea-coast, as you pass, shows you all along large cornfields and great troops of well-proportioned people."

NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

Various and conflicting estimates have been made of the native population of New England before the pestilence reduced their numbers. A probable computation places the number at not far from fifty thousand.¹ These all belonged to that family to which the French gave the name of Algonquin.

The Massachusetts tribe, dwelling along the Massachusetts bay, in the days of its pride, is said to have been a numerous and powerful nation, many rating it as high as thirty thousand; but this computation is wholly unauthorized.

¹ Palfrey.

The probable range of the Neponset tribe, the remnant or successor of the Massachusetts, was between the Blue Hills and Boston Bay. The hills of Milton and Dorchester, and the wide, open plain south of the Neponset in Quincy, now commonly known as "The Farms," but early called the "Massachusetts Fields," were the gathering place, the mustering ground, the "Isthmean Field" of the tribe.

FINAL HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE TRIBE.

A savin-covered knoll on the south-east side of the road from Quincy to Squantum, near the marsh, which is named in the earliest deeds of that section "Massachusetts Hummock," and is often called "Sachem's Knoll," is the place where Chickatabut had his wigwam in the latter years of the tribe, after its glory had departed. The head-quarters of his predecessor, Nanepashemet, was supposed to have been on the south side of the river, near the head of tide-water, most likely on that bold outlook, Milton Hill.¹

PESTILENCE AMONG THE INDIANS.

Richard Vines, who passed the winter of 1616-17 in camp on the river Saco, was the first to discover and report the ravages of the plague, which swept from the Penobscot river to Narragansett bay. He says: "The country was in a manner left void of inhabitants."

Dermer, who touched at Plymouth in 1620, noticed the track of the recent pestilence: "I passed along the coast, where I found some ancient plantations, not long since populous, now utterly void."

Gookin, reliable Indian authority, who wrote in 1674, placing the visitation in 1613 and 1614, says (Mass. Hist. Coll., I., 148): "I have discoursed with some old Indians that were then youths, who say that the bodies all over were exceedingly yellow (describing it by a yellow garment they showed me),

¹ In 1384 a very ancient map of Boston and its environs was discovered in the British Museum, a transcript of which may be seen in the Boston Public Library. The references on the margin are in the writing of Governor Winthrop, and the conclusion is that the map is his production. It bears no date, but the date is fixed in the following manner. Reference D. points to the Windmill, which was not erected prior to 1632. The town of Agawam appears on the map; this was changed to Ipswich in 1634. It follows that the map falls within these dates.

On this ancient map our river is called Naponsett, while on many of the old maps after the incorporation of Milton, and before the present century, it is called "*Milton River*," and, in a French map of 1780, "*Rivière de Milton*."

The section on the south side of the river, including Squantum and the territory west, is dotted with wigwams, over which is written "*Indians*."

both before they died and afterwards." This would indicate "Yellow fever,"—an idea, however, disallowed by the medical fraternity. Most likely it was that scourge of the Indian, and also of the white man in later years, the small-pox. Whatever the nature of the disease, the result with the Massachusetts Indians was most disastrous and disheartening. Their sachem, Nanepashemet, had been killed, their families were broken up, and their numbers were greatly reduced.

Gloom and depression settled down upon these once bold and fearless spirits. It was an auspicious time for the arrival of the Pilgrims to these shores. Our fathers found them, for the most part, inoffensive, peaceable, and open to the good influence of kindness and fellow-feeling; and all through the fierce and bloody wars with their race, in subsequent years, these Indians remained loyal and true.

VISIT OF THE PLYMOUTH PILGRIMS TO MILTON.

Before the expiration of a year after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth they determined upon a visit to the "Massachusetts." "For these ends the governors chose ten men, fit for the purpose, and sent Tisquantum, and two other salvages, to bring us to speech with the people, and interpret for us."

Captain Standish was in command, and Winslow, who was one of the company, has left a minute and interesting narrative of the visit, which furnishes the facts in this statement.¹

They left Plymouth at midnight, the tide then serving, Sept. 18, 1621, expecting to be there betimes the next morning. But it proved to be twenty leagues from New Plymouth, and they were all the next day on the passage, reaching the "bottom of the bay" in the evening, which is supposed to be Point Alderton.² They remained in shallop over night. Going on

¹ See Young's *Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers*, chap. 14.

² The statement first made by Belknap (Vol. 2, p. 244) and followed by later writers, that this landing was at Copp's Hill, is not supported by Winslow's Narrative, nor can it be drawn from the narrative.

Early writers and navigators considered what we now call the entrance of the harbor [*i.e.*, Point Alderton] the beginning of the river. John Smith in 1614 may have only swept across the mouth of the harbor in his boats, mistaking this for "the great river which I had no time to discover." Captain Squob, of the "Mary and John," was destined for Charles river, but came to anchor at Nantasket. The evidence is that the Plymouth Shallop stopped there in 1621. Obbatinewat, whom they met, was a sachem of Massasoit, the Old Colony chief. He told them that he was a wandering chief; "that he durst not then remain in any settled place for fear of the Tarentines;" and that the Massachusetts Queen was an enemy to him. Had they landed at Copp's Hill two rivers would have been in sight, the Charles and Mystic, whereas they saw but one. The morning of the 20th was spent with the Indians whom they first met; in the afternoon they crossed the Bay to Squantum, and in the passage had a view of the numerous islands in the harbor.

shore in the morning of the 20th, they found lobsters and shell-fish, which had been gathered by the Indians, with whom they had friendly communication, meeting Obbatinewat, one of Massasoit's sachems, who brought them to his Squaw Sachem. From this point they put off sometime in the afternoon of the 20th, and that evening arrived at Squantum, probably so called from Tisquantum, their guide: "Night it was, before we came to that side of the bay where this people were. On shore the salvages went, but found nobody. That night also we rid at anchor aboard the shallop."

On the morning of Friday, the 21st, they went ashore, and, leaving two of their number to guard the shallop, a band of eleven marched in arms into the country. The probable direction of their march would seem to be over the promontory of Squantum, and up through the open country towards the falls on the river, as they were in search of the people, and in this direction the Indian trails would naturally lead. "Having gone three miles, we came to a place where corn had been newly gathered, a house pulled down, and the people gone."

A march of three miles from Squantum would bring them to the open section of country south of the Neponset, long called "Massachusetts Fields."

This land was an open plain, fit for tillage, and by tradition was the garden of the Indians. "A mile from thence Nanepashemet, their king, in his lifetime had lived. His house was not like others, but a scaffold was largely built with poles and planks, some six foot from the ground, and the house upon that, being situated on the top of a hill."

The distance of the march thus far would bring them well within the limits of Milton, and if we have hit upon the line of their route the head-waters of the Neponset may be supposed the place here reached, and our Milton Hill the hill, on the top of which stood the habitation of the Sachem Nanepashemet.

Not far from this, in a bottom, they came upon a palisadoed fort, within which was a house, "wherein being dead, he lay buried."

About a mile from hence, we came to such another, but seated on the top of a hill. Here Nanepashemet was killed, none dwelling in it since the time of his death. At this place we stayed, and sent two salvages to look for the inhabitants, and to inform them of our ends in coming, that they might not be fearful of us. Within a mile of this place we found the women of the place together, with their corn in heaps, whither we suppose them to be fled for fear of us; and the more, because in divers places they had newly pulled down their houses, and for haste in one place had left some of their corn covered with a mat, and nobody with it. With much fear they entertained us at first; but seeing our gentle carriage toward them,

they took heart and entertained us in the best manner they could, boiling cod, and such other things as they had for us. At length, with much sending for, came one of their men, shaking and trembling for fear. But when he saw we intended him no hurt, but came to truck, he promised us his skins also. Having well spent the day, we returned to the shallop, almost all the women accompanying us to truck.

It is impossible to identify with certainty the hills and places spoken of by these early visitants. The bottom where the king lay buried may have been any of the valleys west of Milton Hill. The hill on which was the house where the sachem was killed may have been Academy Hill, or Wadsworth Hill, or Wigwam Hill, or it may have been none of these; the exact locality is of small account.

That this band of the Pilgrim Fathers was hereabouts, two hundred and sixty-six years ago, and found the Indian the rightful owner of these lands which we now occupy; his wigwams, with its sable inmates, on these summits where now stand our dwellings; his corn growing on the fields we now cultivate, — cannot admit of doubt.

THE UNEXPLORED WILDERNESS.

Could we repeople this territory from the Blue Hills to the Bay with its aboriginal tribes, and reproduce nature in the forms, and aspects, and similitudes of two and a half centuries ago, a picture would be before us calculated to bewilder and surprise the beholder.

I cannot venture on a minute description; but give back again to nature this place of our homes; let our churches and school-houses and dwellings disappear; strike out from the landscape all roads and lines of demarcation, and all the improvements that embellish and beautify; let the wilderness, with its native inhabitants of bird and beast, assert its claim over these mountains and fields; and then replace the red man, his trails leading from hill to hill, from seaboard to mountain, the paddle of his canoe alone disturbing the quiet of the river, now vocal with the hum of business, the smoke of his wigwam enlivening the scene by day, and his council-fires lighting up the woods by night, — thus, in imagination, we may gain an imperfect view of those primeval days.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Looming up six hundred and thirty-five feet above the level of the ocean, and plainly seen along our coast, and far out at sea, are the Blue Hills of Milton.

It is now generally conceded that from these hills was derived originally the name of this Commonwealth. Roger Williams says [Deposition taken at Narragansett, 28 June, 1682, 3d Mass. Hist. Coll., II., 235.—R. I. Coll., IV., 208]: "I have learnt that the Massachusetts was called so from the Blew Hills." Josias Cotton, at the end of "Cotton's Vocabulary," refers to Massachusetts as "an hill in the form of an arrow-head."

According to the view advanced and ably supported by the the great Indian scholar, J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn., the lineage of the name seems to be this:—

1. The tribal name of the Indians living around the Great Hill was, among themselves, *Massachuseüek*; this became corrupted, through ignorance of the language, into *Mass-adchuset*, of which we have the anglicized plural *Massachusetts*.

2. Hence their country came to be called by their name.

3. Hence the Colony and then the State took the same appellation.

For the benefit of those interested, the question as to the disputed signification of *Massachusetts* is fully treated in the Appendix, where may be seen the letters of Dr. Trumbull, and his conclusions on the subject.

HOME OF THE TRIBE.

The Massachusetts tribe never attained to its former glory. Chickataubut died of small-pox in 1633, leaving a family of young children. During the minority of his heirs Kitchamakin, his brother, was made chief of the tribe. This chief failed to possess a character calculated to inspire his people with hope and courage. He seems to have gathered the scattered remnants of the nation near the head of tide-waters, on the Neponset, and to have settled down in quiet subjection to the incoming people. In 1636 he deeded the whole territory of Unquity to Richard Collicot.

DEED OF KITCHAMAKIN.

This Indenture made the eighth of October in the year 1636 between Richard Collicot and Kitchamakin Sachem of Massachusetts witnesseth these presents. That I Kitchamakin doe covenant grant and sell unto Richard Collicot of Dorchester all that tract of land beyond the Mill within the bounds of Dorchester to the utmost extent, for the use of the plantation of Dorchester, for them and their heirs forever; only reserving for my own use and for my men forty acres where I like best, and in case, I and they leave it, the same alsoe to belong unto Dorchester, giving some consideration for the paines bestowed upon it. Moreover forty acres I have given to Richard Collicot lying next to his lott by the south side. And I the said Kitchamakin doe acknowledge to have received the vallow of twenty-eight fathoms of Wampum, being the full payment of the fine; and I the said Kitchamakin doe acknowledge myself satisfied.

In witness whereof, to this present indenture I have sott my hand the day and year above written.

The mark of



KITCHAMAKIN.

Signed in presence of
me. The mark of
18th (4) 1649.



STEVEN HOPPING.

These are to certify whom it may Concern that we whose names are hereunto subscribed were present when Kitchamakin above named, did voluntarily signe the Indenture above, as his own act and deed, at the request of the select men of Dorchester, because the old deeds were something decayed with ill-keeping, the day and year above written.

[Public Archives.]

HUMPHREY ATHERTON.
JOHN WISWALL.

He went with the colonial commissioners to Narragansett as guide and interpreter. He was always ready to serve the English, sometimes perhaps to the injury of his own people.

LABORS FOR THE INDIANS.

A deep interest and real enthusiasm was awakened in the hearts of the colonists for the native inhabitants. They were brought into daily connection with them as laborers on the farm, and as helpers in the family; and great efforts were made to teach them the arts of civilization and the truth of Christianity. Some of the people of Unquity then living on Milton Hill devoted much time, year after year, in teaching them to read. There was an earnest and heartfelt concern for their moral and spiritual welfare. Plans were devised for their education and enlightenment, by creating an Indian department in Harvard College, and erecting a building for this purpose. Excellent men and women gave their thoughts and devoted their lives to this service.

REV. JOHN ELIOT.

First and foremost of all was Rev. John Eliot of Roxbury. He attained a knowledge of the dialect, and began to preach to the Indians as early as 1646. His labors were confined to no locality. We find him at Dorchester, Nonantum, Natick, Plymouth, on the Cape, and wherever the tribes were scattered. "He made a missionary tour every fortnight, planted churches, and visited all the Indians in Massachusetts and Plymouth colonies, even as far as Cape Cod." And he was rewarded with wonderful success in his work. Opposition only increased his zeal, obstacles but fired him with fresh energy. He says in a letter: "I have not been dry, night or day, from the third day of the week unto the sixth; but so traveled and at night pulled off my boots, rung my stockings and on with them again and so continue. But God steps in and helps."

He translated the Bible into the Indian language; it was printed at Cambridge in 1663, and a second edition in 1685. The following is the title-page: —

"Mamusse Wunneetupanatamwe UP BIBLUM GOD. Naneswe NUKKONE TESTAMENT Kah Wonk WUSKU TESTAMENT."

This was the first Bible printed in this country, and it is believed that there is but one man living who can read it. Mr. Eliot often labored with the Neponset Indians. Gookin says he preached to the Indians at Stoughton's Mill. Tradition has fixed these meetings in Vose's grove, and on the Milton side at the wigwam of Kitchamakin.

Eliot describes a collision between himself and the Dorchester sachem, Kitchamakin, who remonstrated against the apostle's course, which, he said, all the sachems were determined to resist. "It pleased God," says Eliot, "to raise my spirit not to passion but to bold resolution, telling him it was God's work I was about, and He was with me, and I feared not him nor all the Sachems in the country."

Kitchamakin afterwards became a Christian. King Philip treated Eliot with scorn, but dared not injure him. He took hold of his button, saying he cared no more for the Gospel than for *that button*.¹

REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS.

As the inhabitants were increasing at the Mill, and the outlands of Dorchester were needed for the colonists, at the request of Mr. Eliot in 1657 the town granted a tract of land of six thousand acres, for the use of the Indians, at and about Ponkapog pond, now mostly in Canton, but then in Dorchester. From this time they took the name of the Ponkapog tribe.

The following is Gookin's account of the place in 1674: "The next town is Pakomit or Ponkipog. The signification of the name is taken from a spring that ariseth out of red earth. This town is a small town, and hath not above twelve families in it, and so about sixty souls. This is the second praying town. The Indians that settled here removed from Neponset Mill."

To this place they removed in 1657, and continued in quiet possession of the schools and religious privileges supplied them, under the charge of Corporal Thomas Swift, of Milton, until the general uprising of the Indians in 1675, when the various tribes combined against the English. Then, from considerations of prudence and safety, in the fall of 1675, they were removed temporarily to Long Island in Boston harbor. In the following spring they were remanded to their planting-grounds.

Court Records, V., 86, 5, May, 1676: —

Ordered that the Indians be immediately removed to convenient places for their planting, *i.e.*, Ponkapog Indians at Brush Hill, or as near as they may with safety to their own planting fields, and that they place their wigwams in or near some English garrison there.

These Indians remained loyal to the English, and engaged with them against their own race, in King Philip's war, in

¹ Neal.

which nine-tenths of the hostile Indians were destroyed; and, according to the estimate of Dr. Trumbull, in his "History of Connecticut," "about one-eleventh part of the able-bodied men of the colonies were killed or lost."

In the year 1684, six years before the death of Mr. Eliot, Rev. Peter Thacher of Milton, who had acquired the language, at the request of Mr. Eliot, instituted a monthly lecture at Ponkapog for the benefit of the Indians. This was continued for many years.

Thacher's Journal: —

July 8, 1684. This day the Major-General [Gookin] and old Mr. Eliot were at my house to speak to me about preaching a lecture to the Indians once a month.

— It is said that they never lost their attachment to Unquity; but as long as the pure-blooded Indians remained at Ponkapog they made a yearly pilgrimage to the home of their fathers, and the graves of their ancestors. "There are those now living who remember when the Mohoes and the Auhaughtons drew their grandmother, Dinah Moho, blind with age, on a hand-sled to the home of her ancestors.¹ Gradually the territory ceded to them passed into other hands. The last land belonging to the plantation was sold in 1827.

This was done, at first, by long leases, in some cases approved by the town of Dorchester, but not without the careful scrutiny of the General Court. Many papers are found in the "Public Archives," indicating the care that was exercised over these lands, and the protection thrown around them to secure these homes to the Indian and his descendants. In vain, — the lapse of two centuries has effaced every claim of the red man from the record books. They and their homes have disappeared from among us.

¹ Dorchester History, p. 582.

CHAPTER II.

PRECINCT INHABITANTS.

THERE is a charm in reverting to those early times when the first inhabitants began to gather here, seeking a quiet home, and a refuge from oppression in this wilderness. We look upon the men and women of that day with feeling akin to reverence. They may have been rough in their exterior, and stern and unyielding in their nature; but they had clear heads and earnest hearts. Seen through the perspective of years the rough lines are softened down and a noble, stalwart character comes out to view. As a class, they were well educated, devout Christians, and zealous supporters of liberty. Some, indeed, had held eminent social position, and had enjoyed the advantages of the highest culture. Not a few were educated in the universities of Europe, and were remarkably qualified to solve the great problems of existence and government on these western shores. All this power, natural and acquired, was found needful in the experience that followed.

The struggle for existence in the early years of the colony; the oft-repeated onset with native tribes; the French and Indian and Spanish wars, extending through long periods of time, together with the conflicts with the mother-country, — brought into exercise executive ability, military knowledge and skill, moral courage, and physical endurance of the highest quality and in the highest degree. Nobly did these brave spirits face every obstacle, ward off every threatening danger, and turn the tide of apparent defeat into a successful and prosperous issue.

Of such character were some of those who, though belonging to Dorchester, occupied the outposts or environs of her territory, on the south side of the Neponset, and were called *Precinct Inhabitants*. We learn of these men and times from the gleanings of the earliest records, from the statements of contemporaneous writers, and from other original sources of information.

ANCIENT PLAN.

In December, 1838, an ancient plan of Milton on parchment was discovered, among the papers belonging to the proprietors

of Dorchester, inscribed with the following memorandum: "This plan was drawn on a paper plat formerly made by Mr. John Oliver for the Town of Dorchester, and now by their order is drawn on parchment by Joshua Fisher, April 25, 1661." John Oliver died in April, 1646, and his plan, drawn on paper, was copied on parchment in 1661, by Joshua Fisher.

This plan has been reproduced for our history, and is found on p. 16. This furnishes the outlines of our town at the time the first grants were taken up, and when but few actual settlers were upon the ground. From this plan, and from other sources, we are able to obtain the following list of the first owners of these lands:—

Robert Badcock,	William Hutchinson,
Nehemiah Bourne,	Thomas Lewis,
Richard Collicot,	Anthony Newton,
William Daniels,	Andrew Pitcher,
Nicholas Ellen,	William Salisbury,
John Glover,	Israel Stoughton,
John Holman,	Bray Wilkins.

LOCATION OF GRANTS.

Israel Stoughton first appears on the Dorchester records as grantee of land in 1633.

His grant was a tract of one hundred and one acres, on the south side of the Neponset, described as the "Indian Fields," embracing all the land from the river as far west as Ruggles lane and School street, and south and east as far as the Russell estate extends; by a subsequent grant, purchase, or exchange, Mr. Stoughton came into possession of a second tract of sixty-one acres, adjoining the first and extending over Milton Hill to Mr. Dudley's estate.

These two lots include all the estates on both sides of Adams street from the river to Mr. Dudley's residence, and also westerly as far as Ruggles lane and School street. Directly south of this was a tract of one hundred and twenty-nine acres, described as the "first lot in the three divisions already layed out," owned in common by John Grenaway, Edward Bullocke, and Robert Pearse, husband of Ann Grenaway. This includes the estates of J. M. and W. H. Forbes, Dudley, Tappan, Ware, Merriam, Bancroft, and Glover; and also the estates on the westerly side of Adams street from Mr. Dudley's to the mansion of J. W. Brooks, as far west as the base of the hill. The marsh was not embraced in this tract.

June 10, 1650, John Grenaway, millwright, conveyed his portion to William Daniels and Katherine, his wife, daughter

of said Grenaway. Mr. Daniels very soon erected a house on the site now occupied by the house of Mr. Glover, where he kept a tavern for many years. South of this lot and on the east side of Adams street, with the exception of a small tract, was the grant of fifty-eight acres to Nehemiah Bourne. This includes the estates of R. B. Forbes, R. S. Watson, and H. P. Kidder; the latter perhaps only in part.

On the westerly side of Adams street, directly opposite the land of Mr. Bourne, was located the grant of Richard Collicot of fifty-six acres; this was sold in 1682 to Benjamin Babcock; was afterwards known as the Pratt farm, and now belongs to the Brooks, Forbes, and Lovering estates. South of the Bourne grant, and on the east side of the street, was the tract of fourteen acres granted to Bray Wilkins. This includes a small part of Mr. Kidder's land, and the estates of Babcock and Hinckley.

— Between this and the brook, on the easterly side, were two small tracts, on which once stood three very ancient houses, which may have belonged to Nicholas Ellen, Anthony Newton, and William Salisbury, who were ship-builders and are known to have lived near the place of building, at the mouth of Gulliver's creek, where small vessels or boats were built at a very early date.

On the other side of the street, opposite the Bray Wilkins lot and adjoining the Collicot land, was the grant of John Holman of forty-three acres, embracing the old Holman and Governor Belcher estate, now belonging to Mrs. Payson and others.

Lying between the Collicot lot and the Braintree line was another tract of sixty-two acres, also the property of Sergeant Collicot; and abutting the land of John Holman, and extending thence to the Braintree line, was a second tract of seventy-five acres, belonging to Eusign Holman. Beyond the land of Richard Collicot, south-westerly, was land of Richard Mather, and adjoining this and John Holman's land was the grant of Henry Wolcott. South of Gulliver's creek, or, as styled in an old deed of 1652, "Uncaty Brook," commenced the section purchased by William Hutchinson, occupying the south-easterly corner of the town, adjoining his grant in the "Great Lott," Braintree. The Hutchinson lot includes the whole of that portion of East Milton on the east side of Adams street, and a part of the estates on the west side.

The grant of "The Worshipful John Glover" was located west of Milton Hill, bounded easterly by Ruggles lane and School street, and northerly by the brook; it extended west as

far as the wall of Charles Breck, east of his house, and then south to the central line of the town, and most likely farther, embracing a wide territory of one hundred and seventy-six acres. He built a house near the brook, on Canton avenue, not far from the wool-shops, and placed Nicholas Wood, who came over with him from the old country, in charge of his farm. The guide-boards, at the junction of Canton avenue and Brook road, stand on the site of his house. Here Mr. Wood lived until July 13, 1654, when the farm was sold by the heirs of Mr. Glover to Robert Vose.

Robert Badcock's claim, or purchase, was between the brook bearing his name and the Neponset river, a tract of one hundred and seven acres. In 1670 he added to his estate by purchasing of Teague Crehore a tract of land west of his own, and in 1671 by a subsequent purchase of Nathaniel Duncan.

Thomas Lewis owned a tract of sixteen acres, situated in the bend of the brook, on the north side, embracing a part of the Ruggles and Davis estates, and the land now occupied by the wool-shops.

Andrew Pitcher held one hundred and twenty-two acres of land, extending from the Neponset to the parallel line. It probably embraced the land on which the churches and town hall stand, having for its westerly boundary the wall east of the Centre school-house, and stretching in a straight line, at nearly right angles with Canton avenue, to Mattapan. Mr. Pitcher's house was the old house which stood where the academy house now stands; there he died, in February, 1661.

MINISTERIAL LANDS.

Adjoining the Pitcher lot four hundred acres of land were set apart and laid out for the use and maintenance of the ministry. 16, (11,) 1659. This land was all within the limits of Milton,

¹LAYING OUT OF THE COMMON LANDS.

Whereas Deacon John Wiswall, Deacon John Capen, William Sumner, Robert Vose and William Robinson were chosen a committee for y^e laying out of y^e common lands as by Town order doe appear bearing date y^e 16 (11) 1659. In order hereunto, the committee here-above-said, met on y^e 30 of y^e (1) 1660 and did conclude that y^e 400 acres of land for the ministry shall be first taken up next without Goodman Vose's field in the plaine in that range next Neponset River. Also that there shall be a highway of four rods broad between the two ranges; and the way to begin at the parallel line between the ends of the 13 and 14 lots of the former divisions; also it is agreed that the first lot shall begin next without the 400 acres, and soe to multiply as far as that range shall extend. And then to come back again to the outside of the 13th lot, and soe to multiply towards the Blue Hill. Also it is concluded that there shall be a way of 2 rods wide to go from the Town over the river, about the ox-pen where may be most convenient, and soe to go along cros over y^e 400 acres, and all the other lots in the range by the river, to

extending from the parallel line on Canton avenue to the Neponset river. It is supposed to be bounded southerly by the parallel line, or Canton avenue, from the east wall of the Centre School lot, to Pine Tree brook; westerly by a line at right angles with the parallel line, extending from the Pine Tree brook to the river, and dividing the estates of James M. Robbins and Amor L. Hollingsworth; northerly by the river; and easterly by a line at right angles with the parallel line, extending from the south-east corner of the Centre School lot, or thereabouts, to the river.

Several changes were made in the ministerial lot soon after it was laid out.

April 9, 1705. Thomas Vose received a portion of this lot in exchange for land on his own estate. When the road was determined upon from the ox-pen to Mattapan bridge, in 1732, through this land, the "Trott Pasture" may have been exchanged for the church land thus taken.

After the establishment of the town of Milton half of the ministerial land was appropriated to this town. As Milton gave the preference to the part nearest Braintree, two hundred acres were set off from the south-easterly part of the land as the ministerial land of Milton, July 10, 1663. The length of time that has elapsed, and the changes that have occurred, tend to make the exact boundaries of the church lot somewhat obscure, while the general territory and lines are well known.

Milton has disposed of all her portion, and the dwellings of her citizens cover the Canton-avenue front of this land. The church of Dorchester still owns about sixty acres of her portion, fronting on Blue Hill avenue.

ALLOTMENT OF THE SIXTH DIVISION.

All the rest of the territory belonging to Dorchester, south of the Neponset river, as far as the present easterly boundary of Canton, or the Blue Hill meadows, and known as the Sixth Division, was, in 1660, divided by metes and bounds into two ranges, and apportioned to the inhabitants of Dorchester, who held lots in the First Division. This allotment was governed by the amount each proprietor paid into the company, or by the taxable property of each.

be determined by the Select men [or such as they shall select for that end] where it shall be for the conveniency of it to run up to the fresh meadows. Also that there shall be a way of a rod and a half broad between the 400 acres and the first lot for to come into the middle great highway between the ranges. — *Record of Proprietors of Dorchester*, Vol. 2, p. 58.

PARALLEL LINES.

The area was made ready for this partition in the following manner [as shown on the map]:—

At that time the boundary between Braintree and Dorchester commenced at Woodcock Hill and ran in a straight line to the top of great Blue Hill. Midway between this boundary and the river, and parallel with it, a central line was drawn longitudinally, from the south-westerly slope of Milton Hill on the east, to the fresh meadows or Canton line on the west, dividing the whole territory between the river and Braintree into two ranges; this was called the central parallel line. After the town of Milton was incorporated, the road now known as Canton avenue was laid out on this central parallel line, from Atherton Tavern to the residence of Mr. Charles Breck, taking the parallel line as the central line of the road.

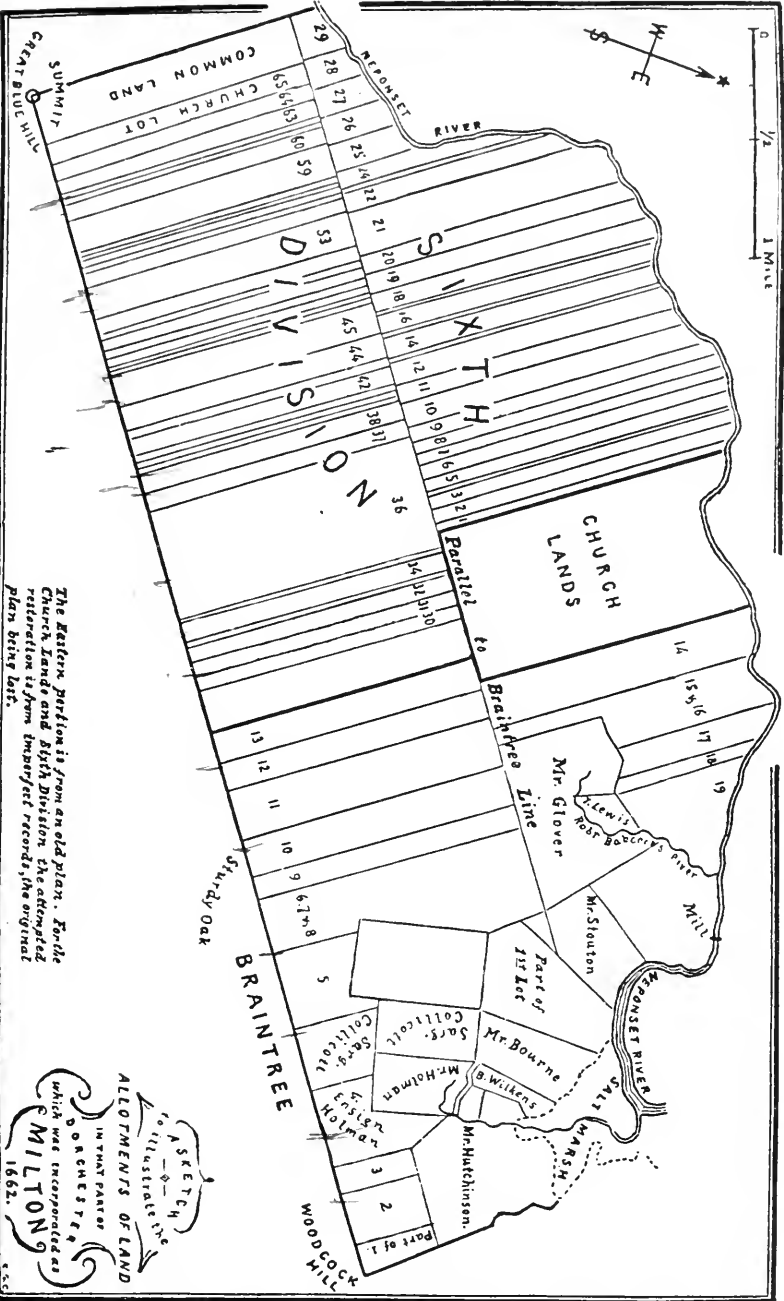
This line is now easily traced from Atherton Tavern, westerly by the walls, and easterly from Mr. Breck's as far as Milton Hill. Milton Hill and East Milton had already been disposed of by prior grants, and were not included in this subdivision.

At right angles, or nearly so, with this central parallel line, lines were drawn to the river parallel with each other, inclosing more or less territory, according to the claims of each commoner.

In some cases these lines were so near together as to make a very long and narrow strip of land; in other cases so far apart as to inclose several hundred acres. In the same manner the territory of the second range, lying between the central parallel line and the line marking the Braintree boundary, was subdivided by lines at right angles with the same, and thus the whole of this district was owned by the commoners of Dorchester before Milton was incorporated.

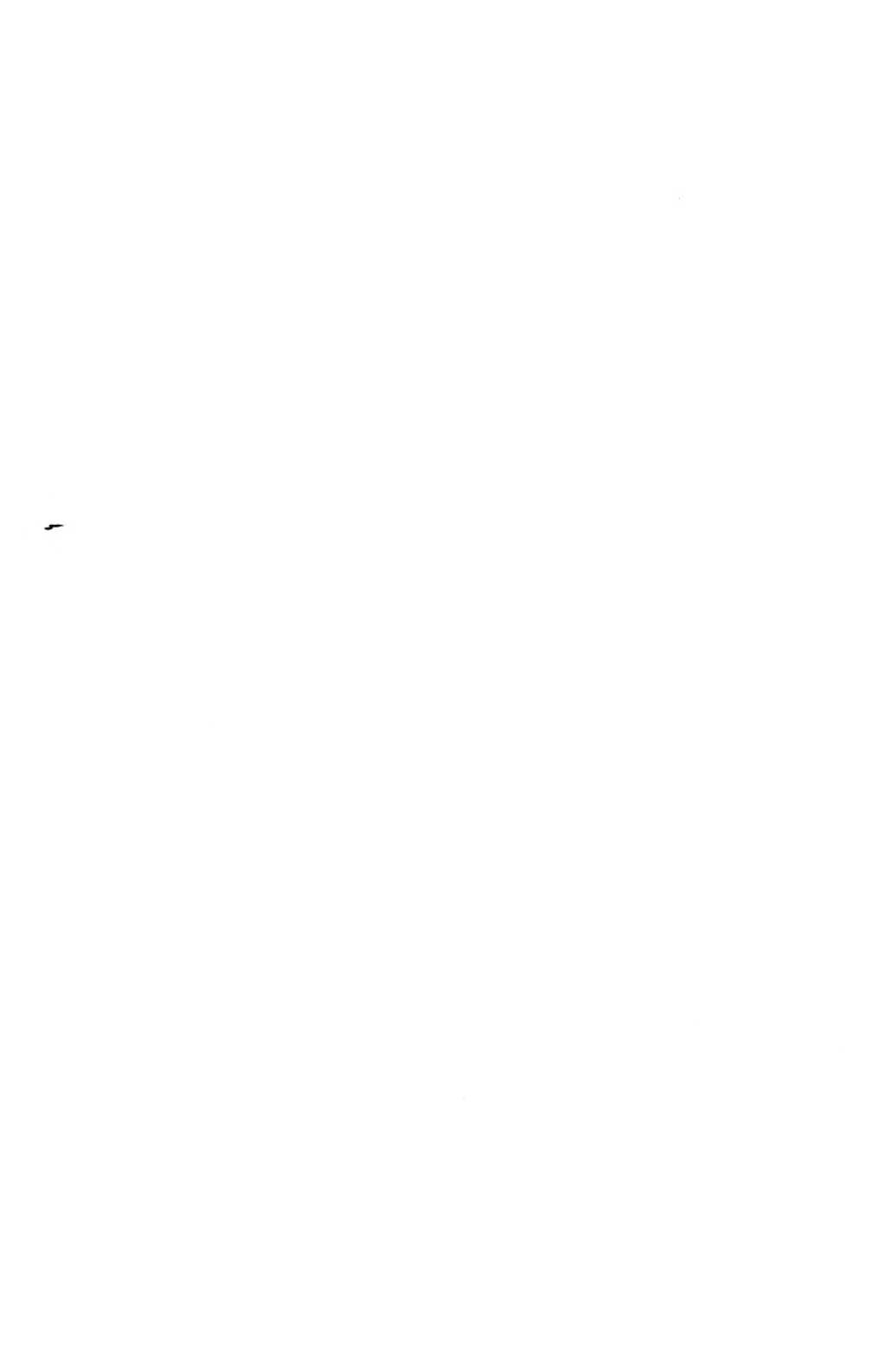
North-westerly of the central parallel line the division began at the westerly boundary of the ministerial land on the line which now separates the estates of J. M. Robbins and A. L. Hollingsworth, and ran westerly to Blue Hill meadows; south-easterly of the central line the division began at the outside of the thirteenth lot, next the lot of Samuel Rigby, or nearly opposite the Pound, and ran westerly to the Canton line.

The following table gives the names of those who drew these lands and the amount of each:—



The Eastern portion is from an old plan. For the Church Lands and 5th Division, the amended restoration is from township records; the original plan being lost.

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
 TO ILLUSTRATE THE
 ALLOTMENTS OF LAND
 IN THAT PART OF
 DOCKMETER
 WHICH WAS INCORPORATED AS
 MILTON
 1652



<i>N. W. of Central Line.</i>				<i>S. E. of Central Line.</i>			
No.		A.	Qr. Rd.	No.		A.	Qr. Rd.
1	Thomas Trott,	10	1 10	30	Samuel Rigby,	87	0 12
2	George Procter,	25	2 24	31	Edward Breck,	30	1 6
3	John Cornell,	23	1 0	32	Mr. Ting,	23	2 32
4	Widow Turner,	11	1 28	33	John Moseley,	21	0 24
5	Richard Baker,	48	1 8	34	Thos. Tileston,	16	2 12
6	Robert Pearse,	18	0 12	35	James Blake,	57	1 20
7	Abraham Howe,	24	3 0	36	John Hill, Sr.,	17	1 13
8	Widow Farnsworth,	32	2 32	37	Israel Stoughton,	456	3 12
9	Elder H. Withington,	60	1 20	38	Lieut. Clapp,	43	3 38
10	Mrs. Fenno,	68	3 0	39	Richard Collicot,	41	3 28
11	William Sumner,	61	3 14	40	Jasper Bush,	17	3 22
12	Nathaniel Duncan,	78	3 0	41	Jacob Hewins,	17	1 36
13	Augustin Clement,	19	2 6	42	Widdow Dickerman,	22	1 22
14	Wm. Minot,	52	2 0		{ Richard Wright, half		
15	Bray Wilkins,	17	2 32	43	{ of Thomas Lombard		
16	Henry Butler,	48	0 3		{ and Thomas Millet,	47	2 2
17	Lawrence Smith,	10	0 0	44	Wm. Blake, Sr.,	30	0 0
18	Nathaniel Patten,	33	3 0	45	Mr. Mather,	72	0 0
19	Mr. Robert Howard,	61	0 32	46	Major Atherton,	102	1 20
20	Wm. Blake, jr.,	44	2 3	47	Sam Jones,	35	1 06
21	Wm. Robinson,	128	0 22	48	John Pearse,	26	1 12
22	Nathaniel Wales,	25	10 0	49	Henry Way,	15	1 32
23	Samuel Wadsworth,	10	1 34	50	Ensign Foster,	41	1 32
24	George Dyer,	29	2 33	51	Mrs. Glover,	50	3 32
25	Wm. Daniels,	25	2 36	52	Edward Clapp,	28	0 32
26	Richard Leeds,	28	2 12	53	Enock Wiswall,	43	0 0
27	Thomas Andrews,	16	3 20	54	Wm. Clark and others,	82	0 26
28	Wm. Turner,	15	1 24	55	Thos. Swift,	41	2 8
29	Nicholas Clapp,	24	1 8	56	Capt. Edwd. Johnson,	23	3 16
				57	Clement Topliff,	13	2 24
				58	Wm. Weeks,	27	1 20
				59	John Fenno,	20	2 32
				60	John Capen,	120	1 2
				61	Wm. Pond,	44	0 4
				62	James Humphreys,	19	2 36
				63	John Hill, jr.,	13	3 8
				64	John Wiswell,	67	2 6
				65	Daniel Preston,	53	0 34
				66	Chind Lot,	40	2 12
					Common land,	160	0 0

After the incorporation of Milton these lands rapidly changed hands. George Proctor sold to Robert Badcock and William Prescott; Widow Turner to George Sumner; Richard Baker to S. Trescott; Robert Pearse to R. Sumner; Abraham Howe to R. Badcock; Widow Farnsworth, Elder Withington, and Mrs. Fenno to Robert Tucker. These are a few of the early changes.

The lot of Israel Stoughton, of four hundred and fifty-six acres, extending from Canton avenue to the old Braintree line,

and including the estates of Col. Russell and H. J. Gilbert south of Canton avenue, and many other estates, together with the poor-house lot, which the town received as a legacy from Gov. Wm. Stoughton, his son, and all the land as far west as Pine Tree brook, was obtained by him from thirteen different owners, either through purchase or exchange, for the purpose of bringing his scattered lands into one tract.

BIOGRAPHIC.

Only a small portion of those whose names thus appear as land-owners ever became actual settlers in Milton. In most cases the lots were sold within a short time, and the original owners disappear from the records. A few made this place their home and the home of their children, and the identical lands, thus early received, have passed down in the same family from generation to generation, even to the present time. The names of all such will often appear in future pages of this history. Some, however, bravely met the severe toils and exacting demands incident to a new settlement, devoted their strength and lives to removing obstacles and laying foundations, and then passed away. Their families also have disappeared. These may justly claim the remembrance of those who follow them, even to the most distant generation.

Richard Collicot and John Holman may be spoken of in the same connection. They were active and enterprising citizens. They were here very early, before the arrival of the Dorchester people, and were intimately connected with the Indians, both being mentioned in Pyncheon's papers, in 1633, as collectors of furs. Their grants were located side by side.

Collicot built a house on Adams street in 1634. His house was near the north-west corner of Adams and Centre streets.

Twenty years ago a two-story house of great antiquity stood under the hill, on the corner, where the cottage now stands. The last occupant was Jonathan Beals.

This may have been the identical Collicot house; but its style would place it rather among buildings of the second period, and the location so exposed and indefensible would hardly have been selected by the sensible Collicot.

At that time there was not a building nor a solitary inhabitant south of the Neponset river. There was only a bridle path over Milton Hill. It is not positively known, but it is highly probable, that Collicot's house was a "garrisoned house." It was used by Dorchester as a "Guard House."

The only reference to the locality of this first house erected in Milton *fixes it in this vicinity*, but admits of its standing on the hill slightly in the rear of the mansion of Mr. Lovering on Centre street.¹

There was a small house on the south-east corner of Adams and Pleasant streets, occupied by Mr. Bent, and a house north of the Crosby estate on Adams street, which was doubtless the first residence of John Gill. Mr. Holman built on his lot near by, probably in 1637. His house stood on the site now occupied by the mansion of Mrs. Payson. Each of them had a residence in Dorchester.

Holman was often selectman of the town; he was ensign of the first military company in Dorchester, which gave him a military title through life; he was one of the first members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; he died in 1652, leaving a large estate. Richard Collicot was named in the will as one of the overseers of his estate. His children were, John, born Feb. 23, 1637, and Margaret, by his first wife, who died Dec. 1, 1639. By his second wife he had Thomas, born Aug. 6, 1641; Abigail, 1642; Samuel and Patience. Thomas succeeded to his father's estate in Milton. He was an excellent and useful citizen, active in the church and in the town. He was one of the committee to extend a call to Mr. Thacher.

Thacher's Journal: —

Sept. 10, 1680. Mr. Holman brought a quarter of mutton and some tobacco.

Sept. 8, 1682. I was at the raising of Mr. Holman's house.

He had ten children, most of whom settled in Milton and vicinity.

Mr. Thomas Holman, died in December, 1704. In his will he is represented as cordwainer; and the request is made that his two apprentices remain with his son Thomas until their time is out. There is reference in the will to his "oldest house enlarged and joined to his new house." He bequeathed to his eldest son, Thomas, "one half of his new house, and one half of his goods;" and ordains that none of his lands be sold to strangers, but the whole estate be retained in the Holman name. The Holman family occupied the place for nearly a hundred years. The Milton estate was sold to Governor Belcher about 1730, and the Holman family removed to Bridgewater. Within a year the gravestones of Col. John Holman, his son John and wife Alice, with two children have been removed from their

¹ See Records of Proprietors of Dorchester, Lib. 2, fol. 17.

resting-place in the old Bridgewater cemetery to a new line, where the whole family, before scattered, have been brought together.

Collicot was selectman of Dorchester, 1637-, and 1641; was deputy to the Court, 1637. He was first sergeant of the artillery company: he acted as messenger of the Dorchester Church at the Cambridge Synod for the trial of Mrs. Ann Hutchinson, 1637; he assisted at the Narragansett treaty in 1645; he engaged with Eliot in his work with the Indians; he had a house also in Boston. Sewall, in his diary, states that his mother lodged at Collicot's house in Boston, 1660. Soon after he removed to his Unquity farm. He was trustee of Milton Church property in 1664, and continued his residence in Milton till a few years before his death, in 1686. His life was crowded with activity and usefulness. Sewall says: "Collicot was buried July 9, 1686." His gravestone is at Copp's Hill. He had three children: Experience, born 1641; Dependance, born July 5, 1643; and Preserved, baptized Jan. 28, 1648.

ROBERT BADCOCK.

The land of Robert Badcock was situated north of the brook, near its junction with the Neponset; the brook at that point was called "Robert Badcock's river." It comprised the Ruggles farm, and, by purchases from Nathaniel Duncan and Teague Crehore, extended westerly, on the north side of the brook, to Brook road.

Jonathan Badcock, his eldest son, as late as 1699, lived in the Dudley house. In February of that year Thacher speaks of a great flood coming up to his garden bars, and carrying away the bridge in front of Jonathan Badcock's house.

Thacher's Journal: —

Dec. 26, 1684. This day Sergeant Badcock and Peter Lion were at my house to get me to go and treat with Sergeant Vose, about consenting to Peters marrying his daughter.

Dec. 30. Treated with Sergeant Vose about giving his consent that Peter Lion should marry his daughter, but his answer was plainly negative.

Jan. 3, 1685. I went with Sergeant Badcock to treat with Jane Vose, and to acquaint her that her father could not consent, whereupon we labored abundantly to take off her affection from Peter.

March 14, 1683. Jonathan Badcock refused to sign the petition to the king.

Here were the first rising beams of the dawn of liberty. Thus early, twenty years after the corporate existence of the town, a score of your sires gave distinct testimony of the spirit

that was in them. Two days before, Rev. Mr. Thacher, the leader in temporal as well as spiritual things, had received the customary address of submission and loyalty to His Royal Majesty, to be subscribed by all males sixteen years old and upwards. The fourteenth was training-day in Milton, a public holiday, when the whole town came together. Mr. Thacher was there and read to the town the address to His Majesty, with the following result:—

Divers signed it, some would not, as J. Daniels, J. Femmo, W. Heickaway, Teague Crehore, Stephen Craue, Jonathan Badcock, John Jordan, David Himes, Edward Vose and others, so I made a speech to them, then took leave.

Mr. Thacher was a strict, uncompromising royalist. A few of his flock, who ordinarily heard the Shepherd's voice, restive under the restraints of royalty, and moved by stirrings for self-direction and control, refused to follow, even a century before the yoke was thrown off.

John Glover sold to Robert Badcock a tract of land in 1648. (Suf. Deeds, L. 7, f. 215.) Robert Badcock was assessor of Dorchester in 1657. His son Jonathan was born 1655; Nathaniel, born 1657; Caleb, born 1660; Eben, born 1662; Hannah, born Feb. 8, 1665; Elizabeth, born Dec. 24, 1666, married Henry Vose of Milton; Thankful, born Feb. 18, 1668. Robert died 1694; Joanna, his widow, died 1700, aged seventy-one years.

Robert Badcock was the progenitor of a long line of descendants, extending from that early period to the present time. Representatives of the family have always lived in Milton, among whom the record shows many earnest and faithful citizens.

NEHEMIAH BOURNE.

He was the son of Robert Bourne, shipwright of Wapping; born 1611; married 1632; came to America, with Thos. Hawkins, 1638; located in Dorchester, and became freeman in 1641; went to England with Graves in 1643. He was not a resident of Milton, but owned a tract of land on the hill, and probably was interested in the early ship-building on the river.

Mr. Bourne and his wife Hannah were members of the Dorchester Church in 1639. He was also connected with the artillery company. He was with Col. Stoughton in England, 1644, and received the commission of major in Col. Stoughton's regiment under Gen. Rainsboro. At the death of Stoughton he returned to Boston in the ship "Trial," 1645, but again went

with his wife to England in 1646, and entered the naval service, where he afterwards attained distinction, rising to the rank of rear-admiral in the "St. Andrew," of 64 guns, and soon after in command of a squadron of five frigates. His fleet, under Admiral Blake, met the Dutch fleet under Van Tromp, an admiral of great renown, when a battle was fought, much to the disadvantage of the Dutch. Again they met, Oct. 28, 1652, near the coast of Kent, the Dutch at this time under Deputy de Wit and Admiral de Ruiter, with the same successful issue for the English.¹ He obtained pardon from Charles II., and may have been the man mentioned in a letter of the wife of Goffe the regicide, in 1672. (See Mass. Hist. Col., I., 60, and IX., 268, 3d Series.) He finally returned to Boston. Mrs. Bourne died in London, 1684; he died 1691.

WILLIAM DANIELS.

He was made freeman in 1648; he married Catherine Grenaway, and lived in Milton in 1650, on the estate conveyed to him by John Grenaway, his father-in-law. His house was situated on Milton Hill, where Mr. Glover's house now stands. Mary, his daughter, married John Kinsley, son of Stephen Kinsley, his nearest neighbor, in 1670; she died in 1671. His son John married Dorothy Badcock, March 29, 1672, daughter of George, who lived near by. His daughter Hannah married Ben Badcock, brother of Dorothy, Feb. 11, 1674.

The names of William and John Daniels are found in the list of tax-payers, 1674.

1680, Sept. 11. Young Daniels sends Mr. Thacher a quart of wine.

William and his son John appear to have kept a public house. Thacher's Journal:—

Nov. 7, 1681, I went to pray with our military company, and then went and dined with Sargeant Badcock and Sargeant Vose at William Daniels.

Nov. 18. Went and dined with the selectmen at John Daniels.

John Daniels had eleven children. Dorothy, wife of John, admitted to the church, June 18, 1682; Elizabeth, daughter of John, admitted to the church, Nov. 25, 1688; Hannah, daughter of John, married George Badcock, July 14, 1715.

The estate on Milton Hill was sold by Daniels to Provincial Secretary William Foye, in 1728, who removed the Daniels house, and erected on the site a building considered in that day a "stately and elegant mansion."

¹ See Hume's Hist. of England, 1652.

NICHOLAS ELLEN, OR ALLEN.

But little is known of this early resident of Milton. He appears as witness in case of the will of John Holman, before the General Court in 1686, with William Salsbury and Robert Redman. Thacher says: "April 9, 1684, I was sent for to visit Goodman Ellen, who they thought was dying."

Nicholas Ellen married the widow of Robert Pond, and may have lived in the Pond house, which was bought by Ezra Clapp, whose first wife was Abigail Pond, daughter of Robert; but his residence is supposed to have been in the east part of the town. His son Daniel also resided here.

Dec. 26, 1690. Small-pox at Daniel Ellen's, in Milton. Mary, wife of Daniel, was admitted to the church in 1706.

JOHN GLOVER.

Mr. Glover came to New England in the "Mary and John." He may have resided at Charlestown for a short time, but his name appears on the list of inhabitants at the incorporation of Dorchester, in 1631, according to Blake's Annals. He brought over with him a great number of cattle, and the men and implements needful for carrying on the business of tanning, in accordance with the regulations of the London Company, requiring each member to establish some trade on his estate.

This business he established in Dorchester, where the pits may be seen to this day, on Adams street, a few rods south of Park street near Harrison square. The members of the London Company were entitled to a share of two hundred acres of land for every fifty pounds adventured. Thus he, a member of the company, early located a grant at Unquity, where, on his farm west of Milton Hill, his cattle were kept. He was a man of high standing in England, being distinguished by the title of *Mr.*, which meant something in those days. Johnson says of him: "Mr. Glover was a man strong for the truth, a plain, sincere, and godly man, and of good abilities."

The following lines appear in the work entitled "*The Wonder working Providence*":—

"And Godly Glover, his rich gifts thou gavest,
Thus thou, by means, thy flock from spoiling savest."

His life in Dorchester was one of unceasing activity in the service of the church and colony. For a period of eighteen years his name appears on almost every page of the records, indicating a variety of duties and engagements, not only in

Dorchester, but through the colony, sufficient to exhaust the time and powers of any man. He has justly been termed one of the founders of New England.

In the latter part of his life he removed to Boston, where he died, Feb. 11, 1653. The whole of his Milton estate was sold by his heirs to Robert Vose, July 13, 1654. In the deed of conveyance is the following description of a portion of this estate:—

All that Dwelling House and Farm, where now Nicholas Wood dwells, with the Barn, Cow House, Out House, and Yards, Orchards and Gardens, with what fences and privileges to the said House is thereto belonging, with all appurtenances belonging and appertaining, with ten acres of upland and meadow more or less within the close, lying about the said House and upon which the said House standeth.

This "Close," in which were the dwelling-house, buildings, gardens, and orchards, covering an area of ten acres, embraced many of the present estates on Canton avenue, near the "wool works," including, doubtless, the estates of Vose, Whitney, Fitzpatrick, Cunningham, Stratton, and perhaps others.

The house here described is the old "Vose house," the cellar of which was seen, till within a few years, at the junction of Brook road and Canton avenue, and a part of the wall of the barn-yard, between the brook and Vose's lane, laid perhaps two centuries ago, has been removed within twenty years.

Beside many gifts to Harvard College during his life, Mr. Glover left a legacy of "five pounds a year forever as a perpetual annuity for the aid of indigent students," the payment to begin at the decease of his widow, unless she was able to pay during her life. From the year of her decease, which occurred in 1670, to October, 1871, the sum of sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents was paid into the treasury of Harvard College annually by those who inherited the estate and their successors. Then the college accepted the sum of (\$350) three hundred and fifty dollars in lieu of the annuity. This sum was invested for the purpose of founding a scholarship, and now (1887) amounts to \$1,244.09. This will be named the "Glover Scholarship."

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON.

William Hutchinson, Israel Stoughton, and John Glover were stockholders in the company before they left England. Edward Hutchinson, with his nephew, the son of William, is supposed to have come over with Mr. Cotton in the "Griffin," arriving in Boston, September, 1633, and the remainder of the family fol-

lowed on the next voyage of the same ship, arriving Sept. 13, 1634.

The family consisted of an aged widow, with five adult children: William, the eldest, husband of the famed Anne Hutchinson, with his family; Richard, with his family, who did not accompany his brothers to New England; Samuel and Edward, unmarried, and a married daughter, wife of Rev. John Wheelwright.

The committee appointed to lay out a farm for William Hutchinson assigned him a portion of the Mount Wollaston lands, belonging to the town of Boston.

Whereas, at a general meeting the 4th of the eleventh month, 1635, it was ordered that Mr. W. Coddington, Mr. W. Colburn, W. Aspinwall, Edmund Quincy, and J. Sampford should lay out Mr. Hutchinson a sufficient farm at Mount Wollaston, at their discretion.

—Now the five persons have at this day, under their hands, thus given in the laying out thereof, viz.: —

They have assigned unto him five hundred acres of land lying betwixt Dorchester bounds and Mount Wollaston River, from the back of Mr. Coddington's and Mr. Wilson's farms up into the country, and if there be not sufficient meadow ground within this lot, to have such competent meadow assigned to him as shall be found most fitting for him.

The land assigned to Mr. Hutchinson by this allotment was called the "Great Lott," the whole of which appears to have been "within the precincts of Boston or Brayntree."

At about the same time William Hutchinson bought of Bray Rossiter, gent., an additional tract of land abutting the "great lot" on the west and lying within the confines of Milton. *This constituted the "Hutchinson land" in East Milton.* This tract was conveyed by his son Edward Hutchinson, and his son-in-law Sergeant Thomas Savage, June 12, 1639, to Richard Hutchinson, citizen and ironmonger of London. (See Lechford's Manuscript Note-Book [102].)

A farme lying on the east side of Neponsett river bounded in on the east side with an high Ridge w^{ch} is Boston Bounds on the west side with a freshe brooke called Unkataquassett and for the length of it to runne one hundred and sixty poles into the land wth all the meadow lying before it as it is bounded with a greate salte creeke unto the aforesaid high ridge as also tenne acres of meadowe or thereabout lying on the west syde of the aforesaid fresh brooke with one little house and one frame with all the timbers and appurtenances thereto belonging either falling or standinge. All w^{ch} said farme and lands came unto us by purchase from William Hutchinson flather of me the said Edward who purchased the same of Bray Rossiter gent to whome the said premisses came by purchase from the Indians & granted by the Court & Towne wth all rights priviledges commons in Necks of Land, Islands or Inlands with all other appurtenances thereunto belonging.

In 1637 Anne, wife of William Hutchinson, was convicted of heresy, and banished from the colony, together with Rev. John Wheelwright, brother-in-law of William Hutchinson. "Mrs. Anne Hutchinson was a woman of consummate ability and address, for we learn that Rev. John Cotton was ensnared by her, while Winthrop wavered. The latter, however, became her bitter enemy, and pursued her with great vindictiveness. For a time¹ she had all Boston by the ears, and even public business faltered."

William Hutchinson, and his sons Richard and Edward, and fifty-five prominent members of the colony, signed a remonstrance against the sentence of banishment; in consequence of this they were disfranchised, and were ordered to surrender their arms to the public authorities. William and Edward removed to Rhode Island, 1638, accompanied by Aspinwall, Coddington, and many of the most valuable citizens of Boston, who laid the foundations of another colony, of which William was chosen ruler. Richard returned to England.

Anthony Gulliver and Stephen Kingsley purchased, Feb. 26, 1656, of Richard Hutchinson and Edward Hutchinson, sons and heirs of Richard Hutchinson of London, a large tract of land, bounded northerly by Gulliver creek. (Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 3, fol. 5.) Eliakim, son of Richard, came to this country, took possession of a part of his father's estate, settled in Boston, 1668, married the daughter of Gov. Shirley, and died here, 1718. Edward, the eldest son of William, soon left Rhode Island and returned to Boston, where he spent a long and useful life in the service of the colony. He was sent in command of a troop of cavalry to treat with the Indians, at Brookfield, in King Philip's war, 1675, where he and his command were surprised, and many were killed, among whom was Capt. Hutchinson. Gov. Thomas Hutchinson, who owned a large estate on Milton Hill, a century later, was his great-grandson.

THOMAS LEWIS.

Thomas Lewis appears as a member of the Dorchester Church in 1636. He was also a grantee of land in 1637. His grant was located in the bend of the brook, near the estate of Robert Badcock, and probably early came into the possession of Mr. Badcock, as his name does not appear after the year 1637.

¹ Drake's Old Landmarks.

ANTHONY NEWTON.

Mr. Newton was made freeman in 1671. He was one of the founders of Milton Church in 1678.

Thacher's Journal: —

Oct. 15, 1680. Brother Newton, Mr. Swift, and Mr. Holman came as messengers to give me a call.

Oct. 5, 1688. Goodman Newton and Goodman Sparr were daubing. (Supposed painting.)

Mr. Newton was a shipwright, living near Gulliver's creek. He died at the age of ninety, in 1704. He had a son Ephraim, and four daughters, baptized between 1672 and 1682. Ruth, wife of Ephraim, was admitted to the church in 1688.

— ANDREW PITCHER.

Andrew Pitcher appears as grantee of land in Dorchester in 1634. He was made freeman in 1641. In his will he names four sons, Samuel, John, Jonathan, and Nathaniel; and three daughters, Experience, baptized Sept. 25, 1642; Mary, baptized Nov. 25, 1644; and Ruth, baptized July 25, 1647. Samuel married Alice Craig, 1671; she died 1680. Nathaniel married Mary, daughter of Ezra Clapp, July 8, 1684. Experience married Joseph Ripley of Roxbury. Mary married Mr. Mills. John removed to Bridgewater and lived with Francis Godfrey, who named him in his will. Wife of John died, 1772, aged seventy-seven. Andrew died Feb. 19, 1661; his will bears date of December, 1660.

Thacher says: "Nov. 6, 1681, Goody Pitcher died" (wife of Andrew). Nathaniel had three sons, Nathaniel, Edward, and Ezra. He lived in the house of his father (the old academy house), where he died, in 1736, aged eighty-five years.

Thacher's Journal: —

Jan. 10, 1682. By the desire of Mr. Hare, I went to Nat. Pitcher's to a debate between Ben. Badcock and Mr. Hare about the Quaker's opinions. Sergeant Badcock moderator.

I showed their opinions as far as we went and confuted them.

May 11, 1682. Lydia went to Boston behind Nat. Pitcher.

Rev. Nathaniel Pitcher of Scituate, born 1685, was the first son of Nathaniel, of Milton. He graduated at Harvard College in 1703, was ordained at Scituate, Sept. 14, 1707 (Rev. Peter Thacher, of Milton, giving the charge), and died among the people of his first and only charge, Sept. 27, 1723. John

Pitcher bequeathed property to A. Kennedy's children in 1794. Mary, daughter of Edward Blake, married Pitcher. Sarah Pitcher married Geo. Wadsworth, 1720.

WILLIAM SALSBUURY.

Mr. Salsbury was a ship-builder, and lived near the river. He was in Milton in 1652. He had four sons: William, born 1659; Samuel, born 1666; Cornelius, born 1668; Joseph, born 1675.

Thacher's Journal:—

Nov. 25, 1680. General Thanksgiving, three and a half hours service. We had at supper Goodmen Stores, Man, Tiffany, Salsbury, Jordan, Henchaway and their wives, and Goody Salsbury.

ISRAEL STOUGHTON.

Israel Stoughton was a grand old Cromwellian soldier and Christian gentleman. He was born to lead and command. He came with the first settlers to Dorchester, in early life, possessed of abundant resources, which, with superior judgment and capacity to organize and execute, placed him at once in a commanding position of influence and power in the town and colony. No sooner had he come into possession of the land south of the river than his vigilant eye discerned the natural advantages of the falls for a water-power; the timber on the banks for the necessary building and for spanning the stream, and the place for the weir below. Here he saw an opportunity to meet a most important need of the people, as at that time there was not a water-power mill in the land.

On the 3d of November, 1633, the town granted him leave to erect a mill, which the First General Court, convened in May, 1634, in which he appeared as deputy for Dorchester, confirmed. The mill was erected the same year, and proved of incalculable advantage to the whole community. Numerous important trusts in the colony and in the church were imposed on him, all of which he met with eminent fidelity and success.

At the time of the Pequod war Col. Stoughton was elected by the court commander-in-chief of the colonial forces, and led the expedition into Connecticut. After a long and exhaustive march he arrived on the field of action, soon after the battle at Mystic Fort, and, by his judicious and well-ordered plans following up the daring exploits of Capt. Mason, he assisted greatly in routing the enemy, and in nearly exterminating the Pequod tribe. The colonial government proclaimed a Thanks-

giving, and Stoughton and his troops returned home in triumph.

In 1643 he visited England. Mingling with the leaders of the revolution, he became deeply interested in the cause of Cromwell, whom he honored and believed in, as the friend of New England and the friend of her rulers. He determined to devote his life to this service, and, returning home, made ready for the enterprise.

In 1644 he returned to London, in company with Nehemiah Bourne, and others who joined him from New England. He entered the parliamentary army as lieutenant-colonel, in the division of Gen. Rainsboro in Ireland; but his career of service was short; after two years he died at Lincoln, in 1645. A transcript of his will lies before me as I write, dated London, July 17, 1644, in which he mentions his sons, Israel, William, and John, and two daughters.

To sonne William, I give one half of my small Library, for his encouragement to apply himself to studies, especially to the holy Scriptures vnto w^{ch} they are most helpful.

Unto Harvard Colledge, two hundred acres of land out of my purchased lands on the northeast side of Naponsett about Mother Brooke, and one hundred acres more, I give to the same vse, out of my dues on the Blew Hill side, provided the town will allow it to be laid out in due opposition to those former two hundred, that the river only may part them, to remain to the Colledge use forever.

At this time Harvard College was in its infancy, and depended for its existence largely upon contributions from individuals and towns. Twenty-five years later we find the town of Milton contributing £14 18s. for the erection of a new building.

Israel died early. John was lost at sea 1647. William lived to become an eminent statesman and judge, and governor of the province.

BRAY WILKINS.

He was the son of Lord John Wilkins, of Wales. He was born in 1610, and died in 1702, aged ninety-two years. It is supposed that Wilkins came over in 1628 with Gov. Endicott. — (Mass. Colonial Records.)

Sept. 6, 1638. Bray Wilkins was authorized to set up a house and keepe a ferry at Naponsett River, and have a penny a person, to be directed by Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Glover.

This ferry was between the Granite and Neponset bridges, running from the ridge in Quincy (a conical strip of rising land, in 1886 made a part of the new boundary between Milton and Quincy, distinctly seen from the Dorchester side, or from the cars as they pass along) to Sling point, on the opposite shore. Although the ferry was continued but a few years the locality bore the name of "Penny Ferry" for a long time.

Sewall's Diary : —

Wed. 7, 23, 1685. I rode to Milton lecture, before lecture I went to Anthony Gulliver and got him to go with me to Penny Ferry to show me the marsh he was to buy of Mr. Gardiner. Dined at Mr. Thacher's.

Bray Wilkins' land in Milton was located very near Gulliver's landing, which at that time was one of the landing-places of the town, where timber was floated out and the small coasting "shallops" entered. This must have been a lively, stirring place in those days. Wilkins may have "set up his house" on his own land, or near the landing, from which the distance to the ferry is short; of this, however, there is no proof. He removed to Salem, and in 1660, with John Gingle, his brother-in-law, purchased the Bellingham farm, where he passed the rest of his life.

In 1692, when the witchcraft excitement prevailed at Salem, a sister of Joseph Putnam and aunt of the famous Gen. Israel Putnam, was one of the accused. She fled to the house of Bray Wilkins, under Will's Hill, and found security. A neighbor of the descendants of Mr. Wilkins, living in Middleton, thus writes respecting him : —

Much might be said about this enterprising Welchman. He was well known at Salem Village for forty-two years as a pious and good citizen, and a firm supporter of the church and parish. Among our early settlers, none stand higher than this Bray Wilkins.

Diary of Rev. Joseph Green, Danvers : —

1702, Jan. 2. Cold. I at study. Bray Wilkins dyed, who was in his 92d year. He lived to a good old age, and saw his children's children, and their children, and "peace upon our little Israel."

CHAPTER III.

INCORPORATION, NAME, BOUNDARIES.

AFTER a united existence with Dorchester of thirty-two years, the residents on the south side of the river, having grown into a vigorous community of twenty five or more families, expressed a desire to set up for themselves.

The principal reasons alleged for this separate existence were their remoteness from church, and deprivation of religious privileges. The families were scattered over a wide territory; some at Brush Hill, some in the central and western parts of Milton, but most at East Milton. The nearest church was at Dorchester, many miles distant.

The river at that time was an impediment as well as a natural boundary. There were fords at Mattapan and at the Lower Mills, and also a foot-bridge at the Lower Mills.

CHURCH SERVICE.

The route to church from all parts of the town could only be in the direction of the bridge, as there was no other passage over the river for those who walked.

But no apology was available for absence from public worship; and, could we enter the humble abodes of those who lived here two hundred and twenty-five years ago, we might witness a scene similar to the following in almost every family:—

On Sabbath morning the whole family is astir betimes, each dressed in Sunday attire, in readiness for church.

The father mounts his horse, with his wife upon a pillion behind him, sometimes with a child in her arms, and leads on towards the meeting-house, the children walking by his side if the weather is fair; he fords the river, they cross on the foot-bridge.

If it be rainy the oxen are hitched to the cart, and the whole family, packed into this vehicle, ford the river, and wend their way to the distant church.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The following is a near approach to a correct list of the taxpayers who lived on the south side of the river at the time of incorporation, and the year of their settlement here:—

Names.	Year of Settlement.
Robert Badcock	1648
Richard Collicot	1634
Henry Crame	1656
William Daniels	1650
John Fenno	1660
John Gill	1656
Anthony Gulliver	1646
David Himes	1659
Daniel Homes	1659
Thomas Horton	1662
Stephen Kingsley	1656
Anthony Newton	1639
Andrew Pitcher	1650
Robert Redman	1652
William Salsbury	1652
George Summer	1662
Thomas Swift	1657
Robert Tucker	1662
Robert Vose	1654
Thomas Vose	1654
Samuel Wadsworth	1656
Nicholas Wood, Farmer to John Glover	1656

NEW ORGANIZATION.

For many years prior to the establishment of the town of Milton, Dorchester had recognized the meagre religious privileges enjoyed by her citizens south of the Neponset, and had granted them liberty to maintain their own ministry; and, by reason of their having religious worship among themselves, had exempted them from paying a proportional part of the salary of Mr. Mather.

There were still other considerations that influenced our fathers in seeking to become a separate township. The river was a barrier between them and the more numerous residents on the other side.

They were in the outskirts of the town, needing care and

exposed to danger, and failed to receive the full benefits enjoyed by the central population and the protection of the central government. This arose from their position and circumstances, as a natural consequence of out-residence.

As soon as the mother-town realized the aspirations of her sons for a home of their own, she readily assented to the idea and hastened to carry it into effect, as appears from the following action of the town : —

DORCHESTER. 5 (3) 1662. At a generall Town meeting orderly appointed for that end.

It was proposed and voted whether Unquity should be a Township of themselves, with such limitations and agreements as in a writing by the committee for such purposes is drawn up.

The vote was affirmative if the honored General Court please to give themselves thereunto.

WILLIAM BLAKE, Cleric.

Four days after the above action of the town of Dorchester a committee of the residents at Unquity presented to the Great and General Court the following

PETITION FOR INCORPORATION.

To the hono^d Gene^l Court now Assembled att Boston, 7th May 1662, the humble petition of us who are inhabitants of that part of the Town of Dorchester which is situated on the south side of the Naponsett River commonly called Unquatiquisset.

Humbly showeth That ffor as much as it hath pleased God for to cast the bounds of o^r habitations in the more remote parts of Dorchester Town; as that we stand in a more remote capacitie unto a constant and comfortable attendance upon such adminstrations as doe respect sivil and ecclesiastical communion in the Town and Church of Dorchester.

And though indeed amongst all the inconveniences which we have hitherto sustained by this our uncomfortable disjunction from our brethren and neighbors, there is none more grievously afflictive unto our souls than that restraint which we have lived under, as to a constant attendance unto that Ministry, under the powerful and plentiful dispensation of which, we have, some of us, lived a great part of our lives, and would desire still, (if it were the will of God) untill we dy, upon which we have heretofore, (as we have opportunity) we shall still attend.

Yet notwithstanding, the difficulties and almost impossibilityes of the constant attendance of us and our families have compelled not only our selves but also y^r Towne of Dorchester to acknowledge some necessity of providing and settling a public ministry amongst our selves.

And to that purpose, y^r Towne of Dorchester (divers years since) granted us liberty, by our own contribution to maintayne our own Ministry, but we finding by experience that the orderly managing of such an Affair as Settlement hath some dependence upon the exercise of Civil power, unto the effectual exercise of which [as to the attainment of such an end], we find ourselves altogether out of a capacity as now we stand, therefore we have obtayned from the Towne of Dorchester by a second graunt liberty to become a Township of our selves.

A coppie of which graunt we here withall present to the view of the honorable Court.

Our humble petition to this honorable Court therefore is That [if according to y^e terms and tenor of this graunt you shall in your wisdom judge us capable of being a Township] you would please by your authoritie to confirm the sd. graunt unto us.

And it being a more than ordinarie juncture of affairs with us as to our present settlement, we do also humbly crave our freedom from Country rates according to the accustomed graunt to new Plantations, we being, [by reason of our slowness and the straight limitts of our place as unable for public affayres as if we were a new Plantation.]

This our humble petition is.

If it shall bee by this honored Court accepted, wee hope wee shall doe what in us lyes to manage affayres in our communitie according to the laws of God and this Government, our present design beeing the promotion of the publique weale, which, that it may be the period of yo^r consultations —

so pray your humble petitioners

STEPHEN KINGSLEY.
ROBERT VOSE.
JOHN GILL.

In the names of all the rest of the inhabitants.

ACTION OF THE GENERAL COURT.

The deputyes think meet to graunt this petition, viz. so far as it concerns y^e Township — but do not think meet to exempt them from rates.

With reference to y^e consent of y^e Honorable Magistrates hereto.

WILLIAM TORREY,
Cleric.

Consented to by the Magistrates.

EDW. RAWSON,
Secretary.

By this action of the General Court that portion of Dorchester situated on the south side of the Nepouset, and lying between the river and Braintree, and extending from the river and marsh to the extreme part of the Blue Hills, was set off into a distinct municipality, which, at the request of the citizens, received the name of MILTON.

SIGNIFICATION OF UNQUITY-QUISSET.

Hitherto, and from the first settlement, this section of Dorchester had borne the old Indian name of Unquity-quisset. This, like all Indian names, was spelled in many different ways. We meet it as Unquatiquesset, Unkata-quaessett, Unkety-quissitt, Unquety-quisset, Uncataquisset, also Uncatie, Unquatie, Unquity, and Unquety.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Indian signification of this name, I applied, as in the case of "Massachusetts," to that

undoubted Indian authority, Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, and received the following very satisfactory reply:—

HARTFORD, Dec. 9, 1883.

DEAR DR. TEELE:—

I have been asked, at least a dozen times, for an interpretation of Unquety-quisset, or, as Thomas Lechford wrote it, in 1639, Unkata-quaessett, and could never analyze the word until your letter gave me the clue just now.

It is plain enough, now I have seen my way to it.

You mention "the fall of water at the village," and describe the locality as at "the head of navigation on the river."

The name, which Eliot would have written Uhque-tukq-ees-et, or Wequetukq-ees-et, denotes a place at the end of a small tidal-stream or creek.

The same name occurs in Charleston, R.I. as "*Wequatuzet* (and Tuckset) brook.

It marks the head of tidal water in a creek, river, or estuary.

The n of the first syllable is intrusive, indicating that the vowel was nasalized.

Yours sincerely,

J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL.

NAME OF MILTON.

There are no data from which can be ascertained with entire certainty the origin of the name of this township.

Up to the time of incorporation it was embraced within the limits of Dorchester, and was known by the old Indian name of Unquity-quisset, or, by contraction, Unquity.

In the Colony Records, CXII., 141, appears the following order:—

There having been granted to the inhabitants of Unkety quisset within the township of Dorchester to become a township of themselves, upon the motion of your inhabitants it is ordered that the said Town shall be called MILTON.

Passed by the deputies with consent of y^e honorable magistrates present.
WILLIAM TORREY, *Cleric*.

Consented to by the magistrates present.

ED. RAWSON, *Secy*.

There are several plausible theories, on either of which we may suppose the inhabitants may have been led to fix upon Milton as the name of the new town.

First Theory.—One theory is that it was named in honor of John Milton, the immortal poet, who was born, Dec. 9, 1608, and died Nov. 8, 1675.

In 1662 Milton was at the height of his glory. His fame arose not merely from his numerous and wonderful writings,

but largely from his civil and political position. He had espoused the cause of Cromwell, and had become Latin Secretary to the Protector.

Col. Israel Stoughton, a man of great influence in the Colony, who owned a large plantation on Milton Hill, joined Cromwell's army, and became colonel in General Rainsboro's brigade. Nehemiah Bourne, who owned land on Milton Hill, adjoining Col. Stoughton's, accompanied him as major; and others from this vicinity went with him to Cromwell's army.

In those exciting times our fathers may have taken the name of one of the leading characters then high in popular favor as the name of the town about to be incorporated.

Second Theory.—Another theory is that Milton took its name from the old mill on the Neponset.

In 1632-3, Israel Stoughton, finding a water-fall on the Neponset river, petitioned the town of Dorchester for the right to erect a mill. The town granted it, with the privilege of cutting timber on the plantation for building the mill, on condition that he should construct a bridge over the river. In 1634 the General Court confirmed the grant. The mill was erected in 1633, on the north side of the river, a little west of Milton bridge, nearly on the site now occupied by the stone Chocolate Mill of Walter Baker; but, though standing in Dorchester, it has always been taxed in Milton, as belonging to this town.

This is believed to have been the first water-power mill erected on this continent. It was, consequently, a point known throughout the colony as a centre of public resort.

Nov. 1634. Voted that "a sufficient cartway be made to the mill at Naponset at the common chardge, if the chardge exceed not five pounds."

Many suppose the town was named Milton from this old mill.

Third Theory.—A third theory, and by far the most probable, is that the town took its name from Milton in the old country. Such was the custom of the times. Plymouth, Weymouth, Dorchester, and other towns of Old England had already affixed their names to new towns here.

In England and Wales there are twenty towns and parishes¹ named Milton; and fourteen more of which Milton forms part of the name, as Milton-West, and Milton-Abbas.

¹ See Dugdale's England and Wales.

There are two Miltons in Kent county, one situated on the Channel between the Isle of Sheppey and the coast of Kent, a place of great antiquity, and a famous seaport. The other, "Milton-next-Gravesend," situated farther up the river.

Milton-Abbas, of Dorsetshire, is situated ten miles north-east of Dorchester. Its first name was Middletown, from the fact of its location in the centre of the county. In process of time the name was contracted to Milton, which name it bore for centuries. Here in A.D. 938, King Athelstan founded the famous Milton-Abbas. Immediately thereupon the town rose in importance; and, in the ancient time of "Abbatial grandure" was the central market of the county.

Portions of Milton Abbey still exist, photographs of which are in the possession of Hon. Nathaniel F. Safford, and can be seen at his residence.

In 1814 the late Hon. James M. Robbins, one of our most respected citizens, travelled leisurely through the whole of Dorsetshire.

On approaching Milton from Dorchester he learned that a family bearing the name of Tucker was a numerous and influential family in that section, and that many of this name resided in the county. John Tucker, a resident of Weymouth, represented the borough of Weymouth and Melcom Regis at Parliament twenty years in succession previous to our Revolution. He recalled the fact that Robert Tucker¹ came to New England, sailing from Weymouth in 1635, and settled in Wassaguset, and, with others, gave to it the name of Weymouth.

¹ BIRTHPLACE OF ROBERT TUCKER.

Subsequent investigations and researches have made it probable that Robert Tucker was a native of "Milton-next-Gravesend," in the County of Kent, which only makes more probable the supposition and argument that our town took its name from one of the Miltons in old England.

In August, 1885, and again in 1887, Deacon John A. Tucker, of Milton, made successive trips to England for the purpose of tracing out the origin of Robert Tucker, the ancestor of the Milton Tuckers. He went to Dorchester and Milton, and Milton Abbey in Dorsetshire, but failed to find in the records of the Milton Church any reference to his ancestor.

He visited the Milton in Kent, situated on the channel near the Isle of Sheppey. Here he found traces of the Tucker name, and was struck by the peculiar architecture of the ancient houses with sloping rear and projecting front, so much like houses in Milton, Mass., of the olden times; but, on a careful examination of the church records, no entries of the Tucker name were discovered. From this place he went to "Milton-next-Gravesend," where is a very ancient church, "erected under the patronage of the Countess of Pembroke, between the years 1323 & 1377," named St. Peter's and St. Paul's. At the rector's house he had access to the registry of baptisms, reaching back as far as 1558,—a ponderous volume of parchment, bound in leather, with brass corners. Here he found the following entries:—

1601 Marche

"Elizabeth ye daughter of George Tucker Gent was baptized ye five and twenty day."

He went from Weymouth to Gloucester, where he was the Town Recorder, and subsequently returned to Weymouth.

From Weymouth he came to Milton, near the time of the incorporation of the town, and purchased land on "Bresh Hill," in November, 1663.

1602 Marehe

"Maria ye daughter of George Tucker Gent was baptized ye four and twenty day." The next entry, by a different writer, was quite difficult to make out.

1604

"Robert ye sonne of George Tucker Gent one of the Burghers at this font was baptized ye VII of June."

The Robert Tucker here spoken of was doubtless the progenitor of the Milton Tuckers. A more extended and minute examination of the registers of this church at "Milton-next-Gravesend" might have settled the question; but Mr. Tucker was not able to pursue the examination in his visit of 1885.

The date of Robert Tucker's birth here recorded corresponds with the dates given in Doomsday.

A more careful search of the Registry of Baptisms at this church, in 1887, brought to light the baptism of John in 1599, and of Henry in 1612, thus making this record identical with the Harlican manuscripts, and establishing the fact that the Robert Tucker here spoken of was the son of George Tucker, 2d, and his second wife, Maria Darrett.

The Harlican manuscripts omit the birth of daughters.

"HARLIEAN MANUSCRIPTS."

"Reports of the visitations — County of Kent in 1619, 1620, 1621 — Harlican 1106." "Willielmus Tucker of Thoruley, County of Devon, m. Jona Ashe — had sons George, Thomas, John.

"George Tucker [1] m. Maria Hunter of Gaunte and had five sons, George, [2] Nicholas, Tobias, Mansfield and Daniel."

"George Tucker [2] m. first Elizabeth dau. of Francis Stoughton and had son George [3] born say 1595. He m. second Maria Darrett and had three sons: John born abt. 1599, — Robert born 1604 and Henry born 1612."

Daniel Tucker, presumed officer under Bartholomew Gosnold in 1602, gave his name to "Tucker's Terror," on Cape Cod, and was probably with Gosnold in 1608. Being uncle of John, Robert, and Henry, sons of George [2], he may have induced his nephews to come to this country. John was the progenitor of the Newbury Tuckers; Robert of the Milton Tuckers; and Henry was, perhaps, the Henry Tucker of Bermuda, 1662.

GEORGE TUCKER OF "MILTON-NEXT-GRAVESEND."

George Tucker the first was a man of note in the ancient "Milton-next-Gravesend." In the history of Gravesend donated to our Public Library by H. A. Whitney, pp. 83, is given an account of the controversy in regard to the advowson of the Milton Manor: "The Manor descended to Sir Thomas son of Sir Henry Wyatt and he, in 1540, demised the same, with the two turns in the advowson annexed, to Henry VIII. But when Queen Elizabeth, in 1572, conveyed the Manor to George Tucker, no notice was taken of the advowson."

The first charter of the Incorporation of the Towns and Parishes of Gravesend and Milton was given July 22, 1562, in the fourth year of Queen Elizabeth, and there were ten Jurats appointed of whom George Tucker was the second. (pp. 189.)

A second charter was given June 5, 1568; of the 12 Jurats, George Tucker was the fourth.

In 1572-3, Sept. 3. Of the twelve principal inhabitants of Gravesend and Milton, George Tucker is mentioned as third.

In 1634 a third charter was given, and Henry Tucker, supposed youngest brother of Robert, was the fifth of the twelve Jurats.

In 1637 the same Henry Tucker was Mayor of Gravesend and Milton. Soon after this the Tucker family disappears, and no further trace of it is found in the annals of "Milton-next-Gravesend," confirming the generally accepted tradition that, at about this time, the younger members of the family, one after another, emigrated to America.

Robert Tucker of Milton died March 9 1681-2: he is spoken of by Rev. Peter Thacher as "Goodman Tucker" and often as "old Mr. Tucker." If he is the Robert Tucker baptized at "Milton-next-Gravesend," he would be 78 at his death.

He was the first town recorder of Milton, was selectman for several years, and also represented the town at the General Court.

The inference naturally suggested to Mr. Robbins was that Robert Tucker, or some of the first inhabitants, following the common custom of naming the towns in New England from their homes in Old England, gave to this town the name of Milton.

The committee, appointed eight years ago to prepare a town seal, found this argument so natural and probable that they were led to adopt, as the crest of the shield on the town seal, a fac-simile of the north-western front of the ancient church of Milton Abbey, now standing in Dorsetshire, England.

The town, by a unanimous vote, accepted the report of the committee, adopted the design presented as the corporate seal of the town, and thus gave their approval to the conclusion of the committee.

BOUNDARIES.

The geographical boundaries of the Dorchester plantation were not fixed until several years after the occupancy of the territory.

In September, 1635, the report of a committee, previously appointed, on the question of boundaries was accepted, "establishing the south line of the Town, on the sea at some point in Quincy Bay, south of Squantum, giving a considerable portion of the upland and all the salt marsh on the south bank of the Neponset to the Town of Dorchester: an extent of ten miles of shore, including nearly the whole of the south-west side of the harbor."

From this and other reports we learn that the south line of Dorchester began at Sachem's brook, near the site of the old "salt works," and extended in a straight line to the top of Great Blue Hill.

In 1636 the town of Dorchester obtained a grant of all the land south of the Neponset to the Blue Hills; and Sergeant Collicot secured from the Neponset Sagamore Kitchamakin a conveyance of this territory for fifty fathoms of wampum, together with forty acres of land for himself, adjoining lands already held by him on that side of the river.

This grant included the whole territory subsequently set off as Milton, excepting a portion of the south-westerly part of the town, purchased by individuals and annexed to Milton, and a

second annexation from Braintree on the petition of several citizens.

MILTON BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of Milton, when set off, were as follows:—

On the north Neponset river, separating it from Dorchester, excepting the Grain Mill.

On the south a straight line drawn from near the north-east base of Woodcock Hill (now Forbes Hill) to the top of Great Blue Hill, separating the town from Braintree.

On the east the line dividing the salt marsh and upland on the south side of the river, as far as Sagamore creek, and thence by said creek and an irregular line to the corner boundary at Woodcock Hill, — Milton taking all the marsh, and Braintree the upland.

On the west, a line drawn from the termination of the southern boundary on the top of Great Blue Hill in a course about N. 36½ W., until it strikes the Neponset river. This territory contained an area of about seven thousand acres.

Fifty and ninety-two years afterwards this area was greatly extended by the accession of two large tracts of land on our southern boundary.

BLUE HILL LANDS.

The town of Boston owned a tract of land lying in Braintree, called the "Blue Hill Lands" comprising an area of three thousand acres.

This whole tract, abutting the southern boundary of our town, was purchased by four citizens of Milton, Manassah Tucker, Samuel Miller, John Wadsworth, and Moses Belcher, by deed from the town of Boston, dated May 9, 1711. April 21, 1713, Moses Belcher conveyed to his three associates for £385, by quitclaim deed, his quarter of the purchased land, and the whole tract was divided between Manassah Tucker, Samuel Miller, and John Wadsworth, December 24, 1713.

The purchase was made by the grantees with the expectation that the whole tract would be annexed to their own town.

The town of Milton¹ was equally anxious to gain this accession to its territory, and petitioned the Legislature to this effect.

¹ MILTON'S PETITION.

The humble petition of the Town of Milton — Showeth — That whereas they have lately with a great sum of money purchased of the Town of Boston a great tract of land containing about three thousand acres of land, called by the name of the "Blue Hill Lands," bounded upon Milton Line, northerly by Dorchester Land, westerly by land called Mr. Hully's and easterly by Monocot River, and whereas the tract of land is a part contained within the Township of Braintrey, your petitioners most humbly pray the favour of

Braintree¹ also presented strong claims to the land, alleging in remonstrance that though the best part may lie nearer Milton, the greater part was nearer Braintree.

To settle the question as to jurisdiction, the whole matter was referred to the Great and General Court for a decision.

this great and General Assembly to annex the same to, and make it a part of the Township of Milton, to which end the said town of Milton humbly pray your Excellency and Honor to consider, for the following reasons:—

That the situation of the land is some miles nearer to Milton than any other town, the greater or best part of it lying within a mile and a half of the Milton meeting-house.

The poor circumstances of Milton, and the straitness of their Township is such that they are under great difficulties and discouragement in the discharge of the public charges, and this addition would very much enable and encourage them to cheerfulness in their public affairs.

Whoever they are, who shall inhabit and improve these lands must of necessity attend public worship in Milton, it being so near, and their children also may conveniently have the benefit of schooling in the same Town, and cannot have it in any other Town.

The inhabitants of said place must cart and transport their wood, hay, and other matters through the town, and soon get to be of some advantage as well as a burthen.

The said Town, as is above said, have purchased it, upon which account it is most equitable they should have the jurisdiction who have the property; unless any great inconvenience to the contrary, which cannot be pretended; all which and whatsoever else your poor petitioners have to offer, being considered by the wisdom and justice of Honorable Court, they humbly hope they may obtain the favour of granting their rights, which shall be most thankfully acknowledged by the Town. To your Excellency and Honor Henry Vose, Manassah Tucker, John Wadsworth, a committee in behalf of the Town. March 14, 1711.

1 BRAINTREE'S REMONSTRANCE.

To this petition the Town of Braintree made the following rejoinder:—

"Whereas the Petitioners say they have lately with a great sum of money purchased of the Town of Boston a great tract of land containing about three thousand acres called by the name of the Blue Hill Lands, which said tract of land the petitioners own is contained within the Township of Braintree, but most humbly pray the favour of the Great and General Court to annex the same to, and make it a part of the Township of Milton, for which they offer several reasons to consideration.

"And whereas the Petitioners say in the Preamble to their petition that they have lately purchased &c."

"1st The Respondents answer, that it was purchased by some few of the inhabitants of the Town of Milton, as private persons, and not by the Town of Milton.

"2d That the greater the tract of land is the more unreasonable it is, that the petition should be granted."

"Their First reason, That the situation of said land is (as they say) by some miles nearer to Milton than any other Town, the greater and best part of it lying within a mile and a half Milton Meeting-house.

"The Respondents answer That the matter alleged in this reason is by no means true. But if they had said it was nearer to Milton than any other Town except Braintree, it had been well enough for that purpose; the best part may lie near Milton, yet the far greater part of the land lies nearest Braintree.

"As to their second reason, The Respondents answer, That the Township of Braintree being lately divided into two Precincts, are under as great, if not greater difficulties and discouragements than the Town of Milton can pretend to be. No doubt but the addition they pleaded for, would enable and encourage them, so it would encourage and enable the Respondents, if such a part of the Town of Dorchester or Milton were added to their Township, but believe the Great and General Court will not judge it reasonable, so have not yet petitioned for it.

"As to their third reason, the truth of which is therein asserted, depending upon the first which is not true, it must fall with it, but supposing it may be true with regard to some few particulars, it is but the common misfortune of some few private persons in all Towns whatsoever.

"As to the fourth reason, The Respondents say, admitting the matter therein contained to be true, yet it is but a common kindness and the Town of Milton do now pass through Braintree to go to the salt meadows.

"As to the fifth reason it is answered already in the answer to the first; in the preamble, in part, as to what remains the Respondents cannot see the reasonableness of

After a full hearing of the facts the Court apportioned fifteen hundred acres to Milton and the same amount to Braintree.

IN COUNCIL, March 14, 1711.

Upon hearing of the committees or agents for the respective towns of Milton and Braintree — Ordered that one half of the three thousand acres of purchased lands within mentioned lying on that side next to Milton be annexed to the Township of Milton; The rest to lye to the Township of Braintree. And that Isaac Winslow and John Cushing Esq. with such as shall be named by the Representatives, be a committee to state the Bound line of the division aforesaid accordingly. Mr. Winslow to appoint the time and give notice thereof to both said Towns, and make a report of their doings to this Court.

J. HADDINGTON, *Sec'y.*

Sent down for concurrence —

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES March 18, 1711.

Read & Concurred — and Major Samuel Thaxter and Mr. William Denison are named to be of that committee.

[Public Archives.]

JOHN BURRILL, *Speaker.*

DIVISION OF BLUE HILL LANDS.

Anno Regni Annæ Regineæ Undecimo.

At a Great and General Court or Assembly for the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, begun and held at Boston upon Wednesday the 28th day of May 1712 convened by her Majesties Writts — May 30, 1712 In Council —

The following is the Report of the Comitty appointed to divide Blue Hill Lands between Braintree and Milton executed by the Council and Concurred by the Representatives of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay May 21 1712.

Where as the Town of Milton hath petitioned the General Court of the said Province, Praying that a sertain tract of land containing about three thousand acres called by the name of Blue Hill Lands, bounded northerly on Milton town line, by them lately purchased of Boston, then lying within the township of Braintry might be annexed to, and be a part of the township of Milton —

Whereupon the said Court did order that the one half of the said tract of land should be annexed to the township of Milton, and the rest to lye to the town of Braintry, and that we the subscribers should be a Comitty to settle the land line of the Division according as by the Court's order dated March the 14: 1711 at large appears; therefore we the said Comitty pursuant to the aforesaid order meet upon said tract of land on the 21st day of May aforesaid, and having notified the Select Men of both towns of the time and place of meeting, and the Select Men of Milton being present, but the Select Men of Braintry appeared not — We proceeded and surveyed said tracts of land, and set off the northerly half part thereof to the said Town of Milton, and staked the dividing line between the said towns of Milton &

it, that they who have the property should have the jurisdiction, for as much as that would alter the constitution of most Towns in the Province.

“All which with what else may appear, your respondents humbly hope this great and General Court will see full cause to dismiss the said petition.

“Edmund Quincy, John Cleverly Neaniah Hayden, Peter Adams

“Committee in behalf of the Town of Braintree.”

Braintry upon the said tracts of land in manner following, that is to say : — Beginning at a heap of stones in the bound line of the easterly end of the three thousand acres of Blue Hill Lands, near to which stands a white oak tree which we marked with the letter M. on the northerly side and B. on the southerly side, and from thence we proceeded and ran a line West, and by South Nine degrees Southerly, and marked several trees in the line with letters as aforesaid, until we came to a Gray Oak tree standing near the cartway leading from Milton to Ponkapog by the foot of one of the Blue Hills, which tree we marked with the letter M. on the north side and B. on the south side; and from thence we run a line West, Southwest, nine degrees Southerly and marked several trees in the range with letters as aforesaid till we came to Dorchester town line where we set up a stake with a heap of stones about it, and marked the said stake with the letter M. on the northerly side and B. on the southerly side thereof. —

Consented to

J. DUDLEY

Copy as of Record

Examined by ISAC ADINGTON

Secretary.

ISAC WINSLOW

JOHN CUSHING

SAMUEL THAXTER

WILLIAM DENISON

[Court Records.]

FIRST ACCESSION, 1712.

The Blue Hill Lands comprised what is now the south part of Milton and the west part of Quincy. They were bounded on the north by the original south line of Milton, from the "Sturdy Oak" (now marked by a granite pillar near the termination of Quarry Lane) to the top of Great Blue Hill; on the south by Blue Hill River; on the west by Dorchester (now Canton) line; and on the east by an irregular line running south-easterly from the sturdy oak to a point on Blue Hill River near the outlet of Narrowway or Great Pond.

DIVISION.

The commissioners, in dividing these lands between Milton and Braintree, run a nearly straight line in a south-westerly direction through the tract. They began at a white-oak tree in the easterly line, about a mile south-south-east from the "sturdy oak." This point is now marked by the stone post at that corner of Milton. The line runs west-south-west nearly a mile to a point near Randolph avenue, where stood a gray-oak tree "near the cartway leading from Milton to Ponkapog by the foot of one of the Blue Hills" (now called Chicatawbut). Here the line bends a little more towards south-west, and thus continues about two miles, meeting in its course the stone post near the Hunt house, to the Dorchester (now Canton) line at a point about thirty rods south of Hillside street. The line

is crossed by Hillside street at the stone post just east of the Hunt house, and again near the Johnson house.

The territory lying between these lines and the original southern boundary from Woodcock Hill to the top of Great Blue Hill comprises the fifteen hundred acres annexed, or one half of the Blue Hill lands purchased by the before-mentioned men of Milton. By this division all the houses now standing in Milton, on Hillside street, west of the Thomas Hunt house, except the Houghton and Johnson houses, are on land then set off as the Braintree half of the Blue Hill lands. The Houghton house was built at the time of this division, and probably the Johnson house.

In 1722 Joseph Houghton conveyed to his son Ebenezer a tract of 150 acres of land, "bounded southerly by Monatocut brook or river; westerly by Benjamin Crane; northerly by Milton and Braintree old line; and easterly by Nathaniel Houghton. Containing by estimation 150 acres more or less situate in the townships of Milton and Braintree in the County of Suffolk; it lyeth in a tract of land lately purchased by some particular men of Milton of the town of Boston or of their agents, and it is called Blue Hill Land. This tract of land was formerly laid out by Mr. Thaxter in lots and this is the third lot in number."

The lots laid out by Mr. Thaxter were probably No. 1, the Tucker Lot, extending from Dorchester line to Silver brook; No. 2, the lot of Benjamin Crane; No. 3, the Joseph Houghton Lot; and Lot No. 4, the Nathaniel Houghton Lot.

It is altogether probable that William Tucker came into possession of Lot No. 1 through his father Ebenezer Tucker from his grandfather Manassah Tucker, one of the original purchasers of the Blue Hill Land, and conveyed the same to his nephew, Ebenezer Tucker, Jr., though many suppose the house and lot belonged to John Puffer. Of this I have no proof. A deed from William Tucker, to Ebenezer Tucker, Jr., yeoman, dated March 12, 1754, conveys "three fourths of a piece of land containing 60 acres more or less lying partly in Milton and partly in Braintree and bounded as follows: northwesterly by the road leading from Milton & Stoughton; southwesterly by the boundary lines between Milton Stoughton and Braintree & Stoughton [formerly Dorchester], southeasterly by land of John Puffer, and northeasterly by a brook parting between the premises and land of Benjamin Crane, with the dwelling house and other buildings standing thereon."

These lands remained as a portion of Braintree until 1754,

when the owners united in a petition to the General Court to be set off to Milton.¹

As the origin of this whole territory of eighteen hundred and forty acres annexed to Milton, on the south, after the incorporation of the town, has hitherto been involved in uncertainty, and the facts regarding it have been misapprehended and unintentionally misstated, especially with reference to this south-west corner, it is deemed necessary that deeds of conveyance, petitions, remonstrances, and all authorities be given in full to establish the statements now set forth.

This tract has also been carefully delineated on the Historical Map, to make it plain to those who choose to investigate the history of this section of our town.

¹ PETITION OF PARTIES TO BE SET OFF FROM BRAINTREE TO MILTON.

Province of Massachusetts.

To his Excellency William Shirley Esq. Captain General and Governour in Chief, and the Hon. the Council and Hon^{ble} the House at Representations of Boston in General Court assembled by adjournment March 27, 1754 Humbly Sheweth

That your petitioners Nathaniel Houghton Benjamin Crane and Ebenezer Tucker are inhabitants of Milton, and the said Nathaniel hath about two acres of his homestead in Milton, and about eighty acres in Braintree, and the said Benjamin hath about two acres of his homestead in Milton, and about one hundred acres in Braintree; and the said Ebenezer Tucker hath about five acres in Milton, and about thirty acres in Braintree; and your petitioners homesteads are so remote from the Public Worship and other meetings in Braintree, that in case they should settle any of their children on that part of their homesteads which lye in Braintree, it would necessitate them to pay duty there without any privilege, their homesteads being about eight miles from the Precinct to which they pay their Precinct dues, which renders it impracticable for them to attend with their families either at Public Worship on the Lords days or at the meetings for secular business, by which means they would entirely lose the privileges which necessarily ought to accompany their duty, and under these circumstances to be obliged to pay for the settlement of ministers in Braintree as your petitioners have already doue for several, and for many years for their support, without receiving [by reason of your petitioners remoteness] the least benefit, is humbly apprehended to be very greivous, and if your petitioners should settle any of their families on that small part of their homesteads which lie in Milton, it would then stop their whole estates from being entitled to one vote either in Braintree or Milton for want of sufficient estate to qualify them, and whereas your petitioners estates are situated but about three miles from Milton Meeting House, they humbly apprehend it most natural for their whole homesteads to belong to Milton.

And your petitioner Ebenezer Houghton humbly apprehends his care to be attended with still greater hardships by reason, his dwelling is in Braintree, where he pays for the settlement of one minister after another, and for their support and all other Parish dues, without the least benefit accruing to him for the same, by reason of his remoteness from the places of public meetings both for religious worship and for secular business, he not remembering his being ouce notified to any Public Meeting, and it not being practicable for him with his family to attend Public Worship or other meetings, yet compelled to pay to Braintree though your petitioner Ebenezer Houghton with his family constantly attend Public Worship at Milton, Braintree being about eight miles distant from his dwelling house, and Milton about three miles—for all which reasons your petitioners humbly move your Excellencies and Ho^{rs} compassionate consideration of their circumstances, and that you will be pleased to sett off the estates of your petitioners Nathaniel Houghton, Benjamin Crane and Ebenezer Tucker, to the town of Milton, and your petitioner Ebenezer Houghton with his estate to Milton, or afford them such relief in the premises as in your known wisdom and justice shall be thought proper, and your Petitioners as in duty bound still ever pray.

NATHANIEL HOUGHTON.
EBENEZER HOUGHTON.

BENJAMIN CRANE.
EBENEZER TUCKER.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES March 27, 1754.

Read & Ordered that the Petitioners serve the Clerk of the Town of Braintree¹ with a copy of the Petition that they shew cause [if any they have] on the tenth day of April, if the Court be then sitting, if not on the second Wednesday of the next sitting of the Court, why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

In Council March 27. 1754
Read & Concurred

THOS. CLARK
Depty. Secry.

Sent up for Concurrence,
T. HUBBARD
Speaker.

In Council April 12 1754. Read again, together with the Answer of the Town of Braintree, and Ordered that Sylvanus Bowen Esq with such as the Hon^{ble}. House shall join be a Committee to take this Petition and Answer under Consideration to hear the parties, and Report what they judge proper for this Court to do thereon.

Sent down for Concurrence —

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES April 12 1754

Read & Concurred, and Capt. Spurr & Mr. W^m. Bowdoin are joined in the affair.

T. HUBBARD
Spkr.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Nathaniel Houghton, Benjamin Crane and others, having fully heard the Petitioners and one of the Respondants viz. Mr. John Adams [one of the Select men of Braintree], on the affair, and considered the same, are of opinion that the respective prayers of the several Petitioners are reasonable and ought to be granted accordingly.

SYLVANUS BOWEN
per order.

¹ BRAINTREE'S REMONSTRANCE.

To his Excellency William Shirley Esq. Captain General in Chief, and the Hon^{ble} the Council and the House of Representatives in General Court assembled by adjournment March 27 1754

Whereas Nathaniel Houghton, Benjamin Crane and Ebenezer Tucker inhabitants of the town of Milton, together with Ebenezer Houghton an inhabitant of the Town of Braintree have petitioned your Excellency the Hon^{ble} Board and House of Representatives that s^d Ebenezer Houghton with his estate, and the lands of s^d Nathaniel Houghton Benjamin Crane and Ebenezer Tucker which lye in the Town of Braintree may be annexed to the Town of Milton. We the subscribers Selectmen of Braintree in behalf of and at the desire of said Town humbly beg leave to offer the following reasons why the prayer of said petitioners should not be regarded.

First — Inasmuch as sundry of the inhabitants of the Town of Milton many years past, purchased a large tract of land in the Township of Braintree, and have since by order of this Hon^{ble} Court had it annexed to the Town of Milton, which, if repeated, we humbly apprehend will be very hurtful to the town of Braintree —

Second — The representation of distance of the Petitioners Dwelling from the place of Public Meeting in Braintree we humbly apprehend not to be just. For altho there is no Open way laid out, yet there is a beaten private way free for Persons, three or four miles nearer than the way referred to in said Petition.

Third — As instances of Persons Dwelling's being in one Town or Parish and part or most of their lands being in the adjacent Town or Parish are to be found in almost every Town of the Province; and that complying with ye desire of s^d Petitioners will be attended with many Inconveniencies particularly by encouraging to be annexed larger and more Wealthy Parishes in order to pay smaller sums to the support of the Gospel, which we humbly conceive is the principal cause of s^d Petition:

For all which reasons it is humbly moved that your Excellency and Hon^{rs}. would dismiss s^d Petition
Braintree April
ye. 10, 1754

JOHN ADAMS
SAMUEL BASS
SAMUEL NILES JUNR.

In Council April 17, 1854: Read and accepted, and ordered that the prayer of the Petition be granted; and that the whole estate of the Petitioners mentioned in the Petition together with the family of the said Ebenezer Houghton be and hereby are to all intents & Purposes annexed to and accounted as part of the Town of Milton.

Sent down for Concurrence

THOS. CLARK
Dep^y. Sec^y.

In the House of Representatives April 17 1754

Read & Concurred
T. HUBBARD *Spkr.*

Consented to
W. SHIRLEY.

SECOND ACCESSION, 1754.

This section of about three hundred and forty acres, thus annexed to Milton, was bounded on the north by the south line of the first accession; on the south by Blue Hill river; on the west by Dorchester (then Stoughton, now Canton) line; and on the east by a line commencing at the stone post on the southerly side of Hillside street just east of the Hunt house, and running in a south-easterly direction to the Blue Hill river.

This tract contains Hoosic-Whisick or Houghton's Pond,—a sheet of water beautiful in the landscape, and valuable as a future supply of pure water for the inhabitants of the town.

Thus, fifty and ninety-two years after the establishment of the town, these lands were annexed to our southern borders. This explains the very irregular character of the boundary in that section of the town. The accession of these two tracts of land increased the area of the town to eight thousand eight hundred and forty acres.

In 1868 a section of about four hundred acres was taken from the north-west corner of Milton, with land from Dedham and Dorchester, to form the town of Hyde Park.

CHANGE OF BOUNDARY ON THE EAST.

April 16, 1885, on petition of the towns of Quincy and Milton, the boundary line between the two towns was changed and modified as by the following:—

ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

An Act changing the boundary line between the town of Quincy, and the town of Milton in Norfolk County.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:—

SECTION 1. The boundary line heretofore existing between the town of Quincy and the town of Milton is hereby changed and established as provided in section two.

SECT. 2. Commencing at a stone bound-post standing in the northerly line of Beale street, at a point distant two hundred and forty feet westerly from the south-east corner of land of N. H. Beale; thence easterly, following the northerly line of Beale street, a distance of four hundred and eight and five-tenths feet, to a stone bound-post standing in the present boundary line between the towns of Quincy and Milton. All the land to the south of the northerly line of Beale street, lying between the said stone bound-posts, is hereby set off from the town of Milton to the town of Quincy. Continuing from the last mentioned stone bound-post on Beale street, the new boundary line shall run north thirty-four degrees, twenty minutes west (magnetic), following the present dividing lines between said towns, a distance of two thousand seven hundred and ninety-five and three-tenths feet to a stone bound-post; thence by the same course a distance of one thousand and twenty-nine and five-tenths feet to the southerly line of Squantum street; thence running in a northerly and easterly direction, following the easterly line of said Squantum street, about seven hundred and twenty feet to a stone bound-post, standing on the south-easterly line of said street; thence running north six degrees eight minutes east (magnetic), a distance of three thousand and fifty-one feet, to the north-west corner of the stone-wharf at Neponset river, owned by one Faulkner; thence by the same course to the centre of the channel of said river. All the land on the easterly side of said line is hereby set off from the town of Milton to the town of Quincy, and all land on the westerly side of said line is hereby set off from the town of Quincy, to the town of Milton.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved April 16, 1885.]

The change thus made is indicated on the map of Milton; by comparing this with the Historical Map the land surrendered to Quincy and the land received from Quincy may be seen. About one hundred acres of mostly tide-marsh land were given to Quincy in exchange for about sixty acres of upland. The town of Milton was shortened about half a mile, but was made more compact, and secured a more sensible eastern boundary, which is now terminated at the river by the ridge, the location of Bray Wilkins' Penny Ferry, 1638. By this exchange the Faulkner house, the Shields house, and three tenement-houses opposite Mr. Faulkner's, all on Granite avenue were gained, and none lost.

PRESENT AREA OF MILTON.

The surrender of four hundred acres to Hyde Park in 1868, and forty acres to Quincy in 1885, leaves to the town of Milton a present area of about eight thousand and four hundred acres.

CHAPTER IV.

TOPOGRAPHIC.

MILTON is situated on the south side of Boston, separated therefrom by the Neponset river, which forms the dividing line between Boston and Milton for the distance of four miles. Before the organization of Hyde Park the river formed the natural boundary of the town on the north, for its entire length.

— The village of the Lower Mills is about six miles south of the State House. The extreme limit of the town in length is now six miles, and in breadth three and a third miles.

The curvature of the river causes great variation in the width of the town. The average width does not exceed two and one-half miles, while five and a quarter miles is a fair average of its length.

The extent of territory inclosed by these lines is about eight thousand and four hundred acres.

SURFACE.

One of the striking features of the town is the absence of level tracts of land. There are literally no plains in Milton. Little patches of level ground are found, but of limited extent.

The surface presents to the eye the highly pleasing picture of a rolling country, rising to gentle elevations and sinking into open, breezy fields, and broad, low, green meadows, with lines of lofty trees shading the pathways, and forest-covered mountains skirting the southern boundary.

About one-third of the township is covered with woods. This gives it a rural aspect, and invites the dwellers of the great city near by to its pleasant retreats.

East Milton is the largest village; next in order is the Lower Mills, and then Mattapan. The villages of the Lower Mills and Mattapan are closely allied with the citizens of Boston on the opposite shore of the river, forming with them mixed municipalities of united interests and sympathies.

Lately the greatest increase in population has been near the river in the region of Central Avenue Station, where, within

thirteen years, forty-one houses have been built, or are now in process of building. The first house in that section was erected by John Bater, in 1874, on Maple street. Now there are thirteen houses on that street, ten on Eliot street, and seventeen on Central avenue; and the speedy occupation of that whole section so near the station and so favorable for building purposes seems probable.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TOWN.

The spirit of the town, or its peculiar characteristic, is revealed in the motto of the municipal seal, —

“Deus nobis hæc otia fecit,”

“God has afforded us this quiet, or these pleasant things,”— and the aim seems to be to preserve the rich gifts of the Great Giver in their native simplicity and attractiveness. Nature in her rude magnificence and quiet beauty is left ascendant. Wild flowers are suffered to bloom in their season along the pathways. The woodbine and clematis mantle the walls, and festoon the wayside shrubs and trees. Elderberries and barberries give sweet flowers in Spring and graceful fruit in Fall. The golden rod and wild aster, with numerous wayside flowers, set out in bright array the roughness of nature.

No steam or street cars come far within the area of the town, introducing the air of business, and disturbing the singular quiet. The lawyer may leave his briefs and the merchant his counting-room, and in half an hour's ride from the great city reach a country as rural, and, in parts, almost as wild, as the interior of Vermont or New Hampshire.

SHADOWS.

This picture, none too bright, is nevertheless shaded by the apparent danger, that, in the enjoyment and satisfaction of these pleasant homes, we may forget the duties we owe to those about us, and underrate the amenities of social life so necessary and helpful to all.

The sparsely inhabited town, near a great city, in which all social, intellectual and religious wants are easily met, and the most cultured may find satisfaction, seldom attains the unity of feeling, the deep interest in the welfare of the community, and the social, intellectual and religious opportunities enjoyed by the village wholly dependent on its own resources for these demands.

The strong city church, with its able and popular preacher, attracts from the country around those who may conveniently

attend it. The large, excellent schools draw pupils from the home school; lectures and various means of intellectual improvement, the very best, are at hand in the city; home interests languish; families and individuals are left to themselves; while the union of the whole influence and strength of the town in devising for its interests, social, civil, educational and religious, would make everything bright and beautiful, and in full harmony with the glories of nature.

OCCUPATION.

In the vicinity of the river manufacturing is carried on to some extent. Otherwise the inhabitants are sparsely scattered over the town, and are engaged in various industrial pursuits. Most are occupied as agriculturists, supplying from their highly-cultivated grounds, hay, grain, fruits and vegetables for the excellent markets near at hand. Some furnish milk for the city's demand; some are devoted to the production of greenhouse flowers and plants; and many, while absorbed in the busy marts of trade and commerce at the neighboring metropolis through the day, when the hours of business are over, by quick and easy lines of travel, reach their quiet, peaceful and often elegant homes, where the breezes that sweep from the hills bring health.

SOIL.

The soil is generally a deep, heavy loam, retentive of moisture and plant food. This quality of the soil, and the superabundance of stones, large and small, make its cultivation laborious and expensive. The farmer, who, at every ploughing, brings to light a fresh crop of stones, notwithstanding annual removal, asks with a show of impatience, "Do stones grow?" The principle is ignored, which a moment's reflection would suggest, that within these inorganic bodies every particle is at rest, thus excluding all inherent power of growth; and that growth can only be from additions to their external surface by incrustation or conglomeration.

The porphyritic and syenitic rocky formations underlying this whole town and cropping out at different points, especially in the Blue Hill range, throw off boulders, which by the action of the elements become subdivided; these subdivisions, in turn reduced to finer portions by disintegration, are scattered over and embedded in the ground, by the gradual mouldering away of which a strong and healthful soil is accumulated.

Ruskin, in referring to a region similar to our own, makes the following truthful observations:—

It is remarkable how this intense purity of the country seems to influence the character of its inhabitants. It is almost impossible to make a cottage built in a granite country look absolutely miserable. Rough it may be, neglected, cold, full of aspects of hardship, but it never can look foul, no matter how carelessly, how indolently its inhabitants may live; the water at their doors will not stagnate, the soil at their feet will not suffer itself to be trodden into slime. Do the worst they can, there will still be a feeling of firm ground under them and pure air about them, and an inherent wholesomeness which will need the misery of years to conquer. The inhabitants of granite countries have too, a force and healthiness of character about them, abated or modified according to their other circumstances of life, that clearly distinguish them from the inhabitants of less pure districts.

CROPS.

The hills of Milton are moist and springy, and the meadows and valleys rich and well watered, suitable for all herbaceous crops. Grass is a staple. Two and a half or three tons of hay per acre is not an unusual yield on newly prepared ground. I have known in two well-authenticated instances, a return of over one hundred bushels of shelled corn per acre. The pear is well suited in this soil, escaping the blight; if properly cultivated, abundant crops of large and fair fruit may be obtained. Apples seldom fail to yield a biennial crop, and the canker-worm, though troublesome in the east part of the town, is kept in check by various appliances. The small fruits, especially strawberries, are cultivated with good success. Flowers and flowering plants and shrubs find a congenial soil; with but slight expense and care they may be made to spread their beauty and fragrance around our homes, and to speak, in their own language, and enrich the life of every passer-by.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Milton is changeable as in every section of New England. Heat and cold are sometimes extreme. The east winds, during the winter and long spring, laden with moisture direct from the ocean, and often attended by snow or rain, are exceedingly disagreeable and hard to bear. But these same rough currents coming in during the heated term of July and August are refreshing, and send strength and vigor through the system.

Mr. Charles Breck, our veteran Town Treasurer, has for thirty-eight years kept a daily record of the temperature in Milton. From this record we learn that the extreme heat is about 98° above zero, and the extreme cold 15° below. The mean temperature varies between forty-four and fifty-one degrees. Mr. Breck's record is subjoined.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER. — *Continued.*

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average of year.
1869...	31.35	31.46	30.82	46.54	55.41	64.36	69.59	67.56	63.31	49.66	37.23	31.61	48.24
1870...	34.64	25.60	31.30	46.50	56.23	68.88	72.33	72.67	62.57	54.87	43.56	32.72	50.15
1871...	26.57	28.78	42.98	48.14	57.70	65.50	69.91	71.32	58.63	52.38	37.08	28.19	48.92
1872...	28.20	29.81	26.52	45.50	59.58	67.03	73.90	71.96	62.59	53.05	39.70	23.87	49.11
1873...	25.49	28.88	34.19	44.96	57.06	68.01	72.51	68.11	62.61	53.16	34.16	32.91	48.38
1874...	31.79	27.69	36.56	40.18	53.37	66.38	72.07	66.00	63.05	52.48	40.73	30.26	48.38
1875...	20.05	23.60	31.30	42.69	58.43	66.88	70.27	70.75	60.94	51.62	34.98	31.01	46.87
1876...	33.28	31.60	35.73	45.71	58.72	70.51	75.12	70.90	61.24	48.02	42.43	24.92	49.85
1877...	25.08	33.92	37.66	47.05	58.03	65.98	71.58	71.59	63.98	52.21	46.08	37.85	50.84
1878...	29.08	32.33	41.85	51.24	57.44	66.93	73.21	70.02	65.28	56.56	40.30	31.57	51.31
Average 10 years	28.55	29.30	34.89	45.85	57.19	67.04	72.04	70.08	62.42	52.40	39.62	30.49	49.20

46.87 Coldest Year, 1875.													
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average of year.
1879...	24.70	25.21	35.45	45.14	62.75	63.86	71.07	68.70	61.76	58.90	40.99	35.06	49.71
1880...	36.16	32.82	36.25	48.18	66.02	69.86	72.82	70.50	64.50	53.45	37.92	27.29	51.35
1881...	22.44	26.28	37.79	44.55	59.01	62.48	69.93	71.08	67.53	54.78	42.80	38.80	49.95
1882...	29.19	31.20	37.16	43.79	51.84	66.09	72.14	70.06	64.53	56.03	37.36	29.22	49.32
1883...	24.09	29.10	30.76	44.26	57.93	70.55	71.91	67.41	61.26	48.58	44.63	30.17	48.55
1884...	25.19	34.49	35.66	45.16	57.80	68.33	69.88	70.30	67.01	53.96	41.70	34.12	49.72
1885...	29.04	21.95	29.77	49.00	54.92	70.40	73.42	68.64	61.31	54.40	44.76	34.85	49.38
1886...	28.38	26.85	35.54	53.65	59.20	65.73	71.45	67.60	63.56	53.15	44.40	29.98	49.98
1887...	26.99	28.40	33.16	45.80	62.20	67.87	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Observations taken at sunrise, and at 11 A.M.

Average of Thermometer, — Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall, — for 39 years.

YEARS.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Fall.
1849 . . .	....	42.56	68.59	52.92
1849-50 . . .	31.00	43.05	68.66	52.34
1850-51 . . .	29.09	46.85	68.77	50.47
1851-52 . . .	26.16	44.82	68.27	51.65
1852-53 . . .	31.92	46.20	68.89	52.91
1853-54 . . .	26.77	48.93	69.33	53.23
1854-55 . . .	26.72	44.33	68.41	52.75
1855-56 . . .	26.33	43.27	70.37	51.37
1856-57 . . .	26.06	42.99	67.81	51.92
1857-58 . . .	29.87	43.37	67.82	50.67
1858-59 . . .	28.90	47.14	67.27	49.21
1859-60 . . .	27.19	45.77	68.30	51.84
1860-61 . . .	28.76	44.75	67.84	52.01
1861-62 . . .	28.19	45.83	67.17	53.80
1862-63 . . .	30.85	43.98	68.17	52.41
1863-64 . . .	29.32	46.01	70.13	49.83
1864-65 . . .	26.23	46.76	69.65	52.91
1865-66 . . .	28.81	45.77	68.19	52.62
1866-67 . . .	28.49	44.16	67.80	52.05
1867-68 . . .	23.62	43.75	68.36	48.87
1868-69 . . .	30.16	44.25	67.13	50.07
1869-70 . . .	30.58	44.07	71.29	53.66
1870-71 . . .	29.35	49.60	68.91	49.34
1871-72 . . .	28.73	43.87	71.29	51.78
1872-73 . . .	25.91	45.38	69.21	50.31
1873-74 . . .	30.79	43.37	68.15	52.08
1874-75 . . .	24.60	44.14	69.30	49.18
1875-76 . . .	31.96	46.72	72.17	50.46
1876-77 . . .	27.97	47.58	69.72	54.17
1877-78 . . .	33.08	50.17	70.15	54.05
1878-79 . . .	27.16	47.78	67.71	53.88
1879-80 . . .	34.88	50.77	71.06	51.95
1880-81 . . .	25.50	47.11	67.83	55.04
1881-82 . . .	33.06	44.16	69.78	53.32
1882-83 . . .	27.47	44.31	70.02	51.49
1883-84 . . .	29.95	46.25	69.50	54.22
1884-85 . . .	28.37	44.24	70.84	53.49
1885-86 . . .	29.86	49.46	68.27	53.83
1886-87 . . .	28.44	47.10		

From the observations of another citizen who, since 1860, has made a record of all meteorological facts at 7 A.M., 2 P.M., and 9 P.M., daily, first for the Smithsonian Institute and afterwards for the U. S. Signal Service, we learn that the annual average of rainfall and melted snow for Milton is forty-one inches.

During the period of this record the range of the thermometer in Milton has often been thirty degrees and upwards, and in three instances forty-five degrees, within twenty-four hours.

In the night of March 24, 1884, occurred as wonderful a freak of the weather as is often experienced. For a week previous the daily mean temperature had been $46^{\circ}.7'$; Saturday night at 10 o'clock the thermometer indicated 43° above zero, and there was no change until after midnight; at six o'clock Sunday morning it had fallen to 12° above, with a high north-west wind, and a furious snow-storm. In six hours and perhaps less there was a fall of thirty-one degrees, aggravated by a driving snow-storm. This is an extravagant specimen of the fickleness of the Milton climate.

Mr. Charles Breck remembers the "Cold Friday," Jan. 19, 1810. The day before had been very warm and pleasant, with southerly winds and the thermometer at 60. Toward sunset was the appearance of a coming storm like a heavy thunder-shower. A little later it burst upon a part of Massachusetts with terrific violence, in a snow-squall, with the power and fury of a tornado. Desolation marked its course. The cold increased with great rapidity. At midnight of Thursday it was at zero, and in the morning of Friday 20° below, and much lower in many places; which, attended with the violent wind, rendered exposure impossible.

LONGEVITY.

But, notwithstanding the great and sudden variations of temperature, the climate seems to be conducive to health and longevity. The old founders of Milton generally attained to a ripe age: Henry Crane 82, Anthony Gulliver 87, George Sumner 81, Thomas Swift 82, Robert Tucker 80, Robert Vose 82, and the children inherited the longevity of their fathers. To take a single family: Anthony Gulliver died at the age of 87 years; John Gulliver, one of his descendants, had four children, and only four, viz. :—

Gershom,	born	1756,	died	1840,	aged	83
Lemuel,	"	1759,	"	1840,	"	80
Reuben,	"	1762,	"	1860,	"	98½
Rebecca,	"	1764,	"	1854,	"	89

This long life in Milton comes down to the present time. In the registry of deaths for the decade of 1870-80 there are forty-six between the ages of 70 and 80, nineteen between the ages of 80 and 90, and three above ninety years.

COMPENSATIONS.

If we have long seasons of gray, dark, and stormy weather, we are, nevertheless, free from the violent tempests, cyclones, and tornadoes that visit other sections.

The deluge does not pour through our valleys leaving destruction and misery in its pathway. In no part of our town are stagnant waters, or malarial tracts, from which noxious exhalations arise spreading disease and death through our families.

The configuration of the surface, the nature of the soil, the daily inflow of salt water from the ocean up the channels of the river, and often spreading over the wide expanse of marsh contiguous to the river, the snow upon the hills in winter, and the green forests in summer, with the great climatic changes, all tend to keep the air in motion, and are perpetual restorers of a salubrious atmosphere.

If the inhabitants cower before the fierce winds and storms of winter, they enjoy the more the mild and balmy breezes of spring, the delicious atmosphere of a summer's evening, and the charming weather of autumn, and the "Indian Summer."

As we are constituted one unchanging form of nature, even if it were a form of perfect beauty, would pall upon us.'

" Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye, and palls upon the sense."

We would not have the skies always fair, but sometimes veiled in the drapery of clouds and shut out by falling showers.

We would not have all summer; winter is welcome in its season, so are smiling spring and blushing autumn. If in summer the trees and forests impress us with a sense of richness and majesty in their full foliage, in winter, when bereft of these green robes, we can admire their wonderful delicacy and beauty of structure.

WATER.

The supply of water is abundant, and can be obtained by moderate excavation in almost any locality. Running water through the year is found in the Neponset river, and in the little stream that forms a section of our south-western boundary, called

“Blue Hill River,” in parts of which there is always running water; also in two brooks, one in the north-west part of the town, known as “Pine-tree Brook;” and in East Milton, “Gulliver’s Brook,” or as styled in the “Records of the Proprietors of Dorchester,” 1652, “Uncaty Brook,” and in Lechford’s Note-Book, 1639, “a freshe brooke called Unkataquassett.” The Neponset river will be noticed in connection with the industries of the town.

BLUE HILL RIVER.

The crooked little stream called “Blue Hill River,” which forms the boundary of Milton on the south, separating it from Randolph, seems to commence at the south-west corner of the town, which is there marked by a red cedar post standing five feet high, to be seen above the water, and bearing the initials of the selectmen of 1883 cut on its surface. For about twenty rods easterly from this point, along the southerly end of the “Reynolds Lot,” it seems but a ditch of standing water, filled with lily-pads, from which, in August, we pulled beautiful pond-lilies; it is then joined by a stream formed by the united waters of “Silver Brook,” of a small stream rising just within the confines of Canton, and the outflow of Houghton’s pond, and flows easterly in a zig-zag course, with running water even in the dryest time.

Silver brook rises from springs on the easterly side of Great Blue Hill and flows southerly across Hillside street, where the stone water-trough stands. Four hundred feet in its course from Hillside street it unites with a streamlet rising from two sources just within the limits of Canton and flowing easterly in the rear of the “Johnson house” and nearly parallel with the street. This little stream continues to flow when Silver brook, up to its junction with it, is dry. But after the junction the united stream flowing south-east across the meadows also bears the name of “Silver Brook.” The outlet of Houghton’s pond commences just south of the boat-house; runs westerly and flows into Silver brook a little more than half way from Hillside street to Blue Hill river; the course is then southerly and westerly, winding here and there through the swamp until it meets the said ditch or water-course about twenty rods from the south-westerly corner of the town.

The land in this section is low and swampy, and for most of the year is inaccessible by reason of water. Visited in the early and latter parts of August, on successive years, it has been found dry, except the river, and a ditch along the Canton

boundary, which extends below the limits of Milton into Randolph. Here numerous runs and gullies, dry at the time, indicated the flow of water towards the boundary of Milton, forming the Blue Hill river.

The question is often asked, where does Blue Hill river take its rise? August 21, 1885, and August, 1886, no water is flowing from Houghton pond; all sources of supply in Canton and Randolph, south and west of Milton limits, are dry; the ditch or water-course at the foot of the Reynolds lot for twenty rods or more, from the corner on our south-west boundary, is standing water; then it receives the water of the Canton stream and Silver brook, and from that point it begins to flow with a perceptible current in a time of unusual drought. We reply, therefore, Blue Hill river takes its rise from this stream in Canton, and Silver brook, although most of its supply, in a wet time, and for a large portion of the year, is from Houghton's pond, and from the swamps in Randolph, Canton and Milton, the natural reservoir of the adjacent water-shed.

PINE-TREE BROOK.

Pine-tree brook is formed by the union of several small streams. The principal stream rises in Quincy, near the north-east corner of the "Blue Hill Lands," and runs northerly and westerly. Crossing Randolph avenue at the foot of the hill, north of the residence of Hon. David W. Tucker, and passing through the meadow in the rear of his house, it is joined by "Cook's Brook," which rises east of Bear Hill in Quincy; before crossing Harland street Cook's brook receives a brook, one branch of which rises on the north side of Hancock Hill, and the other near the west base of Bear Hill; these, uniting a short distance east of the residence of Mr. Alfred Crossman, flow north-easterly under Harland street to the above-mentioned brook, then the united stream crosses Harland street and flows parallel with the west side of the street for nearly half a mile, forming the mill privilege, when it recrosses Harland street and flows northerly to Pine-tree bridge. After crossing Canton avenue, it receives Balster's brook from the west, and flows northerly parallel with Mattapan street for nearly half a mile, forming the ice pond in its course. It then turns north-easterly, crossing Mattapan and Thacher streets, Brook road, and Central avenue, and, spreading out into another ice pond, again runs northerly by the wool works and under Ruggles lane, and having traversed a course of ten miles empties into the Neponset, near the Central avenue bridge.

This brook, at times, is almost a river, especially in spring, when fed

“From a thousand petty rills
That tumble down the snowy hills.”

In periods of great drought it ceases to flow; three times since 1850 it has been absolutely dry at several points in its course.

PINE-TREE BROOK ON A RAMPAGE.

One of the greatest revellings of this little stream occurred in February, 1886, and should be noted here. Rain began to fall at 8.15 A. M., Thursday, Feb. 11th; the wind N.E.; the barometer unusually high; and the temperature just above freezing. The rain continued steadily till 10.30 A.M., of Saturday, 13th inst.; the wind in the mean time had veered to the south; the barometer had fallen more than an inch, and the temperature had risen several degrees. During the fifty hours of storm the rainfall amounted to 6.13 inches. This amount was increased two inches by the melting of more than a foot of snow and ice then on the ground. This almost unprecedented amount of rain and melted snow, pouring down from the hills, filled the meadows and overflowed every channel of egress. The little pine-tree brook became a raging torrent. The bridges were insufficient to carry the stream, which swept over, and rendered impassable all the roads in its line, in many cases undermining and destroying both bridges and roads.

There has been nothing like it in the memory of the living. One hundred and eighty-seven years ago occurred a flood perhaps equal to this. It is thus referred to in the *Journal* of the first pastor of Milton, Rev. Peter Thacher: —

Feb. 27, 1699, there was a great rain, which made a great flood and carried away some of the planks from the bridge before Jonathan Baddock's house so that there was no passing over that way; it flowed into my garden further than the height of the lowest pair of rails.

After the subsidence of the late flood, by somewhat careful levelling, the line of its height, indicated by the wash left on the land near the cellar of the Thacher house, appeared to bring the level of the water about a foot above the lowest part of his garden nearest the brook, which is there well defined: this might be about “the height of the lowest pair of rails.”

The Neponset river also overflowed its banks, and threatened the destruction of the various dams along its course. At the Lower Mills, Milton village, the rise was four feet nine and a half inches above the level of the dam.

BALSTER'S BROOK.

This takes its rise among the Blue Hills in the rear of the house of Mr. Daniel Denny. It flows northerly, crossing Canton and Blue Hill avenues, Atherton street and Williams avenue; then turning easterly it crosses Blue Hill avenue and Robbins street; and empties into Pine-tree brook. This is a permanent little stream, never failing, though sometimes its

waters are lost in the long, dry bed of Pine-tree brook. In the unprecedented drought of the summer of 1883 it continued to flow across Atherton and Robbins streets, marking its green course through the meadows. In the summer of 1884 it was dry at Atherton street, but was running at Robbins street, showing unfailing springs in the low land between Atherton street and Williams avenue, near the residence of Miss Forbes. Old residents say it never fails below Atherton street.

GULLIVER'S BROOK, OR "UNCATY BROOKE."

This takes its rise in the valley opposite the Milton churches and flows easterly, crossing Gun Hill street in the low land south of the residence of J. M. Brown, Esq. Then entering Milton cemetery it spreads out into the pond and flows on through the section formerly called "Paradise," in earlier days a famed resort for parties and picnics, where it is joined by a brook crossing the rear of Milton cemetery, and fed by springs, and runs rising in the bottom land near S. Brown's house. Farther east it receives another brook rising near "Churchill's Lane," flowing with a constant stream across Mr. Dudley's land, and Centre street, and forming a pond on the land of Mr. Brooks. On the grounds of Mrs. Payson it is fed by living springs. From this point the water never fails. Through the whole summer of drought, 1883, it sent a lively, refreshing stream across Adams street, with no hint of scarcity.

"Men may come and men may go,
But the brook goes on forever."

There may be a history connected with this little stream which can never be written. Before the corporate existence of Milton its outlet was the Port of Dorchester. There are indications that in earlier times it was of greater extent at its outlet, and covered more ground, especially in its upper sections, than in our day. It may have spread out into ponds forming resorts for the Indians. The excavations in the Cemetery indicate, by the different kinds of soil thrown out, the presence of standing water in places now high and dry. In one case a heap of clam-shells or salt-water bivalves was dug up twelve or fifteen inches below the surface of the ground, and various Indian implements have been unearthed.

The lay of the land and the character and quality of the soil, in a direction from the wool works on Canton avenue, south-easterly across the sections of low land on the estates of Godfrey, Sigourney, Hunt, Peabody, Dudley, and Brooks, indicate the

presence of water in earlier times; excavations lay bare stumps of large trees which grew at a much lower grade than the present; arrow heads and other Indian relics are occasionally found, which are always more common on the banks and in the regions of flowing streams, all affording some degree of evidence that in the earliest times, before these shores were inhabited by our race, a part of the waters of the Neponset river, or of Pine-tree brook, may have had an outlet in this direction into Gulliver's creek and thence to the harbor. In such a case Milton Hill would be an island. I am informed that Professor Agassiz, after a somewhat careful examination of this section, favored such a theory.

Cunningham's brook rises west of "Hull's Hill" in the rear of the Bayley Mansion on Pleasant street, flows through the Cunningham estate and into Quincy.

Sachem brook rises a few rods north-east of East Milton depot and flows through Wollaston north-easterly into Quincy bay. Numerous other rivulets are seen all over the town during the spring which are dry for most of the year.

GOOCH'S POND.

This pond, referred to in ancient documents, it is supposed was on the line of Randolph avenue near the house of Jeremiah T. Hunt. A small pond of water is now seen east of the avenue, which originally may have covered the low land in that region owned by the Hunts and Col. Peabody. It seems to have been partly filled up by the building of the avenue. Colonel Gooch came to Milton in 1740, built the Churchill house, and owned this land.

ASA'S POND.

This was on the west side of Gun Hill street near the rear entrance to Milton Cemetery. Asa Horton lived in a house standing on the street where the well now appears. The pond, which is now flowed only in the winter, was on his land and took his name. The boys still speak of skating on Asa's pond.

PIERCE'S POND.

This is situated in East Milton, a little east of Pierce street, very near the Quincy boundary. It is apparently fed by springs in the immediate vicinity. It generally affords a supply of water through the year.

HEMMENWAY POND.

This silvery pond, called in early days "Davenport's Pond," seems to be a basin hollowed out at the foot of that singular pass over which the road goes in the upper section of Canton avenue, always spoken of in the early records as "the ridge." It spreads over an area of about two acres, forming a pleasant feature in the landscape and adding no little to the varied scenery in that part of the town. From this pond a little stream runs westerly, emptying into the Neponset.

HOUGHTON'S POND, OR "HOOSIC-WHISICK."

This pond, called by the Indians Hoosic-Whisick, is situated in the south-west corner of Milton. About 1690 Ralph Houghton removed from Lancaster to Milton and near that time erected the present "Houghton house."

In 1754 Nathaniel Houghton, Benjamin Crane, Ebenezer Tucker, and Ebenezer Houghton petitioned the legislature to be annexed to the town of Milton from Braintree; the Houghton farm, with the surrounding section of about three hundred and forty acres, not coming within the limits of the "Blue Hill Land," annexed to Milton in 1712. The act was passed, and this section of three hundred and forty acres was annexed to Milton in 1754. From the occupancy of Mr. Houghton the pond took the name of "Houghton's Pond." It lies imbedded in the high lands south of Great Blue Hill, and seems to receive its supply of water from springs issuing from the hills and coming up through the bottom, as there is no great inflow of water from any known and visible source, and the average height of the water is but little affected by flood or drought. In the dry summer of 1883 the pond was examined in August and September, and found to be about twelve inches below ordinary level. The water covers an area of about twenty-five acres when at its average fulness. The surface of the pond is one hundred and fifty-five feet above mean-tide; this would ensure a supply of water to large portions of the town by gravitation, except Brush Hill and the neighborhood of Blue Hill on Canton avenue and Hillside street, and the Wadsworth hill, provided the elevations and measurements have been correctly taken.

The westerly bank is steep, giving a depth of eleven feet of water fifteen feet from the shore and falling quickly to forty feet, which depth is retained over an area of several acres.

The average depth of two-fifths of the pond on the westerly side is about twenty-eight feet. The remaining three-fifths

easterly has an average depth of about seven feet, giving a medium depth over the whole surface of the pond of about fifteen feet.

The pond has a clean, gravelly bottom and shores uncontaminated by impurities. The water is clear and limpid, bright and pure to the taste, and pleasant to the eye.

Careful analysis places it above many other sources of supply in purity.

The date and source of the following analyses are unknown :

Sprague's Pond, total impurities	2.28
Houghton's Pond, "	2.96
Neponset River, "	4.64
Cochituate, 1871, "	3.20
Croton River, N. J., "	4.78
Schuykill River, "	3.54
— Mystic Pond, "	5.68
Horn Pond, "	5.40
Jamaica Pond, "	3.77

GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL.

The highest sections and the greatest part of the Blue Hills are composed of porphyry.

Prof. Hitchcock says in his *Geology of Massachusetts*, page 667:—

The porphyry range south of Boston extends in a curvilinear direction from Medway and Medfield following Charles river so as to enter Natick and Needham, thence turning easterly through Dedham, Milton, Braintree and Quincy to Hingham. This is chiefly compact feldspar, especially the red variety. The range, it will be seen, embraces the greater part of the Blue Hills, the most elevated lands in the vicinity of Boston.

The base of porphyry is compact feldspar, through which are disseminated crystals of feldspar of various hues,—green, purple, red of every shade, light green, grey, and brownish black. This rock is extremely hard, and is cut and polished with difficulty, otherwise it might take a prominent place with our most elegant ornamental stones.

Prof. A. Brongniart speaks of the vicinity south of Boston as a locality of porphyry, and says, "It entirely resembles the antique porphyry."

Several years ago before the State Collection of minerals was removed from the State House in Boston to the Agricultural

College in Amherst, Mass., I carefully examined the polished specimens from Milton and the Blue Hills, and noted down the accompanying list. I found them all very beautiful in color, and finished with a most brilliant polish.

STATE COLLECTION OF SPECIMENS FROM MILTON.

No. 352.	Graywacke Slate, reddish	Milton.
1131.	Greenstone passing into Sienite	Blue Hills.
1141.	Compact Greenstone	Blue Hills.
1213.	Compact Feldspar, somewhat brecciated	Blue Hills.
1222.	<i>Compact Feldspar with a minute quantity of gold</i>	Blue Hills.
1225.	Compact Feldspar, red passing into porphyry	Milton.
1237.	Porphyry and Compact Feldspar	Milton.
1238.	Porphyry, dark green [polished]	Blue Hills.
1241.	Porphyry, containing Quartz nodules [polished]	Milton.
1242.	Porphyry, light gray [polished]	Milton.
1245.	Porphyry, lively green [polished]	Milton.
— 1258.	Porphyry, reddish brown containing crystals of Feldspar and Quartz [polished]	Blue Hills.
: 1261.	Porphyry, variegated Feldspar and Quartz crystals [polished]	Blue Hills.
1260.	Porphyry, base dark green crystals, Feldspar and Quartz [polished]	Blue Hills.
1263.	Porphyry, base reddish, chiefly Quartz	Milton.

In the section lying between Brush Hill road and Mattapan street, formerly church land, is a bed of red porphyry, somewhat brecciated; fine specimens of it may be seen in the wall of Mr. Amor L. Hollingsworth on Brush Hill road, and in the wall on Canton avenue, nearly opposite the opening of Mattapan street.

Within a few years a company was formed for working a quarry of choice porphyry, situated on the south-west side of Bear Hill. The land was purchased, and polished specimens of the stone were placed on exhibition in Boston attracting much favorable notice, but the work was not prosecuted. It is believed that within the limits of Milton, and in the near vicinity, quantities of this mineral may be found rivalling in beauty the best antique porphyry.

SIENITE.

The porphyry of our hills seems to be intermediate between porphyry and sienite, which, under the name of granite, is the stone used for architectural purposes, and so extensively quarried in the lower range of the Blue Hills within the towns of Quincy and Milton.

Sienite is composed of quartz, hornblende, and feldspar. It

takes its name from Syene, a country of Upper Egypt where this rock prevails, from which many ancient monuments have been made. Sienite differs from granite in one of its component parts; the latter has mica in place of the hornblende of the former. The feldspar in sienite is the most abundant ingredient, and is generally of a bluish or grayish color; in some instances it is flesh-red, or lilac-red, and in others of a blood-red color. This gives the different shades of color to the stone and to the structure built from the stone.

The working of this stone along these hills of Milton and more especially of Quincy affords occupation for thousands of laborers, and subsistence for their families, and is a source of wealth and prosperity in the community. The granite business of Milton is presented in the chapter on the "Industries of Milton."

DILUVIAN FURROWS.

At the quarry of D. G. Corliss & Co., a few years since, the soil was removed for a wide space from the surface of the ledge, for the purpose of extending the work and opening it in a new position. On the top of the ledge thus laid bare was found a large boulder, of many tons' weight, a stone entirely different from the underlying ledge of granite, the bottom of which was worn almost to a polish.

On the surface of this denuded rock, which had been covered by the soil for unknown years, the diluvian furrows were very distinctly marked, running in a south-easterly course, and across the planes and joints of stratification. In this case the furrows were from one to three inches deep and wide. These furrows and scratches have been examined on other rocky surfaces within the limits of our town, and have been found in the same line of direction.

In all cases observed in Milton the drift is invariably about north 10° west, and south 10° east, in the same direction with the furrows and scratches.

BOWLERS.

Boulders, or Lost Stones, of all sizes, are numerous. A large boulder of conglomerate lies in the granite section, on the west side of Quarry lane between Pleasant street and the quarry, and another lies near one of the quarry buildings; while in the same line with these, but much farther on, in West Quincy, on the height of a hill of granite in the "Quincy Lot" lies a pudding-stone boulder of immense size, which seems to have

been dumped from above, and in the fall to have been broken into sections. It is well worth a visit by the curious and by the scientific. An enormous boulder, probably the largest isolated boulder in this region, may be seen on the grounds of David W. Tucker, between his home and the opposite hills.

BED OF RED PORPHYRY.

In the old Dorchester church land, near Brush Hill road, is a bed of red porphyry, already referred to, cropping out from the range of porphyry underlying the town. Boulders of this identical porphyry are found south-east of this bed all over the fields; some have been worked into the wall opposite the opening of Mattapan street on Canton avenue; they are seen in the walls at other points south and east of the bed, but none north or west of it. The porphyry in the wall of Mr. Hollingsworth, Brush Hill road, was taken from the vicinity of the original bed and conveyed to his wall. The wandering porphyritic blocks south of the church lot travelled, or were borne by the diluvian currents, to the points where they are found. Many times have I searched in Milton for the boulders of a particular rock on the north or westerly side of its bed without success, but they are always found on the south or a little to the east or west. On this point Prof. Hitchcock says:—

I have found that uniformly in order to trace boulders to the original bed whence they were derived I must travel either north or north-west a greater or less distance. This discovery was of great use to me, and for the last ten years I have acted upon it very often, *and never found it to fail in scarcely a single instance.*

The forces that have wrought these wonders I do not here discuss, but the evidences of them are of the deepest interest to the student of nature. Milton presents a most interesting field for such studies in the rich boulders that lie all around, and especially, in the range of rocky hills over which swept the mighty currents furrowing the top and sides, and through which they may have worn out the openings that now appear.

THE BLUE HILLS.

"Soft, rounded hills, that to my youthful eyes
 Stood but as Titan guards to Paradise;
 Where, all beyond, lay fields of shining bloom,
 'Mid fairy scenes bespun in fancy's loom!
 To-day ye rise, an epitome of life,
 With all its varied shades of calm and strife;
 Soon as the morning gilds your eastern slopes
 How the quick spirit leads the buoyant hopes!
 Then, as advancing day illumines your vales
 The hours attempered seem but happy gales,
 And all the future wears no countervails;
 But pass we now beyond the farthest crest,
 When the slant sun sinks dying on night's breast,
 How gray the shadows fall! Which life were best?" [H. S.]

The most prominent and attractive feature in our landscape is the range of the Blue Hills, which begins in Canton and Milton, and extends for the distance of nearly seven miles, trending easterly, and then north-easterly, and terminating at President's Hill [called by John Adams, Monticello], opposite the Old Colony Railroad station in Quincy.

The face of the country assumes new aspects from year to year; here is a field where once was a forest, and here is a village where once was a farm. But the great outlines change not;

"The hills,
 Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun,"

stand unmoved and unchanged.

In the summer of 1614 Capt. John Smith, when exploring our coast, shot across the mouth of Boston harbor, and caught sight of these hills, which he named "Massachusetts Mount;" and when, at a later date, he got Prince Charles to scatter English names over his map, in place of those which Smith had given, that Royal Sponsor conferred "Chevyot Hills" on Massachusetts Mount.

From that day the hardy adventurer and the home-bound mariner have hailed with joy the blue shadow of these hills, which reveal the first signs of land on nearing this coast. The Indian connected with them his visionary ideas of sanctity and grandeur. From them he named his tribe Massachusetts, which means, in the Algonquin dialect, "The people living near the great hills." All their salient points and silent nooks and hiding-places were familiar to his wary eye.

GREAT BLUE HILL.

The range rises into eleven distinct summits. The highest of these, called Great Blue Hill, is situated in Canton and Milton, and has an altitude of six hundred and thirty-five feet above the sea, which is the highest elevation of land in eastern Massachusetts. It is also believed to be the highest land on the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida. Nor is there any elevation so great on the Gulf coast from Florida to the Rio Grande.

On this summit a panorama full of loveliness is spread out before the spectator. The elevation is sufficient to give a bird's-eye view of a radius of twenty-five miles, and a circuit of one hundred and fifty miles. Most of the interesting features of the view can be seen with the naked eye, or with an opera-glass. With the aid of the telescope buildings can be identified in one hundred and twenty-five villages.

A mile east of Great Blue Hill is Hancock Hill, five hundred and seven feet high, situated in Milton. This hill was once owned by John Hancock. On its south side, on the farm now owned by Mrs. E. M. Cary, are the remains of what is called "Hancock Orchard," and on the north side Hancock's hollow, or valley. In the winter of 1780, which was intensely cold, causing great suffering among the destitute in Boston, the harbor and the water approaches being frozen over, John Hancock had a large quantity of wood cut from his lot in Milton, probably this hill, and sledded down the river and over the ice to Boston, for gratuitous distribution among the poor.

On Friday next at 2 o'clock will be sold by Public Vendue at the house of the Widow Bent, Innholder in Milton, a number of Lots of Woodland Pasture and Orchard lying in the town of Milton, and belonging to his Excellency Gov. Hancock. The above land has been lately surveyed and laid out in convenient Lots for the purchasers and the conditions of sale may be known by applying to Russell & Clap.

[Boston Gazette, Feb. 23, 1784.]

A part of the hill was sold by Gov. Hancock at this auction to Capt. Nathaniel Tucker and John Crehore, citizens of Milton. A mile east of Hancock Hill is Bear Hill, four hundred and ninety-five feet high, situated in Quincy. This might be named, with no little significance, *Bare Hill*, as it is the most barren of any in the range.

Lying between Hancock and Bear hills is a hill four hundred and thirty-nine feet in height, which, for the purpose of designation, will here be called Bugbee Hill. Twenty acres of the northerly portion of this hill, sloping towards Hillside street and including the small house on the south side of Hill-

side street, now belong to Edmund J. Baker, of Dorchester. Early in the present century Mr. Bugbee, who was proprietor of a tavern on Warren street, Roxbury, owned the westerly part of this hill, and built a house in the woods three-fourths of a mile from Hillside street, on the old cart-path extending from the street over the hill.

The spot is easily found, by taking the cart-path on the southerly side of Hillside street a few rods east of the Baker house, and keeping the right-hand path, in sight of the wall, until three ways appear, and then following the path on the left. The cleared lot of more than an acre is walled off from the wilderness, and the garden is separated from the house-lot. Here is a well-defined cellar, 24×20 feet, and, a few rods north of the enclosure, a well full of water. Mrs. Farrington, now living in Milton at the age of eighty-two, says that when a little girl she went with her father, Thomas Hunt, to this spot when they were building the house. The story, with all the old people, is that he built in that secluded spot to secure a safe retreat from the British; and this would have an air of probability had it been built in the time of the Revolution. It is suggested by one of our antiquaries that the story may be traced back to William Bugbee, a resident of Milton in 1776 and before, who may have owned the hill and built there for safety, and that his descendant, the Bugbee of later date, may have been building anew on the same site, or repairing the old house, at the time of Mrs. Farrington's visit.

One mile from Bear Hill, north-easterly, is a hill five hundred and eighteen feet high, the second in height of the range. Hitherto it has borne no definite name. By some it is known as Swan's Hill, by others as Fenno's Hill. In 1800 it was owned by Mr. Swan, of Dorchester. Since then the successive owners have been Mr. Newhall, Captain Macandey, J. M. Forbes, D. W. Tucker, and, at the present time, Richards and others. On this hill are the well-defined stone foundations of a building, indicating the residence of some one now unknown.

South-east of this hill is a smaller hill without a name, probably a lower elevation of the last hill, situated nearly opposite the residence of Hon. David W. Tucker. On the easterly slope of this hill, a mile or more from Randolph avenue, Dr. Gardner, of Dorchester, owned a lot of fourteen acres, inherited from Daniel Vose. The lot was far from any road, and almost inaccessible. The Doctor complained to the Collector of Quincy that it was taxed too high. The Collector replied that he should be glad to purchase it at the assessor's valuation, and the Doctor accepted the offer. After keeping it some twenty

years the Collector sold at about the price he paid. It passed into other hands. In process of time a plan was made of this mountain land; it was laid out, on paper, into house-lots, with streets and squares, and all the appointments of town and city, and the plan was duly recorded at Dedham, where it may now be seen, the sole remnant of this bogus city. The swindle, if it was so designed, was partially successful, as several lots were sold to those who never saw their purchase except on paper. This tract was sold for taxes, in 1883, to Mr. Charles Breck, of Milton.

Six other summits of the range reach four hundred feet and upwards.

The openings between these summits suggest questions full of interest to the student of the diluvial and glacial periods.

GREAT BLUE HILL.

This summit, being the highest elevation in the region of Boston, has always been a point of interest and resort. In earlier times it seems to have been frequented much more than in our day.

[*Rev. Peter Thacher's Journal.*] "Oct. 18, 1681. Brother Clapp and his wife, brother Paul and his wife, and we, went upon Blue Hill to the pillar of stones, and Quartermaster [Thomas Swift] came to us there, and divers others; there we dined; we came home by Brush Hill, they came into our house and drank and smoked it."

On a June morning, more than forty years ago, Edward H. Adams, wishing to enjoy a view of the sunrise from the top of Great Blue Hill, started on foot from his home in East Milton; he reached the hill and was climbing to the top, in the gray of the morning, when he was startled by the tramp of horses in his rear. The strange hour and place gave a weird effect to every sight and sound. In a moment he was reassured by the appearance of James M. Robbins on horseback, who also was bound to the sunrise on the summit. After expressions of mutual surprise the two citizens travelled to the top in company, and enjoyed the glorious morning view. These sunrise visits were of frequent occurrence among the young people in early times.

BEACONS.

All through the Revolutionary war the top of Great Blue Hill was occupied by soldiery as a point of look-out, whence an enemy, by sea or land, could be descried. Here beacons were erected, and manned with forces sufficient to keep them in working order.

[*State Archives.*] "And it is further ordered that a Beacon be erected at Cape Ann, and another at Marblehead, and another beacon be erected on the height of Blue Hills in Milton; and the Select men or any two of them in any of the towns where such beacon is situated, with any two or more of the commissioned officers nearest the beacons, shall have the care of them, and when an enemys fleet is discovered, shall fire three alarm guns, and where there are bells in towns where such beacons are, shall cause them to be set a ringing, and the beacons to be fired with all expedition.

"Sent down for concurrence."

"JOHN LOWELL, *Dep. Sec'y.*"

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 30, 1776.

"Read and Concurred."

SAMUEL FREEMAN, *Speaker.*"

"Ordered that General Heath be and hereby is required to erect on the highest of the hills known by the name of the Blue Hills, such beacons or signals as he shall think proper; and it is ordered that said signals shall not be fired, until the signal be given from Beacon Hill in the Town of Boston, unless they have certain evidence of the approach of an enemy from Rhode Island."

"HEAD QUARTERS, BOSTON, Sep. 7, 1778.

"I am to request the favor that you would be pleased to detach from the militia of Weston a capable Sergeant, Corporal and six men, for the purpose of attending the beacon in that Town, and a like number from the Town of Milton or Stoughton for that on the Great Blue Hill. Both beacons will be finished this day.

W. HEATH."

ILLUMINATIONS.

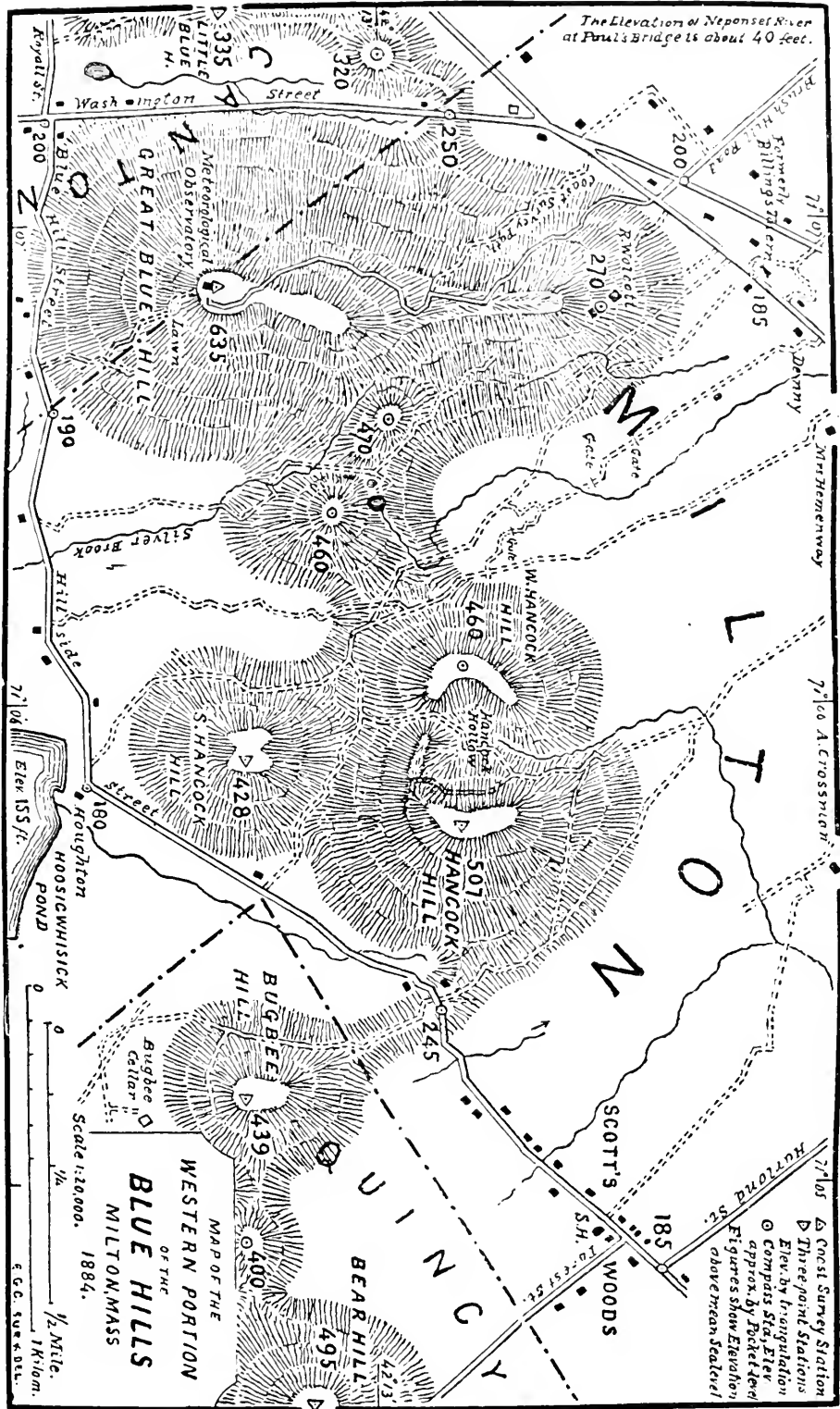
The hill was illuminated on the repeal of the Stamp Act by the British Parliament; on the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence; on the surrenders of Burgoyne and Cornwallis; and, many times, on special occasions.

"When Philip raged with tomahawk and brand,
The sentry paced me firelock in hand.
When George sent hirelings to repress our cause,
The sentry paced me, he that knows no pause."

"Across the way proud Royal tilled the soil,
That open plain, with Afric's sable toil;
His right hand fought from Britain to be loose,
His left shipped slaves to Antiqua for use." J. SPARE.

Fifty years after the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1826, the "Crane Guards," of Canton, marched to the top of the hill, and with numerous attendants celebrated the occasion. An oration was pronounced from the highest platform by William Dunbar, Esq., of Canton, closing with these words: "This mountain is consecrated and hallowed ground, dedicated to Liberty and Independence."

The Elevation of Neponset River at Paul's Bridge is about 40 feet.



MAP OF THE
WESTERN PORTION
OF THE
BLUE HILLS
MILTON, MASS.
1884.

Scale: 1:20,000.
1/2 Mile.
1 K. 1/2 m.
E. C. SWARTZ, D.L.

△ Great Survey Station
 ▽ Three point Stations
 ○ Elevation by triangulation
 ⊙ Compass St. Elev
 ⊙ approx. by Pocket level
 Figures show Elevation above Mean Sea level



NAVAL BATTLE.

There is a well-authenticated report that the battle of the Chesapeake and Shannon was witnessed by many citizens of Milton and Canton from this hill. In a monograph by Rear-Admiral Preble, who is authority, it is stated that the record of the log-book of one of the vessels just before the fight was, "6 leagues due east from the Lower Light." The distance from the summit of the hill to the Lower Light is fourteen miles; six leagues beyond this would increase the distance to thirty-two miles. The sea horizon is thirty-three and three-eighths miles distant, while far beyond this sails may be seen. With a clear atmosphere the distance would not seem to prevent an indistinct view of the fight; at least the smoke of the battle would be seen. It occurred on the first day of June, 1813, between the hours of five and seven o'clock, P.M. On that day Captain Lawrence is said to have left the wharf for the Chesapeake, which was anchored off the Light. There was great excitement through the whole community, as the arrangements and time of the battle were generally known. All the high points commanding the view were covered by anxious observers — the steeples of meeting-houses, Baxter's Hill in Quincy, Milton Hill, and the high ground of Hull, as well as Blue Hill. But little, however, could be seen of this decisive battle of eleven minutes; and the principal testimony which has come down to us is that before the battle seemed hardly to have begun the two vessels were bearing off towards Halifax.

OBSERVATORY.

The top of the hill presents a bald, rocky surface, stretching out several hundred feet, and rising from the surrounding level fifteen or twenty feet at its highest point. Here, May 30, 1798, a foundation of heavy stones was built, twenty-one feet square, and ten feet high. Upon this foundation was erected a structure of wood three stories high, each story ten feet, with substantial flooring, and with plank seats and railing securely fixed around the outside, accessible by stairs on the inside.

The work was devised by the proprietor of the "Billing's Tavern," a hostelry located near the hill, famous a century ago, as a resort for fancy dinners, parties, balls, and summer boarders. The old tavern was taken down in 1885. It was built two hundred years ago, and was among the oldest buildings in Milton; a hall was added at a later date. The neighbors joined in the work of building the Observatory or staging, and the patrons of the tavern freely contributed to it. The passage up the hill

was at the same time repaired, and greatly improved, so that carriages could reach the top. This was accomplished by means of a "Bee,"—a favorite method among neighbors, in olden times, of joining willing hands and hearts in securing a much desired object.

The Observatory was not built with a particular reference to science, but specially for the purpose of opening a wider range of vision, and of affording an easy and comfortable position from which to take in the magnificent view. Mr. Billings' carriages were passing up and down the hill with his guests almost daily.

Four years later the structure was blown down, and a second staging was erected. In 1822 citizens now living found it in a dilapidated condition; it was again repaired by Dr. E. H. Robbins, and remained many years, contributing greatly to the pleasure of the numerous visitors on the hill.

— One of our citizens well remembers that fifty years ago and more, when he lived near the hill, he was accustomed to conduct cherry parties, who came to "Cherry Tavern," located on the south of the hill within the borders of Canton, and then kept by John Gerald, to the top of the hill, by a foot-path, on the south side, almost daily, and sometimes twice a day during the cherry season. This was continued for five years, until he removed to another place. The tavern was famed for its cherries, and visitors took in the trip to the top of the hill as part of the excursion.

TOWER.

About fifty years ago the authorities of Harvard College erected near the summit a circular stone tower, twelve feet in diameter at the base, about six feet at the top, and twenty feet high. It was set due south from the old Observatory at Cambridge, for the purpose of securing a meridian line. The structure was built of stone, the outer course laid in mortar, and filled in solid to the top. The right to occupy the site for this purpose was purchased of William Hunt, and an annual rentage was agreed upon. Apparently great pains were taken to make the column solid and strong, to resist the action of the elements in this exposed position. But the College no longer requiring it for scientific purposes, the hands of time, or more truly of mischief-loving boys, have rolled down stone after stone, until less than ten feet of the tower is left standing. It is situated three hundred and forty-five feet due west from the summit. A curious circumstance occurred after the completion of the tower. At some intervening point, without any knowledge or design, but in the natural course of business, a building

was erected wholly obstructing the view. The matter was compromised by the owner of the new building consenting that a valley be cut through the roof so as to open the line of vision between the Observatory and the column.

MASSACHUSETTS TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

In 1830 the State survey was authorized by the Legislature, and the triangulation was completed about 1840. The map was published in 1844. The work was conducted and completed by Mr. Simeon Borden. He measured a base line of 39,009 $\frac{7}{8}$ feet about seven and a half miles, near Deerfield, with extreme precision, marking the ends as primary stations. He selected about one hundred hill-tops for primary stations, marking them with copper bolts set in the ledge. From the base line, he observed the angles to the mountain stations, calculating their position and distances, and thus continually extending his angles till the net-work covered the State.

The stations at Nahant and Marblehead were determined by levelling. Observations between them and Blue Hill gave the height of Great Blue Hill as 635.05. Stations to the south were referred to the level of Nantucket Sound and Narragansett Bay, and when finally connected with Great Blue Hill through the triangulation, differed but little from the above result. Borden's Station, on Great Blue Hill, is supposed to have been the centre of the square foundation of the old Observatory, which at that time was in ruins. Given data enable us to locate his bolt twenty six feet and three inches S.S.W. of the U. S. Coast Survey bolt, which brings it within the square above referred to; but after the most diligent search it has not been found. Doubtless vandal hands have broken it from its bed, to secure the few pounds of copper it contained. Such has been the fate of the "Borden bolts" on other hill-tops in Massachusetts.

The tower of the new Meteorological Observatory stands over the site of the Borden bolt; a brass plate on the lower floor of the tower marks the position of the bolt 2.2 feet below it, in latitude 42° 12' 44" N., longitude 71° 6' 33" W., and 635.05 feet above mean tide.

ALTITUDE.

In 1820 was published Hales' Map of Boston and Vicinity, in which the heights of many points are given, but often greatly in error, as since proved. These measurements are doubtless by the barometer, an instrument very unreliable as used at that time.

This map gives the height of Great Blue Hill, seven hundred and ten feet; Hancock Hill, six hundred and seventy feet; Bear Hill, six hundred and eighty feet; other summits in the range, five hundred and seventy, five hundred and thirty, and three hundred and ninety feet; Academy Hill, two hundred and eight feet; Wadsworth Hill, two hundred and twenty-six feet. These heights are all wrong.

In 1833 appeared Hitchcock's *Geology of Massachusetts*, in which the elevations are taken from Hales' Map; and the errors are propagated.

The first reliable measurement of Blue Hill was by the "Borden Triangulation," and the result of 635.05 feet above mean tide is its true height.

"Walling's Official Topographical Atlas of Massachusetts," published in 1871, gives the height of Great Blue Hill at eight hundred and thirty-five feet. The Atlas of Walling is only a reproduction of Borden's Map of 1844, in another form, with new roads, etc., added, and the height of eight hundred and thirty-five feet given in the text of the Atlas is a printer's error for six hundred and thirty-five, and has been so explained by Professor Walling.

The elevation of this hill as given on the Map of Boston and its Environs, published in 1866 by Baker & Tilden, is six hundred and thirty-five feet.

Mr. E. G. Chamberlain, of Auburndale, a member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and an amateur surveyor, whose ardent love for the work has led him to measure the heights of many of our Massachusetts hills, has published in a late number of *Appalachia* (Vol. III., No. 2) an article on the Blue Hills, with map, in which he states his method of measurement. By triangulation, connecting the summit of Great Blue Hill with the levellings of several railroads on the one hand, and with tide-water at Lower Mills, Milton, on the other, he arrives at results differing but little from that of the State survey, six hundred and thirty-five feet, which he thus proves correct. The altitudes of all the Blue Hill summits, and all the elevations given in Milton, are on his measurement and authority, unless otherwise stated.

U. S. COAST SURVEY STATION.

In the summer of 1845 the corps of engineers of the Coast survey took possession of the Great Blue Hill. They had with them all their apparatus, telescopes, cooking utensils and tents. In order to make the summit more easily accessible, they opened

a new road from Canton avenue, at the termination of Blue Hill avenue, or at its junction with Canton avenue, and built it up the hill, intersecting the old way a quarter of a mile from the top. By this road supplies and apparatus were conveyed up with but little difficulty. They could also make the ascent in carriages.

Professor Bache erected his marquee on the height, and there passed a part of the summer, at times accompanied by his wife. On every clear day the whole corps was busily occupied, especially in the earlier and later hours of the day, in their important work.

The U. S. Coast Survey Station is 26.25 feet from the centre of the square foundation where was located the Borden bolt. The exact bearing of the U. S. Coast survey bolt from the Borden bolt is N. 15° 37' E. Over the bolt there seen through all the summer of 1845 stood the signal of the station, a tall shaft of wood, surmounted by a cylindrical body of burnished metal. The rays of the sun falling upon this bright surface rendered it visible at the distance of forty or fifty miles, and made this station an important one in the Coast survey.

In 1875 this station was temporarily occupied by the State; over the copper bolt stood a signal pole, supported by a tripod.

In 1885 and also in 1886 this station was occupied by the U. S. Geological survey, in connection with the State Topographical survey.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY ON BLUE HILL.

Great Blue Hill, being the highest land on the Atlantic coast south of Maine, and dominating the other Blue Hills by more than a hundred feet is, on account of its free exposure, an admirable site for a meteorological station. The project of establishing such a station was conceived by A. Lawrence Rotch of Milton, in the summer of 1884. He purchased land on the top of the hill and repaired the old path commencing at the Great Oak on Canton avenue, so that materials could be brought up for the construction of a building, consisting of a two-story tower and an adjoining dwelling-house, both built of the stone found on the summit. This Observatory was first occupied February 1, 1885, and from that time to the present (August, 1887) meteorological observations have been regularly made and sent monthly to the New England Meteorological Society and to the United States Signal Service. Some of the objects of these observations were stated by Mr. Rotch in a paper read before the New England Meteorological Society in

October, 1884, to be "the investigation of the rainfall at this elevation, the velocity and direction of the wind, the maximum and minimum temperatures, the paths of thunder and other local storms and such other phenomena as may present themselves." This and other experimental work has been done; but what most interests the public are the daily weather predictions which are signalled by flags displayed on the Observatory to the surrounding country. The verification of these local predictions, of late, has been more than ten per cent. greater than that of the indications of the Government Signal Service. The Observatory is well equipped with automatic registering instruments, and, with one exception, is probably the most complete in the United States. It is entirely controlled by Mr. Rotch, whose first observer was Mr. Willard P. Gerrish. The present observer is Mr. H. Helm Clayton, who with the steward, Frank Brown, live at the Observatory.

THE INDIAN.

The country covered by the Blue Hills remains in almost its primitive wildness. Little has been done since the advent of the European, save to cut the wood from these hills, and then wait for another growth.

Could the red man revisit the place of his former residence, amid almost universal change, he would find this little spot of his ancient domain unaltered by the hand of man — the same wild mountain haunt of his primeval life.

The home of the Indian we have usurped; he has disappeared, and not a trace of his race is seen amongst us, nor a single memorial of his life. Let these hills stand in all the wildness of nature, unchanged by art or man's device, a perpetual memorial of the Indian race!

The last chief of the Neponset tribe of any special merit was CHICKATAUBUT. He was here in 1630, and, though he lived but a few years after our fathers came, he showed himself friendly and helpful amid their early trials.

The highest summit of the range was called Great Blue Hill in an act of the Legislature establishing beacons on its top in 1776. It has always borne that name, and cannot be changed. The summit next in height, situated in the rear of the residence of the late Lewis Tucker, Randolph avenue, rises to an altitude of 518 feet. This is sometimes called Swan's Hill and Fenno's Hill, but really has no fixed name. *How fitting that this hill henceforth bear the name of CHICKATAUBUT HILL*¹ — a late, but

¹ Suggested by E. G. Chamberlain.

just tribute to the memory of that illustrious chief, and his departed race!

At the extreme south-westerly point of Great Blue Hill, where the range boldly rises from the surrounding level, and the face of the hill is bald and precipitous, is a shelving rock, about forty feet above the highway, just as it turns from Canton avenue around the hill. A distinguished visitor in Milton has suggested the beautiful idea of erecting on this shelving rock, in full sight of every passer by, and looking towards the setting sun, the *bronze statue of an Indian*.

FORESTRY LANDS.

It has long been a matter of interest with a few citizens of Milton to devise some plan by which this extensive area of wild land may be preserved forever, as a grand sanitarium, not only for the towns within whose bounds it lies, but also for the great city so near at hand.

This tract of mountain and forest land is five miles in length and a mile or more in width. Within its limits are but few dwellings, except in the granite section, as it is generally unfit for cultivation. It lies within three miles of the borders of Boston, and can be reached by the West Quincy branch of the Old Colony railroad, as well as by the New York and New England, and the Old Colony at Mattapan; and the New York and New England, and the Providence railroads at Readville; while a line extending from West Quincy to Mattapan would circle the entire area.

The Legislature of 1882 enacted a law, entitled "An act authorizing Towns and Cities to provide for the preservation and reproduction of forests," particularly designed to effect the preservation of the Middlesex Fells. This authorizes cities and towns to purchase lands to be preserved as forests. The title of such lands vests in the Commonwealth. The State Board of Agriculture is made a Board of Forestry, with power to protect and improve said lands, limiting expenditure to the income from rents and sales of products.

The noble efforts to save the Middlesex Fells, north of Boston, meets with universal favor; the Blue Hill lands, south of Boston, should be included in that effort. They are more extensive, less adapted to agricultural purposes, better suited to forestry, nearer the great city, and far more wild, picturesque and beautiful than the Middlesex Fells.

Should the towns within whose borders the land is situated unite in its purchase under the act referred to, and the Common-

wealth protect it from forest fires, encourage the natural growth of wood, and keep it as a sylvan retreat for denizens of town and city, a great public benefit would be secured, and the legacy to posterity would be better than gold.

Such an expanse of woodland, in its full summer strength and glory, would prove a regulator and balance in meteorological phenomena through a wide district. It would tend to give uniformity to the temperature, to the rainfall, and the winds; and, by neutralizing malarial influence, would conduce to general health and happiness.

AN UNWELCOME INTRUDER.

“*Qui legitis flores, et humi nascentia fragra,
Frigidus ó pueri! fugite hinc, latet anguis in herbá.*”

It might be deemed an unpardonable omission in this description of the Blue Hills, did we not sound the note of alarm found in these lines of Virgil—“O boys, who gather flowers, and fragrant strawberries, flee hence, the cold snake lurks in the grass!” It is an established fact, however, that while the hills may be the habitat of this venomous reptile in the cold season, it migrates to the lower lands in early spring. It is found at the base of the hills in stone walls, and about cultivated grounds. In these localities some are killed every year. But the boys range over the hills for berries with safety. Men, who have frequented the hills year after year, bear testimony that they have never seen a rattlesnake on Great Blue Hill. Mr. Charles Breck—our veteran surveyor, who for seventy years has ranged over these hills largely in the line of his business; who has examined them more minutely, and knows them better than any living man—says in a recent communication to the Quincy Patriot, “In all my tramping over the hills in the summer season, I never saw but one, and that a very small one.” Their range is narrow, confined mostly to Scott’s woods and to the region south of Canton avenue; over this avenue, it is said, they never cross. Such, however, are the habits of the reptile that there is little danger of an attack from it, even if met with. Citizens of over fourscore years can recall but two instances where persons have been bitten, neither of which was fatal. One was an imbecile, who otherwise might have escaped, and who otherwise might have died from the bite. While, therefore, this venomous reptile is not a pleasant object to meet in one’s pathway, it presents no great terrors to the old residents of Milton.

THE OUTLOOK.

From the summit of Great Blue Hill scenes of marvellous beauty are revealed. On every side there opens to view a charming variety of woods and fields, villages and distant mountains. The brief description here given, includes only those objects and points seen by the writer, with the unassisted eye, on the morning of Sept. 12, 1884. Showers of the previous evening had washed the atmosphere, leaving it clear and transparent; and every condition was favorable to a perfect view.

Facing northerly we see Cambridge, Somerville, and Malden; and, far beyond, the hills of Andover and Georgetown. Turning a little easterly Boston spreads out before the eye, with its steeples and turrets, the gilded dome gleaming above the rest, ten and a half miles distant. Bearing still easterly we have Boston Harbor with its islands, headlands and fortifications; over which we see various points on the North Shore, as far as Eastern-Point light-house in Gloucester. Forty miles north-east appear the twin light-houses on Thacher's Island, seeming to stand in the ocean. Far to the right, N. 55° 05' E., fourteen miles distant, stands Boston Light, like a sentinel at the entrance of the harbor; while beyond it stretches out Massachusetts Bay, vast tracts of which are visible. Turning nearly east we see Swan's or Chickataubut Hill, three miles off, the second in height of the Blue Hills; over its left slope lies Nantasket Beach, and over its right is seen the top of Minot's Light-house. Facing nearly south-east we see the long ridge of Manomet Hill in Plymouth, thirty-three miles distant; and at its left, twenty-six miles off, looms up against the sky the Standish Monument, on Captain's Hill in Duxbury.

In this direction stretch out immense tracts of waving forests, revealing here and there villages, churches, cultivated grounds, and silvery lakes set in borders of green, Hoosic-Whisick or Houghton's pond just at the base; then, following in order Ponkapog, Canton reservoir, and Massapoag in Sharon, the latter eight miles south south-west. Directly south, and forty miles away, is seen the city of Fall River. South-westerly are Woonsocket and other hills in Rhode Island. Towards the west and north-west appear the mountains of Worcester County, Wachusett, in Princeton, being the most conspicuous. Far to the right of Wachusett, and nearly over the dome of Dedham Court-house, lies Watatick in Ashburnham, resembling a hay-stack. North-westerly at least a dozen of the peaks of southern New Hampshire are in sight.

Just at the right of Watatick, and far beyond it, is the Grand Monadnock in Jeffrey, 3,170 feet above the sea, and sixty-seven and a half miles from the point of observation.

On the right of Grand Monadnock is a group of nearer summits, — Mt. Kidder exactly north-west, Spofford and Temple Mountains. Then appears the remarkable Paek-Monadnock near Peterboro', with its two equal summits. It lies over the left section of Sprague's pond. The next group to the right is in Lyndeboro'; the right hand summit is Lyndeboro' Pinnacle, over the left slope of which is Crotehett Mountain, sixty-six miles distant. At the right of Lyndeboro', and nearly over the Readville depots, is Joe English Hill, in New Boston, and to complete the round, nearly north north-west are the summits of the Unkonunock Mountains, fifty-nine miles away.

And now, removing the eye from these distant objects, there is much to attract attention near at hand. City and village railroad and factory, with every sign of busy life, intervene. On every side, and crowning almost every hill-top, appear the solid, comfortable homesteads of past generations, as well as more modern and artistic structures. While at the base, spread out before the eye like a fancy picture, lies the valley of the Neponset, the river meandering in many curves through the green meadows, and combining, with the whole wide view, to form a panorama hardly excelled in life, beauty and variety on any summit in our country.

It is a spot, above others, full of inspirations; where the mind and soul may gain new and deeper revelations of the Infinite Creator.

“These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good!
Almighty! thine this universal frame,
Thus wondrous fair; thyself how wondrous then!
Unspeakable, who sitt'st above these heavens
To us invisible, or dimly seen
In these thy lower works; yet these declare
Thy goodness beyond thought, and power divine.”

TABLE OF ALTITUDES.

The following altitudes were determined trigonometrically, and are referred to mean tide level, or five feet above low tide. The probable error varies from two to five feet.

Neponset River, mean tide	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
“ “ high tide or tide marsh	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
“ “ at Mattapan Bridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	30

Neponset River, at Paul's Bridge	43
Adams st. at R.R. Crossing, E. Milton	45
" J. Murray Forbes	138
Brush Hill Road, head of Robbins st.	200
Miss S. Clark's residence (old Tucker house)	210
H. A. Whitney's "	125
Blue Hill ave. cor. Robbins st.	135
" " " cor. Brush Hill Road (West Milton)	197
Col. H. S. Russell's residence, estimated	135
Canton ave. at Wigwam Hill, near H. J. Gilbert's	120
" " " Rev. A. K. Teele's	88
" " cor. Atherton st.	150
" " at Billings Tavern	183
" " head of Brush Hill Road foot of " Mountain Road"	205
" " summit near Canton line	250
W. E. C. Eustis, residence	195
Roger Wolcott's residence	260
" " farm-house	270
Hillside st. head of Harland st.	185
" summit, at Bugbee path	244
" Houghton's bend	180
" Canton line (estimated)	190
Houghton's Pond, surface	155
Milton Hill	138
Brush Hill	258
Academy Hill	110
Wadsworth Hill	190
Hancock Hill	507
South Hancock Hill	428
West Hancock Hill (estimated)	460
Great Blue Hill	635

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

From the Borden State survey, and the earlier operations of the Coast survey, we know the positions of several points as compared with the State House Cupola, which was taken as an initial point for latitude and longitude.

The spire of the Unitarian church of Milton has during fifty years been a trigonometrical point in the various State and National surveys, which have stated its position variously, depending mostly on their temporarily assumed position of the State House. The recently adjusted positions are as follows:—

State House — Lat. $42^{\circ} 21' 29-60''$. Lon. $71^{\circ} 03' 51-04''$.

Milton Unitarian Church — Lat. $42^{\circ} 15' 12-35''$. Lon. $71^{\circ} 04' 50-38''$.

Blue Hill Coast Survey, copper bolt — Lat. $42^{\circ} 12' 43-94''$. $71^{\circ} 06' 52-64''$.

Blue Hill, centre of Observatory Tower — Lat. $42^{\circ} 12' 43-66''$. Lon. $71^{\circ} 06' 52-76''$.

MAPS.

We have derived no little help from various maps and ancient plats that have been discovered, delineating the territory of Milton as it existed in early times.

At the State-House there is a plat of the "Blue Hill Lands," a portion of which was annexed to Milton. On this plat is the following inscription:—

"The original of this Plat was finished the first Monday in September, 1651, and this was transcribed out of it the 29th of March, 1656. — By me Joshua Fisher."

In the possession of Mr. Edmund J. Baker is the eastern half of an old plan of the division of Milton lands before the establishment of the town; by constant wear the parchment upon which the plan was drawn was broken at the folding; the other half, describing the westerly section of the town, was lent at the time the town of Hyde Park was incorporated, and has not been recovered.

On this plan appears the following memorandum:—

"This plan was drawn on a paper plat formerly made by Mr. John Oliver for the Town of Dorchester, and now by their order is drawn on parchment by Joshua Fisher, April 25, 1661."

John Oliver died April, 1646.

The above plan is reproduced for this volume. The restoration of the westerly part, or Sixth Division, is attempted from the list of owners found in the records of the "Proprietors of Dorchester."

In the year 1795 a map of Milton was made, at the requisition of the State, by Mather Withington. A copy of this may be seen at the State-House.

In 1831 each town in the Commonwealth was required to furnish a map to be incorporated in the State Map. The map of Milton was made by Mr. Edmund J. Baker. This map of Mr. Baker, though somewhat rare, is still found in many families. It is an exact delineation of the town as it was half a

century ago, and has always been relied on for fulness and accuracy.

In 1849 Henry M. Fosdick issued a map of Quincy and Milton; the Milton section is a reproduction of Mr. Baker's map.

In 1876 the Atlas of Norfolk County was issued, in which the town of Milton appears carefully mapped out from measurements and surveys made at that time.

Other maps have appeared at various times including Milton.

NEW MAPS OF 1886.

In making ready for the Town History it was at first proposed to engraft on Mr. Baker's map additions from more recent ones, but the necessity of careful explorations in all parts of the town, to reconcile discrepancies noticed in the maps already issued, led to the making of a new map; the results indicating the accuracy of Mr. Baker's work.

From the latitude and longitude already given it is ascertained that the steeple of the Unitarian Church (which was one of Borden's land marks) is N. 31° 28' E. from the Blue Hill Observatory, and distant therefrom 17,650 feet, about three and one-half miles. From this base line a few prominent points were carefully located, and the details filled in with pocket apparatus constructed for this purpose. The map was brought up to Jan. 1, 1886. Houses erected since that date fail to appear.

The modern and historic maps being then traced from this common original the precise location of any point on either can be found on the other by measuring from the nearest points common to both.

The obvious advantage of having maps to fold but one way led to the adoption of a small scale and the consequent compression of much of material into a small compass.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. E. G. Chamberlain, of Auburndale, by whose unwearied pains and care the maps have been made. All roads, cart-paths, drift-ways and cattle-beats have been traced out with compass in hand. The streams and rivulets have been followed to their sources. The altitudes have been taken with care, and whatever would contribute to fulness and accuracy has received attention.

OWNERS AND OCCUPANTS OF HOUSES.

[As numbered on the map.]

For convenience in locating, the town is considered in five sections, A, B, etc., separated by Adams street, Randolph, Canton, and Blue Hill avenues. Dwelling-houses in each section are numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., to correspond with the text. The owners of the houses are italicized.

SECTION A.

NORTH OF ADAMS STREET.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>G. S. Webster.</i> | 18. ——— <i>Woodman,</i>
<i>Samuel Babcock,</i>
<i>Heirs Samuel Babcock,</i>
<i>John Delong.</i> |
| 1'. <i>O. A. Andrews.</i> | 19. <i>Samuel Littlefield,</i>
<i>Heirs Samuel Littlefield,</i>
<i>J. M. Watson.</i> |
| 1 ^u . <i>Joseph Farrell.</i> | 20. <i>H. H. Flanders,</i>
<i>J. P. Bates,</i>
<i>Mrs. J. H. Hopkins.</i> |
| 2. <i>E. B. Andrews.</i> | 21. ——— <i>Turner,</i>
<i>Moses Grant,</i>
<i>J. Wesley Grant,</i>
<i>A. W. Clapp.</i> |
| 2'. <i>James Smith.</i> | 22. <i>D. W. Gordon,</i>
<i>J. B. Newcomb,</i>
<i>T. L. Pierce.</i> |
| 2 ^u . <i>J. S. Crawford.</i> | 23. ——— <i>Glover,</i>
<i>John Adams,</i>
<i>W. N. Gardner.</i> |
| 3. <i>Jesse Bunton,</i>
<i>Mrs. W. Q. Baxter.</i> | 24. <i>J. B. Whitcher,</i>
<i>E. J. Eaton.</i> |
| 4. <i>Jesse Bunton,</i>
<i>Heirs of Jesse Bunton,</i>
<i>W. P. Beck.</i> | 25. <i>J. B. Whitcher,</i>
<i>Jonathan Rollins,</i>
<i>Isaac Shute.</i> |
| 5. <i>O. T. Rogers,</i>
<i>W. H. B. Root,</i>
<i>Mrs. W. H. B. Root,</i>
<i>James G. Smith.</i> | 26. <i>Louis Walters,</i>
<i>John Graham,</i>
<i>Charles Williams.</i> |
| 6. <i>A. A. Brackett.</i> | 27. <i>Richard Banning,</i>
<i>Mrs. Richard Banning.</i> |
| 7. <i>A. A. Brackett,</i>
<i>Dennis Sage.</i> | 28. <i>Orin Bates,</i>
<i>John Gurrity.</i> |
| 8. <i>A. A. Brackett,</i>
<i>J. A. Simpson.</i> | 29. <i>Mrs. H. G. Emery,</i>
<i>S. F. Cooper.</i> |
| 8'. <i>A. A. Brackett.</i> | 30. <i>Samuel Brown,</i>
<i>H. G. Emery,</i>
<i>Mrs. O. E. Sheldon,</i>
<i>J. A. Emery,</i>
<i>George Choate,</i>
<i>C. J. Dettling.</i> |
| 8 ^u . <i>A. A. Brackett.</i> | 31. <i>Charles Adams,</i>
<i>Heirs Charles Adams,</i>
<i>Patrick McDonald,</i> |
| 9. <i>Benj. Beal,</i>
<i>E. V. R. Reed,</i>
<i>J. B. Newcomb,</i>
<i>William Taylor.</i> | |
| 9'. <i>M. Barry.</i> | |
| 10. <i>John Cross.</i> | |
| 11. <i>J. H. Blake.</i> | |
| 12. <i>Thomas Williams,</i>
<i>Thomas Williams.</i> | |
| 13. <i>Ross Cook,</i>
<i>Thomas Williams,</i>
<i>John P. Reed,</i>
<i>N. H. Beal,</i>
<i>F. H. Kibble.</i> | |
| 14. <i>D. Ford,</i>
<i>J. F. Lord.</i> | |
| 15. <i>James Craig.</i> | |
| 16. <i>George Adams,</i>
<i>J. H. Blake.</i> | |
| 17. <i>S. F. Littlefield,</i>
<i>W. T. Powell.</i> | |

- James Bohan,
Thomas Christy.
32. *Joseph Adams,*
G. W. Randlett,
Mrs. G. W. Randlett.
33. *James Adams,*
Heirs James Adams,
Edward H. Adams.
34. *Josiah Babcock,*
Josiah Babcock, Jr.,
Mrs. F. Harris.
35. *J. H. Adams,*
Mrs. J. H. Adams.
36. *Josiah Babcock.*
Mrs. Josiah Babcock,
Thomas Haley,
Thomas Harkinson.
37. *Josiah Babcock,*
C. F. Babcock,
Michael Dunnican,
Mrs. Buchan.
38. *Josiah Babcock,*
C. F. Babcock,
Mrs. M. Welch,
Harvey Robbins.
39. *Josiah Babcock,*
C. F. Babcock,
Thomas Kenney,
James M'Cue.
40. *Josiah Babcock,*
C. F. Babcock,
G. A. Graham,
Andrew Magee.
41. *Josiah Babcock,*
C. F. Babcock,
Daniel Leary,
John Leary.
42. *Josiah Babcock,*
C. F. Babcock,
John E. Manhire,
Mrs. Perry.
43. *Franklin Fisher,*
Oliver Pierce,
Mrs. Oliver Pierce.
44. *Simeon Emerson.*
45. *F. M. Humlin.*
46. *Albert Huckins.*
47. *D. F. Arnold,*
William Strong.
48. *John Shields.*
49. *W. Evans,*
J. M. Forbes,
James Faulkner.
50. *J. Rowell,*
Josiah Babcock,
W. J. Martin,
F. L. Pierce,
Dennis Finn.
51. *J. Rowell,*
- Josiah Babcock,*
W. J. Martin,
F. L. Pierce,
John Collins.
52. *J. Rowell,*
Josiah Babcock,
W. J. Martin,
F. L. Pierce,
Daniel Connelly.
53. *Joshua Emerson,*
Heirs Joshua Emerson,
Miss Ann Lucas.
54. *Rufus P. Fenno,*
Mrs. Rufus P. Fenno.
55. *Rufus Pierce,*
Gideon Thayer,
Betsey Briggs,
Elizabeth Briggs,
H. E. Sheldon,
J. E. Mellen.
56. *H. E. Sheldon.*
57. *O. E. Sheldon,*
Mrs. O. E. Sheldon.
58. *Samuel Babcock,*
Mrs. Samuel Babcock.
59. *Shepherd Bent,*
Jerry Fenno,
R. P. Fenno,
J. P. Fenno,
James O'Neil,
H. C. Lawton.
60. *Ebenezer Pope,*
G. W. Bass.
61. *Joseph Rowe,*
G. W. Hall,
Thomas Forbes,
Henry Briley.
62. *John Felt,*
Willard Felt,
Joseph Rowe,
Penelope White,
Mrs. O. E. Sheldon,
Michael Mullen,
Daniel Carroll.
63. *Daniel H. Adams,*
H. P. Roberts,
James Chamberlain,
William Pedan.
64. *Joseph Ewell,*
Lucien Crosby,
Heirs Lucien Crosby,
Misses Zeigler,
Mrs. Kimball.
65. *Daniel H. Adams,*
G. W. Tarboz,
Samuel Babcock,
L. W. Tappan,
Alexander Anderson,
James Sangster.

66. *Thomas Callahan,*
66. *Stephen Gunning,*
Thomas Callahan.
57. *Mrs. Thomas Callahan,*
William White.
68. *George Skinner,*
George B. Cary,
E. M. Cary.
69. *Benjamin Fields,*
Ebenezer Williams,
G. B. Cary,
E. M. Cary,
James Gibbs,
Francis Robinson.
70. *Nathaniel Bent,*
Heirs Nathaniel Bent,
E. M. Cary,
John W. Lawton,
George Crockett.
71. *Nathan Babcock,*
William Babcock,
Josiah Babcock,
Cornelius Babcock.
72. *S. Frothingham,*
H. P. Kidder.
73. *R. S. Watson.*
74. *R. B. Forbes.*
75. *T. K. Glover.*
76. *Mrs. J. Chapman,*
J. C. Bancroft.
77. *W. H. Forbes.*
78. *W. H. Forbes,*
C. S. Hinds.
79. *J. H. Morison,*
Mrs. A. W. Merriam.
80. *E. Ware,*
Misses H. and E. Ware.
81. *Samuel Swift,*
Thomas Hollis,
J. E. Thayer,
L. W. Tappan, Jr.
82. *B. F. Dudley.*
83. *John M. Forbes.*
84. *J. M. Forbes,*
James Mitchell.
85. *Daniel Briggs,*
Nathaniel Thomas,
J. M. Forbes,
Joseph Brewer.
86. *Joseph Angier,*
Mrs. Joseph Angier,
Joanna Rotch.
87. *John M. Forbes,*
J. Malcolm Forbes.
88. *O. W. Peabody.*
89. *Misses Swift.*
90. *Samuel K. Glover,*
William Glover,
E. H. Fuvcon.
91. *Moses Whitney,*
Mrs. Jones,
C. P. Tileston.
92. *John Swift,*
John Swift,
Misses Swift,
Lemuel Crossman.
93. *Misses Swift,*
S. C. Hebard.
94. *Wm. Babcock,*
Nathan Stanley,
Samuel Everett,
Horatio Webster.
95. *Moses Whitney,*
R. M. Todd,
G. K. Gannett,
O. S. Godfrey,
Mrs. O. S. Godfrey,
Lawrence Mahoney.
96. *Moses Whitney,*
R. M. Todd,
G. K. Gannett,
O. S. Godfrey,
Mrs. O. S. Godfrey,
Mrs. J. Coakley,
Mrs. John Hart.
97. *Daniel Vose,*
D. T. Vose,
E. J. Baker,
Mrs. Bulger.
98. *Old Library Building.*
99. *Daniel Vose,*
Heirs of Daniel Vose,
N. F. Safford,
Ralph Durham.
100. *N. C. Martin,*
H. B. Martin.
101. *Paper-Mill Co.,*
Jeremiah Smith,
Miss Lillie,
Isaac Sanderson,
Dr. J. Ware,
H. L. Pierce,
H. C. Gallagher.
102. *R. M. Todd,*
G. K. Gannett,
O. S. Godfrey,
Mrs. O. S. Godfrey,
P. Hansbury,
B. Manion.

SECTION B.

BETWEEN ADAMS STREET AND RANDOLPH AVENUE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Jonathan Russell,
Heirs of Jonathan Russell. | R. S. Watson,
Joseph Davidson. |
| 1'. Heirs of J. Russell,
C. S. Channing. | 26. H. P. Kidder,
O. W. Peabody,
H. Gray. |
| 2. Dr. Hothrook,
Mrs. F. Cunningham. | 27. Isaac How,
Josiah How,
Miss Peggy How,
Jesse Sumner,
Mrs. Jesse Sumner. |
| 3. Margaret Forbes,
Edward Cunningham,
J. Murray Forbes. | 28. Dean Peavee,
J. M. Brown. |
| 4. Charlotte L. Weston. | 29. Joshua Nute,
C. H. Nute,
Orin Wetherbee. |
| 5. Gideon Beck,
E. French,
E. S. Chapelle,
Cyrus Brewer. | 30. J. H. Snow,
Mrs. J. McWhirk. |
| 6. H. P. Jaques. | 30'. James Snow,
J. H. Snow. |
| 7. Mrs. F. Cunningham,
T. Laffey. | Mrs. J. McWhirk. |
| 8. O. W. Peabody,
John Cottle. | 31. D. G. Cortliss,
Charles Wadsworth. |
| 9. — Ellis,
— Sumner,
Beza Thayer,
Nathan Pond. | 32. Thomas G. Hunt. |
| 10. Lemuel How,
Ziba Blake,
Jeremiah Crane,
Thomas Hunt,
Alfred Hunt. | 33. Rufus Gulliver,
Lemuel Piper,
Mrs. Lemuel Piper. |
| 11. C. M. S. Churchill. | 33'. John Gleason. |
| 12. Joseph Gooch,
E. H. Robbins,
Asaph Churchill,
Miss Sarah Churchill. | 34. Thomas Hanna. |
| 13. J. M. Churchill. | 34'. John Murray. |
| 14. C. E. Perkins. | 35. D. G. Cortliss,
C. H. Bowman. |
| 15. R. C. Watson. | 36. Samuel Adams,
Mrs. J. G. Young,
G. H. Bent. |
| 16. W. S. Ladd. | 37. Nathaniel Tucker,
A. Withington,
Lewis Tucker,
J. W. Vose,
C. L. Copeland,
Christiana Johnson. |
| 17. E. C. Perkins. | 38. Cephas Belcher,
S. Turner,
W. S. Boden,
Heirs W. S. Boden,
C. D. Boden. |
| 18. J. M. Barnard. | 38'. Cephas Belcher,
Mrs. E. Cuswell. |
| 19. J. W. Brooks,
Mrs. J. W. Brooks. | 39. Warren Swift,
Minot Thayer,
W. H. Clark,
C. F. Jessup. |
| 20. W. D. Brooks,
Mrs. W. D. Brooks. | 40. Alva Snow. |
| 21. E. C. Cubot,
F. A. Lovering. | 41. A. French,
R. V. Tucker,
Mrs. R. V. Tucker. |
| 22. J. M. Forbes,
W. H. Sawtelle. | |
| 23. J. W. Brooks,
Mrs. J. W. Brooks,
Thomas Clark. | |
| 24. J. W. Brooks,
Mrs. J. W. Brooks,
George Wild,
Eugene Gilson. | |
| 25. L. H. Barnard, | |

42. *Julia Mitchel,*
Joseph Redfern.
- 42'. *Joseph Fuller.*
43. *Laha Brothers,*
John Lawrence.
44. *D. G. Cortiss,*
J. H. Puckard.
45. *D. G. Cortiss & Co.,*
E. McDonald,
Mrs. E. McDonald.
46. *J. W. Donovan.*
47. *Thomas Copeland,*
Samuel Babcock,
Jerry Brophy.
48. *D. G. Cortiss.*
49. *John Glover,*
James Mitchel,
Samuel Young.
50. *Oliver Bowman,*
G. G. Glover,
A. W. Vose.
51. *Thomas Gordon.*
52. *J. B. Badger.*
53. *G. S. Newell,*
S. K. Bayley,
Heirs S. K. Bayley,
John Maloy.
54. *James Snow,*
S. K. Bayley,
Heirs S. K. Bayley.
55. *John Higgins,*
Wm. Higgins.
56. *Samuel Alden,*
John Higgins,
W. C. Wood.
57. *James Mitchel,*
D. G. Strathdee.
58. *Thomas Craig,*
George Gardner,
A. Stewart.
59. *Thomas Craig,*
G. Simpson,
C. F. Green.
- 59'. *Thomas Craig,*
James Higgins.
60. *John Craig.*
61. *Thomas Craig.*
62. *William Craig.*
63. *Michael Welch,*
P. McCue,
T. Haley.
64. *Michael Welch,*
P. McCue,
M. Burns.
65. *Thomas McCue.*
66. *Patrick McCue.*
67. *J. C. Buchanan.*
Henry Pierce,
P. McCue,
- W. McKee,
J. Flarity.
78. *Samuel Brown.*
69. *Ebenezer Field,*
D. O. Clark,
Heirs D. O. Clark,
M. M'Leod.
70. *William Hunt,*
Lewis Bryant,
Augustus Bryant.
71. *Edward Cunningham.*
72. *Edward Cunningham,*
G. M. Lawton.
73. *Edward Cunningham,*
J. Farrell.
74. *Edward Cunningham,*
Thomas Christy.
75. *R. B. Forbes,*
R. B. Forbes, Jr.
76. *John A. Cunningham,*
D. O. Clark,
Heirs D. O. Clark.
77. *D. O. Clark,*
Heirs D. O. Clark,
A. P. Langstrom.
78. *Wm. R. Ware.*
79. *John Holman,*
Gov. Jonathan Belcher,
John Rowe,
Joseph Rowe,
Mrs. G. A. Payson.
80. *Hannah R. Webster,*
Mrs. J. F. Dustan,
Heirs Mrs. J. F. Dustan,
J. Henry Brooks.
81. *Daniel C. Hutchinson,*
E. D. Wadsworth,
Charles Breck,
J. E. Manning.
82. *Thomas Hollis,*
Mrs. Thomas Hollis.
83. *Granite Railway Co.*
Thomas Hollis,
N. H. Beals,
W. W. Merrill.
84. *Josiah Babcock,*
Mrs. Josiah Babcock,
Mrs. Charles Taylor.
85. *Samuel Marden,*
George A. Skinner,
Heirs George A. Skinner,
S. W. Osgood.
86. *George A. Skinner,*
Heirs George A. Skinner,
O. A. Skinner,
Charles Nourse.
87. *Chandler Fisher,*
E. D. Wadsworth,
H. F. Fish,

- Eugene Gray.
 88. *Orin Bates.*
 89. *Orin Bates,*
O. F. Bates.
 90. *Mrs. Lemuel Adams,*
G. W. Triggs.
Mrs. G. W. Triggs.
 91. *Aaron Marden,*
C. G. West,
Mrs. C. G. West.
 92. *William Smith,*
Richard Drew,
Mrs. J. D. Crossman.
 93. *John Brokenshire,*
George W. Tarbox,
Mrs. George W. Tarbox.
 94. *Richard McKay,*
 95. *James Vincent,*
W. S. Leavitt.
 96. *G. H. Loud.*
 97. *J. B. Loud,*
Wm. Robertson.
 98. *M. J. Barry,*
James Gallagher.
 99. *Louis Walters,*
Mrs. J. Ware.
 100. *Louis Walters,*
J. S. Connor.
 101. *W. N. Gardner,*
Thomas Whalen,
J. T. R. Martin.
 102. *Louis Walters,*
Mrs. Walters,
Daniel Murphy,
John Baldwin.
 103. *M. S. Barry.*
 104. *F. H. Kibble,*
James Works.
 105. *John R. Martin.*
 106. *Richard McKay,*
Frank Drew,
C. Shaw.
 107. *Charles Pierce,*
Charles Pierce,
Heirs of Charles Pierce,
William Chesley,
L. T. Hathaway,
Warren Allen.
 108. *W. H. B. Root,*
Henry Gallagher.
 109. *Hezekiah Adams,*
Patrick Watson.
 110. *Mrs. Spalding,*
John Walsh.
 111. *John P. Bates,*
N. H. Beals,
W. B. Adams,
D. Christolm.
 112. *John P. Bates,*
N. H. Beals,
J. S. Connors,
F. E. Badger,
 113. *E. Mudgett,*
R. F. Pearce,
 114. *James Hall,*
Miss Sarah Taylor.
 115. *Noah Cummings,*
H. M. Fosdick,
George Littlefield,
Mrs. J. Wellington,
Miss Abby Wellington,
Mrs. Henry Littlefield.
 116. *George S. Newell,*
John B. Newcomb.
 117. — *Morse,*
Jonathan Beale,
John Adams,
George W. Seward,
Mrs. George W. Clapp.
 118. *Launcelot Pierce,*
John Pierce,
John Pierce,
Henry West,
N. C. Buck.
 119. *Thomas Hollis,*
N. H. Beals,
H. N. Cutter.
 120. *Thomas Hollis,*
N. H. Beals,
G. H. Clement.
W. A. Perry.
 121. *Thomas Hollis,*
N. H. Beals,
M. J. Clements.
 122. *Alvah Martin,*
Jonathan Martin,
J. Wesley Martin,
Mrs. McCue,
Miss Middlemiss.
 123. *Chandler Fisher,*
George Penniman,
Josiah Babcock,
 124. *James A. Shaw,*
John M. Smith,
Mrs. John M. Smith.
 125. *Patrick Fanning.*
 126. *James S. Crawford,*
Mrs. McKenna.
 127. *J. W. Severance.*
 128. *M. J. Barry,*
Mrs. Fayer,
W. E. Drew,
F. S. Wright.
 129. *John Darby.*
 130. *G. T. Staples,*
Wm. Clark,
Thomas Gray.
 131. *Patrick McKay,*

- | | | | |
|------|----------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| | <i>Mrs. Patrick McKay,</i> | 134. | <i>Samuel W. Alden.</i> |
| | <i>Mrs. Choate.</i> | 135. | <i>Cornelius Murphy.</i> |
| 132. | <i>Cornelius Riordan.</i> | 136. | <i>John Rand,</i> |
| 133. | <i>James Wigley.</i> | | <i>Mrs. Brokenshire.</i> |

SECTION C.

BETWEEN RANDOLPH AND CANTON AVENUES.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----|--|
| 1. | <i>S. D. Whitney,</i>
<i>Joseph Grafton,</i>
<i>Samuel Gannett.</i> | 21. | <i>T. S. Briggs,</i>
<i>Heirs T. S. Briggs,</i>
<i>H. K. Lathrop.</i> |
| 2. | <i>Frank Cambell,</i>
<i>Dr. C. C. Holmes,</i>
<i>Mrs. C. C. Holmes.</i> | 21½ | <i>W. R. Emerson.</i> |
| 3. | <i>R. M. Todd.</i> | 22. | <i>Wm. Wood.</i> |
| 4. | <i>Charles Larkin,</i>
<i>F. B. White,</i>
<i>Mrs. Jaques.</i> | 23. | <i>Thomas Hollis,</i>
<i>John Weiss,</i>
<i>G. K. Gannett,</i>
<i>H. H. W. Sigourney,</i>
<i>Heirs H. H. W. Sigourney.</i> |
| 5. | <i>Jonathan Russell,</i>
<i>Heirs Jonathan Russell,</i>
<i>C. Hayes,</i>
<i>James Morrissey.</i> | 24. | <i>Alpheus French,</i>
<i>Wm. Davis,</i>
<i>W. S. Davis,</i>
<i>O. S. Godfrey,</i>
<i>Mrs. O. S. Godfrey.</i> |
| 6. | <i>Jason Kennedy,</i>
<i>J. H. Sherman,</i>
<i>L. W. Senter,</i>
<i>J. H. Burt & Co.,</i>
<i>Mrs. A. H. Williams.</i> | 25. | <i>George French,</i>
<i>D. S. Wentworth,</i>
<i>R. P. Fenno,</i>
<i>J. H. Dudley.</i> |
| 7. | <i>Andrew Allen,</i>
<i>E. W. Fowler.</i> | 26. | <i>James Lyford,</i>
<i>W. H. Kent,</i>
<i>Mrs. J. Holden,</i>
<i>Samuel Gannett,</i>
<i>Joseph Bachelor.</i> |
| 8. | <i>Josiah Webb,</i>
<i>A. B. Clum.</i> | 27. | <i>Joseph Vose,</i>
<i>Heirs of Joseph Vose.</i> |
| 9. | <i>Josiah Webb.</i> | 28. | <i>J. T. Hunt.</i> |
| 10. | <i>Jonathan Russell,</i>
<i>Heirs Jonathan Russell,</i>
<i>Misses Dow.</i> | 29. | <i>J. Beal,</i>
<i>Esther Beal,</i>
<i>Cynthia Beal.</i> |
| 11. | <i>T. Ryan,</i>
<i>Wm. Cunningham,</i>
<i>Miss Ryan.</i> | 30. | <i>N. Crossman.</i> |
| 12. | <i>Wm. Cunningham,</i>
<i>Stephen Welch,</i>
<i>Mrs. Covil.</i> | 31. | <i>F. H. Trow,</i>
<i>J. H. Burt & Co.,</i>
<i>E. F. Wilber.</i> |
| 13. | <i>T. Ryan,</i>
<i>Wm. Cunningham,</i>
<i>James McGowan,</i>
<i>P. Cunningham.</i> | 32. | <i>Nathan Crossman,</i>
<i>Samuel Sloan.</i> |
| 14. | <i>L. W. Senter,</i>
<i>H. S. Messenger.</i> | 33. | <i>Abner Bowman,</i>
<i>John Packard,</i>
<i>Bartholomew Trow,</i>
<i>A. C. Gardner.</i> |
| 15. | <i>G. W. Hamilton.</i> | 34. | <i>Daniel Moulton,</i>
<i>Thomas Harlow.</i> |
| 16. | <i>T. H. Tilden.</i> | 35. | <i>Beza Thayer,</i>
<i>Mrs. Beza Thayer,</i>
<i>John Brown.</i> |
| 17. | <i>M. C. Chupman,</i>
<i>G. W. Nickerson,</i>
<i>Mrs. Emma E. Clapp.</i> | 36. | <i>Charles Barnard,</i>
<i>Mrs. Charles Barnard.</i> |
| 17 ¹ . | <i>C. S. Chunning,</i>
<i>Misses Channing.</i> | 37. | <i>J. L. Nutter,</i>
<i>A. C. Gardner,</i>
<i>Henry Crane.</i> |
| 18. | <i>J. F. Twombly,</i>
<i>A. P. Twombly.</i> | | |
| 19. | <i>Nathan Godfrey.</i> | | |
| 20. | <i>Gideon Beck.</i> | | |

38. *Minister's House 1663,*
Vose Crane,
Dolly and Polly Crane,
Edwin Breck.
W. P. Blanchard.
39. S. D. Whitney.
40. M. V. Pierce.
41. Lewis Vose,
Joshua Ward,
Abigail Sumner,
Charles Breck.
42. John Sias,
Mrs. John Sias.
43. Eliphalet Sias.
44. Joseph Sias.
45. C. E. C. Breck.
46. Hiram Tuell.
47. A. E. Tonzulin.
- 47'. Francis Amory,
J. B. Bush,
A. E. Tonzatin.
48. Benjamin Read,
J. E. Read,
Mrs. F. Sanford,
Miss F. Reul.
49. Elijah Wadsworth,
Benjamin Vose,
Mary Vose,
J. H. Shepherd,
J. P. Holmes.
- 49'. Joseph Holmes.
50. H. S. Russell.
51. H. S. Russell,
Charles Brown.
52. H. S. Russell,
T. Appleford.
53. John Gulliver,
Miss M. Sumner,
Mrs. Stebbins,
H. S. Russell.
54. Rev. Nathaniel Robbins,
E. H. Robbins,
Dudley Walker,
Francis Amory,
H. S. Russell.
55. Benjamin Bronsdon,
John R. Dow,
William H. Davis,
W. R. Robeson,
H. Gilbert,
H. J. Gilbert,
S. L. Whaley.
56. Almshouse.
57. Almshouse.
58. C. H. Merriam,
Win. Merriam,
C. H. Merriam.
59. L. J. Clapp,
S. L. Tucker,
Mrs. Ellen Denny,
- D. Donovan.
60. Nathaniel Sillsbee,
Heirs Nathaniel Sillsbee.
61. James Read,
J. P. Reed,
Nathaniel Sillsbee,
Heirs Nathaniel Sillsbee,
C. F. Kelley.
62. Francis Kelley,
Martin McCue.
63. N. H. Spayford.
64. John Madden,
Mrs. F. Kelley.
65. Joseph M. Howe,
E. W. Calef,
W. H. Snow.
66. John Shaw.
67. W. H. Balkam.
68. Josiah Wadsworth,
George Owen, jr.
C. T. S. Townsend.
69. John Wadsworth,
William Wadsworth,
Josiah Wadsworth,
D. S. Wentworth,
C. T. S. Townsend,
Frank Ormsby,
Julian Hunt.
70. C. L. Copeland,
Alpheus Field,
J. L. Bartlett.
71. William Wadsworth,
Warren Reed,
Reed Bros.,
C. Tate.
72. Benjamin Wadsworth,
Joseph Wadsworth,
Benjamin Wadsworth,
Jason Wadsworth,
T. T. Wadsworth,
E. D. Wadsworth,
Edgar Lindsay.
73. E. D. Wadsworth.
74. Jason Wadsworth,
T. T. Wadsworth,
E. D. Wadsworth,
Orin Sears,
H. S. Young.
75. Warren Reed,
Reed Bros.
76. Samuel Adams,
G. A. Fletcher.
77. Samuel Adams,
Heirs Samuel Adams.
78. Josiah Bent,
Samuel Adams.
Heirs Samuel Adams.
79. Samuel Adams.
Heirs Samuel Adams,
Frank A. Clapp.

80. *Samuel Adams,*
Heirs Samuel Adams,
S. T. Bent, Jr.,
80. *Calvin H. Sanford.*
81. *John Gibbons,*
Whiting Vose,
G. K. Gannett.
82. *George Vose.*
83. *John Gibbons,*
Joel Pratt,
Josiah Bent,
Nouh Reed,
Miss Rachel Reed.
84. *Jesse Tucker,*
D. W. Tucker.
85. *Isaac Tucker,*
A. D. Vose.
86. *Stephen Miller,*
E. H. Robbins,
Nathaniel Tucker,
Simeon Palmer,
H. S. Russell,
J. H. Farrington.
87. *Nathaniel Tucker,*
Simeon Palmer,
H. S. Russell,
Henry Gerald.
88. *C. L. Copeland,*
Martin Ertis,
William Abbott.
89. *Samuel Tucker,*
R. V. Tucker,
Minot Thayer,
W. H. Clark.
90. *M. Thayer,*
P. Jacobs,
Elbridge Snow.
91. *E. G. Snow,*
92. *W. H. Roberts,*
Mrs. W. H. Roberts.
93. *C. L. Copeland.*
94. *Samuel Tucker,*
A. M. Withington,
C. K. Hunt,
S. A. Richards,
H. Bowley.
95. *Samuel Tucker,*
A. Withington,
Thomas Hunt,
Samuel Cook,
C. K. Hunt.
96. *Samuel Cook.*
97. *Stephen Wentworth,*
N. F. Safford,
W. T. Cook.
98. *A. French,*
George Bronsden,
L. V. Bronsden.
99. *C. K. Hunt,*
L. A. Ford.
100. *Jerry Tucker,*
J. L. Kennedy.
101. *A. Kennedy,*
J. L. Kennedy.
102. *Beza Thayer,*
Jason Thayer,
H. F. Thayer.
103. *Jason Thayer,*
Azel Thayer,
H. F. Thayer,
Josiah Field.
104. *Jason Thayer,*
Jason Kennedy,
— *Bruce,*
— *Means,*
Dr. Jackson,
N. W. Hastings,
J. P. Campion,
Edward Malone.
105. *Jason Thayer,*
John Gerald,
H. F. Thayer.
106. — *Barrows,*
J. L. Kennedy,
C. French,
Ruth Johnson.
107. *George Raymond,*
J. W. Shapley,
P. McIntire.
108. *George Hunt,*
James Breck,
Mrs. James Breck.
109. *Joseph Cuswell,*
Samuel Cook,
Mrs. S. Cook, Jr.
110. *Artemas Cook,*
C. F. Cook,
James Dorr.
111. *W. F. Boden.*
112. *G. S. Russell.*
113. *G. S. Russell,*
C. A. White,
A. Churchill,
Wm. McDonald.
114. *Samuel Hoimes,*
Charles Holmes,
115. *Sally Sampson,*
Sylvanus Simmons.
116. *John Gay,*
J. Pierce,
John Sullivan,
W. T. Cook.
117. *John Hickey,*
Mrs. W. Grant.
118. *John Hunt,*
E. J. Baker,
J. Lewis.
119. *Joseph Hunt,*
Thomas Hunt,
J. M. Forbes,

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|--|
| 120. | <i>E. M. Cary,</i>
<i>Charles Mitchell,</i>
<i>Ralph Houghton,</i>
<i>Joseph Houghton,</i>
<i>Ebenezer Houghton,</i>
<i>Jason Houghton,</i>
<i>J. W. Houghton,</i>
<i>G. & J. Houghton,</i>
<i>J. C. Talbot.</i> | 135. | <i>F. A. Eustis,</i>
<i>Mrs. F. A. Eustis.</i>
<i>Frederick Moses,</i>
<i>R. A. Richards,</i>
<i>W. E. C. Eustis,</i>
<i>P. Monahan.</i> |
| 121. | <i>Gideon Hunt,</i>
<i>Josiah Hunt,</i>
<i>J. S. Eldridge,</i>
<i>H. L. Pierce,</i>
<i>J. B. Robinson.</i> | 136. | <i>A. B. Eustis,</i>
<i>H. R. Storer,</i>
<i>W. E. C. Eustis.</i> |
| 122. | <i>Mrs. P. Reynolds,</i>
<i>J. P. Reynolds.</i> | 137. | <i>A. B. Eustis,</i>
<i>H. R. Storer,</i>
<i>W. E. C. Eustis.</i> |
| 123. | <i>Minot Hunt,</i>
<i>Mrs. P. Reynolds.</i> | 138. | <i>W. E. C. Eustis.</i> |
| 124. | <i>John Farrington,</i>
<i>J. H. Farrington,</i>
<i>F. L. Gerald,</i>
<i>J. H. Ney.</i> | 139. | <i>N. T. Davenport.</i> |
| 125. | <i>William Tucker,</i>
<i>Ebenezer Tucker,</i>
<i>Seth Crane,</i>
<i>Jonathan Farrington,</i>
<i>Alfred Johnson,</i>
<i>J. H. Reynolds.</i> | 140. | <i>Nathaniel Davenport,</i>
<i>H. S. Davenport.</i> |
| 126. | <i>E. Baldwin,</i>
<i>J. French,</i>
<i>Alfred Crossman.</i> | 141. | <i>Lyman Davenport,</i>
<i>Augustus Hemenway,</i>
<i>Mrs. A. Hemenway,</i>
<i>Miss Kelsey.</i> |
| 127. | <i>John Myers,</i>
<i>Elbridge Blackman.</i> | 142. | <i>Nathaniel Davenport,</i>
<i>Nathaniel Davenport, Jr.</i>
<i>Palmer Cutting,</i>
<i>A. Rodman,</i>
<i>Augustus Hemenway,</i>
<i>Mrs. A. Hemenway.</i> |
| 128. | <i>D. O. Scannell,</i>
<i>Mrs. D. O. Scannell.</i> | 143. | <i>Phineas Davenport,</i>
<i>F. W. Davenport,</i>
<i>Judge Huntington,</i>
<i>A. Hemenway,</i>
<i>Mrs. A. Hemenway.</i> |
| 129. | <i>J. A. Tucker.</i> | 144. | <i>Augustus Hemenway,</i>
<i>Mrs. Augustus Hemenway.</i> |
| 130. | <i>Edwin M. Clapp,</i>
<i>George Crowd,</i>
<i>Heirs George Crowd.</i> | 145. | <i>Thomas Harahan,</i>
<i>H. M. Leeds,</i>
<i>Daniel Denny.</i> |
| 131. | <i>Eliphas Clapp,</i>
<i>N. F. Safford.</i> | 146. | <i>Daniel Denny,</i>
<i>James Develen.</i> |
| 132. | <i>L. J. Clapp,</i>
<i>N. F. Safford,</i>
<i>Benjamin Lyons.</i> | 147. | <i>Hannah Billings,</i>
<i>Moses Gragg,</i>
<i>H. M. Leeds,</i>
<i>Wainwright & Denny.</i> |
| 133. | <i>Nathaniel Davenport,</i>
<i>Dr. Turner,</i>
<i>E. G. Tucker,</i>
<i>Samuel Eldridge, 2d,</i>
<i>Mrs. Samuel Eldridge, 2d.</i> | 148. | <i>Roger Wolcott.</i> |
| 134. | <i>Dr. John Sprague.</i>
<i>E. Baldwin,</i> | 149. | <i>J. H. Wolcott,</i>
<i>J. B. Bacon.</i> |
| | | 150. | <i>Frank Davenport,</i>
<i>J. S. Eldridge,</i>
<i>Mrs. J. M. Lewin.</i> |
| | | 151. | <i>A. Lawrence Rotch,</i>
<i>Blue Hill Observatory.</i> |

SECTION D.

BETWEEN CANTON AND BLUE HILL AVENUES.

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|-----------------------|
| 1. | <i>John Collins.</i>
<i>T. & J. Collins,</i>
<i>Mrs. H. Caswell,</i> | <i>John Pierce,</i>
<i>Christy Byrnes.</i> | |
| | | 2. | <i>S. W. Johnson,</i> |

- M. A. King,
 Mrs. C. A. Bates.
 3. *J. Collins,*
 Mrs. Beal.
 4. *W. H. Gill,*
Edward Collins.
 5. *W. H. Gill,*
Lemuel Crossman,
Philip Finnegan,
T. W. Melley.
 6. *W. H. Gill,*
Lemuel Crossman,
Philip Finnegan.
 7. *Charles Dunmore,*
Thomas Lynes,
Thomas Lynes.
 8. *Cornelius Lynes.*
 9. *James Campbell,*
R. L. Chapman,
 Patrick Conners,
 James Flannagan.
 10. *James Campbell,*
R. L. Chapman,
 John Callahan,
 Cornelius Callahan.
 11. *James Campbell,*
R. L. Chapman,
 T. McDermott.
 12. *James Campbell,*
R. L. Chapman,
 James Bennett.
 13. *Edward Curtis,*
E. J. Baker,
 Miss M. Curtis.
 14. *Phineas Paine,*
James Campbell,
R. L. Chapman,
 15. *Joseph Fenno,*
William Mellus,
James Campbell,
Jesse Pierce,
Mrs. Jesse Pierce,
E. L. Pierce.
 A. B. Hibbard,
 John Tucker.
 16. *Benjamin Crehore,*
Heirs Benjamin Crehore,
Mrs. H. Reed.
 17. *Lewis Vose,*
Lewis Vose,
Miss Sarah Vose,
Heirs Miss Sarah Vose,
 Patrick McCue,
 — Williams.
 18. *Lewis Vose,*
Lewis Vose,
Miss S. Vose,
Heirs Miss S. Vose,
 George Hunt.
19. *Moses Whitney,*
G. K. Gannett,
Robert Gordon,
 Mrs. Scully,
 — Vose.
 20. *Dr. S. K. Glover,*
Moses Whitney,
G. K. Gannett,
Robert Gordon,
 — Vose.
 21. *Dr. S. K. Glover,*
Moses Whitney,
G. K. Gannett,
Robert Gordon,
 Hugh Feenan.
 22. *H. G. Durell,*
F. M. Severance.
 23. *Miss Ann Miller,*
Mrs. C. R. Degan,
 G. W. Nickerson,
E. H. Robbins.
 24. *W. R. Miller,*
Joseph Morton,
N. F. Safford.
 25. *George Thompson,*
Mrs. M. H. Thompson,
 Frederick Frothingham.
 26. *F. H. Campbell,*
P. W. Chandler,
E. L. Pierce.
 27. *J. G. Pierce,*
Misses Pierce.
 28. *G. W. Clapp,*
Jabez Sumner,
Miss S. C. Richardson.
 29. *Martin Glennon,*
Thomas Quinn,
 29'. *Martin Glennon,*
Thomas Quinn,
 Frank Watson.
 30. *H. E. Ware.*
 31. *Joseph Babcock,*
Samuel Babcock,
William Davis,
Heirs William Davis,
Mrs. G. S. White.
 32. *F. A. Davis,*
W. S. Davis,
H. W. Eamons,
Helen Willard.
 33. *William Davis,*
W. S. Davis,
G. K. Gannett,
G. W. Hollis,
 John Flynn,
 Michael Kersey,
 34. *William Davis,*
W. S. Davis,
G. K. Gannett,

- G. W. Hollis,
 Martin Dolan.
 35. William Davis,
 W. S. Davis,
 G. K. Gannett,
 G. W. Hollis,
 Patrick Corrigan.
 36. Robert Budcock,
 Caleb Hobart,
 Heirs Caleb Hobart,
 T. E. Ruggles.
 37. Caleb Hobart,
 Heirs Caleb Hobart,
 T. E. Ruggles,
 Miss A. Ruggles.
 38. W. M. Brown.
 39. J. P. Reynolds.
 40. A. B. Hurlow.
 41. John Swift.
 42. G. H. Coffin,
 Clarence Boylston.
 43. Evan Edwards.
 44. J. H. Whitney.
 45. J. H. Whitney,
 William Brophy,
 Henry Twiss.
 46. C. H. Crung.
 47. M. A. King,
 G. J. Leeds.
 47'. Old Colony R.R. Co.,
 Josiah Thompson.
 48. G. A. Stetson.
 49. A. A. Hibbard.
 50. T. M. Lefevre.
 51. T. E. Ruggles,
 E. F. Carter.
 52. John Kendall,
 C. F. Spargo.
 53. J. W. Smith.
 54. Franklin Furber.
 55. T. Edwards.
 56. John Packard,
 Mrs. John Packard.
 57. H. N. Plummer.
 58. Mrs. Martha C. Aitken.
 59. Robert Palfrey.
 59'. George Pierce.
 60. T. E. Ruggles.
 60'. H. B. Martin.
 61. H. B. Martin,
 S. W. Martin,
 W. S. Elliot.
 62. J. H. Whitney,
 A. Wills.
 63. A. G. Perkins.
 64. William Ripley.
 65. Mrs. Susan Leslie.
 66. N. H. Stone.
 67. David D. Meake.
 67'. E. S. Scanton.
 68. T. Ryan.
 68'. James Burns.
 69. John Buckley.
 70. Ernest Walkin.
 71. J. Q. Adams,
 Mrs. Hunt.
 72. John Marshall.
 73. Tileston & Hollingsworth,
 T. Sweeney,
 M. Boland,
 P. Cook.
 74. Amor Hollingsworth,
 A. L. Hollingsworth,
 T. F. Clary.
 75. — Neeley,
 Barney Wild,
 George Barry.
 76. Walter Connell,
 J. White,
 A. W. Austin,
 Heirs A. W. Austin.
 77. J. A. Ewell.
 78. Bernard Duffey.
 79. J. White,
 A. W. Austin,
 Heirs A. W. Austin,
 H. S. Hill.
 80. Misses Schofield.
 80'. J. H. Whitney.
 81. H. D. Capen,
 H. A. Jefferson.
 82. J. Welsh,
 C. Packard.
 83. Richard Jones.
 84. J. Welsh.
 85. John Kahler.
 86. J. H. Burt,
 Mrs. Buckley.
 87. Timothy Welsh.
 88. Joseph Haven.
 89. John Myers,
 Heirs John Myers,
 S. A. Meagher.
 90. Walter Cornell,
 C. H. Blanchard,
 J. G. Young, Jr.
 91. John Arnold,
 Mrs. John Arnold.
 92. J. H. Burt.
 93. S. E. Burt.
 94. Miss M. P. Forbes,
 Miss F. C. Forbes,
 J. M. Forbes.
 95. John Arnold,
 J. M. Forbes,
 William Hockaday.
 96. Nathaniel Shepard,
 John Wells,

- Samuel Mather,*
Robert Hinckley,
T. H. Hinckley.
 97. *Francis Bronsdon,*
Mrs. Francis Bronsdon,
G. A. Harned.
 98. *Samuel Bronsdon,*
William B. Bronsdon.
 99. *Jonathan Babcock,*
Ezra Clapp,
Moses Vose,
Charles Breck,
J. H. Dudley, Jr.
 100. *J. G. Drake.*
 101. *John Graney,*
Paul Dudley,
A. Young.
 102. *William Davis,*
George W. Davis,
William Cunningham.
 102¹. *William Cunningham.*
 103. *James Mandeville,*
Mrs. James Mandeville.
 104. *James Semple,*
Harriet Ware,
W. B. Chubbuck,
William Cunningham,
Andrew Carter.
 105. *Josiah Vose,*
Z. Spurr,
Z. Williams,
A. Hobson.
 106. *W. C. Stratton,*
 107. *Mrs. E. Clark,*
William Cunningham,
Edwin Breck,
 108. *Edward Fitzpatrick,*
Heirs Edward Fitzpatrick.
 109. *Cornelius McCormuck.*
 110. *Comfort Whiting,*
J. W. Blanchard,
Mrs. A. Draper.
 111. *S. W. Cozzens,*
E. Baldwin,
G. S. Cushing.
 112. *C. G. Hill.*
 113. *John Littlefield.*
 114. *G. T. Tilden.*
 115. *W. P. Tilden.*
 116. *J. O. Osgood.*
 117. *Academy House.*
 118. *Mrs. M. H. Tompson,*
Jerry Gardner.
 119. *C. Litchfield,*
Mrs. M. H. Tompson,
Jerry Childs.
 120. *Mrs. M. H. Tompson,*
George Coleman.
 121. *W. A. Fredericks.*
 122. *James Whalen,*
James Melvin,
John Mellen.
 123. *James Whalen,*
 124. *James Hoye,*
John Littlefield,
Miss E. T. L. Reed.
 125. *Charles Breck,*
Morris Cavanagh.
 126. *Michael McDermott.*
 127. *James Kearney.*
 128. *William Brophy.*
 129. *M. Manion.*
 130. *Timothy McDermott.*
 131. *Teddy McDermott,*
James Hickey.
 132. *Timothy Ryan,*
John Murray,
Heirs John Murray.
 133. *John Rooney.*
 134. *Coleman Joice.*
 135. *Coleman Joice,*
M. Flarity,
J. Flarity.
 136. *Dennis Ward,*
Heirs Dennis Ward.
 137. *Thomas Eager,*
Katie Eager,
Henry Follen,
John M'Leod.
 138. *Thomas Eager,*
Katie Eager,
Thomas McVinch.
 139. *Isaac Gulliver,*
I. C. Gulliver.
 140. *L. Gulliver,*
J. Fairbank,
E. J. Fairbank.
 141. *W. H. Davis,*
W. R. Robeson,
Horatio Gilbert,
H. J. Gilbert.
 142. *H. J. Gilbert,*
Frank Brown.
 143. *B. S. Rotch,*
Heirs B. S. Rotch.
 144. *B. S. Rotch,*
Heirs B. S. Rotch,
John Troy.
 145. *H. B. Tucker.*
 146. *A. K. Teele.*
 147. *John Myers,*
J. F. Pope.
 148. *Susan Fenno,*
John Bradlee,
J. W. Bradlee,
A. K. Teele,
J. H. Shepherd.
 149. *S. L. Tucker,*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 150. <i>William Tucker,
Ebenezer Tucker,
Atherton Tucker,
John Myers,
J. Welch.</i> | 164. <i>Henry A. Whitney.
Lemuel Babcock,
L. W. Babcock.</i> |
| 151. <i>Michael Laha.</i> | 165. <i>John Ruggles,
L. W. Babcock,
Lucretia Babcock.</i> |
| 152. <i>Charles Tucker,
Mrs. Charles Tucker,
Martin Lennon.</i> | 166. <i>J. Atherton,
John Bradlee,
D. G. Hicks.</i> |
| 153. <i>Manassah Tucker,
William Tucker,
John Ruggles,
Samuel Wales,
John Myers,
Dennis Murphy,
Heirs Dennis Murphy.</i> | 167. <i>J. D. Bradlee,
Heirs J. D. Bradlee.</i> |
| 154. <i>John Donohoe.</i> | 168. <i>Phineas Bronsden,
W. E. C. Eustis.</i> |
| 155. <i>Patrick Joice.</i> | 169. <i>J. Tucker,
John Bronsden,
Abraham Holmes.</i> |
| 156. <i>George Haven,
L. A. Chase.</i> | 170. <i>Thomas Corrigan,
A. Wills.</i> |
| 157. <i>John Tolman,
Leonard Morse,
J. W. Bradlee.</i> | 171. <i>T. Burns,
L. Davenport,
A. Hemenway.</i> |
| 158. <i>R. W. Sumner.</i> | 172. <i>Cicero Cutting.</i> |
| 159. <i>Susan Fenno,
H. A. Whitney,
Samuel Somes.</i> | 173. <i>F. W. Davenport,
T. Harahan,
A. Hemenway,
Mrs. A. Hemenway.</i> |
| 160. <i>H. A. Whitney.</i> | 174. <i>William Crehore,
William Crehore, Jr.,
Louis Davenport.</i> |
| 161. <i>John Diskin.</i> | 175. <i>H. C. Wainwright.</i> |
| 162. <i>M. Donohoe.</i> | 176. <i>Leonard Morse,
C. H. Parker.</i> |
| 163. <i>Ebenezer Tucker,
William Tucker,
Seth Sumner,
Elisha & David Sumner,
Alpheus Cary,
Hazen Morse,
Jonathan I. Kendall,
Heirs of J. I. Kendall,</i> | 177. <i>R. D. Tucker,
Leonard Morse,
J. H. Wolcott.</i> |
| | 178. <i>I. D. Hayward,
Walter Cabot,
E. J. Holmes.</i> |

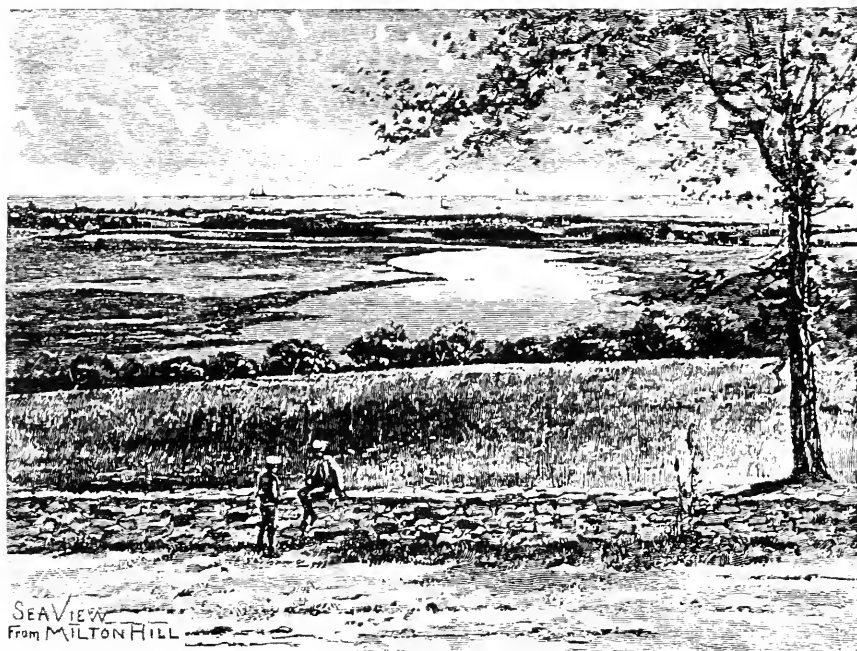
SECTION E.

WEST OF BLUE HILL AVENUE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Jonathan Jackson,
Hugh McLean,
John McLean,
Mass. Gen. Hospital,
Mark Hollingsworth,
George Hollingsworth,
Heirs G. Hollingsworth.</i> | Miss Finn. |
| 2. <i>H. B. Tucker,
P. Morton,
John Tolman,
M. Manion.</i> | 5. <i>Charles Tucker,
T. F. Lacker.</i> |
| 3. <i>Charles Tucker,
A. J. Turner,
A. N. Talford.</i> | 6. <i>Charles Tucker,
J. Mann,
P. Boyle,
J. Wills.</i> |
| 4. <i>Charles Tucker,
J. Mann,</i> | 7. <i>H. P. Roberts,
Miss Roberts.</i> |
| | 8. <i>P. Morton,
F. A. Fisher.</i> |
| | 9. <i>Charles Tucker,
Mrs. Mary Dempsey,
James Chamberlain.</i> |
| | 10. <i>William E. McLaughlin,
A. D. Thyng.</i> |

11. *Charles Tucker,*
Richard Wall.
12. *Charles Tucker,*
Andrew Hoffman.
13. *S. A. Burt.*
14. *Charles Tucker,*
Peter Welch.
15. *Amor Hollingsworth,*
A. L. Hollingsworth.
16. *James Smith,*
James Murray,
E. H. Robbins,
J. M. Robbins,
Heirs J. M. Robbins.
17. *Robert Tucker,*
Manusseh Tucker,
Heirs of Manasseh Tucker,
George Clark,
Jauzuniah Tucker Clark,
Miss Susan W. Clark.
18. *Roger Sumner,*
William Sumner,
R. P. Sumner,
Heirs R. P. Sumner,
James Sumner.
19. *B. H. Turnpike Co.,*
R. P. Sumner,
Gilbert Sumner.
20. *Jesse Vose,*
H. W. Vose.
21. *J. W. Vose.*
22. *Jesse Vose,*
Jesse Vose,
Heirs Jesse Vose,
H. W. Vose.
23. *W. M. Ferry.*
24. *A. E. Capen.*
Mrs. A. E. Capen.
25. *A. E. Capen,*
Mrs. A. E. Capen,
Andrew M'Glone.
26. *Edward Capen,*
E. W. Capen,
F. Skinner.
27. *G. S. Ferry.*
28. *E. E. Cowles,*
Mrs. E. E. Cowles.
29. *Simon Ferry,*
Heirs Simon Ferry,
Miss R. Ferry.
30. *Ephraim Tufts,*
W. F. Tufts.
31. *J. W. Denny.*
32. *C. G. White.*
33. *Anuriah Tucker,*
Nathan Tucker,
Misses Tucker.
34. *Nathan Tucker,*
Misses Tucker,
35. *J. G. Pierce, Jr.*
H. E. Hutchinson,
J. B. Davis.
36. *Edward Finn.*
37. *Timothy Tucker,*
W. H. Oston.
38. *Dana Tucker,*
Stephen A. Tucker.
39. *James Tucker,*
Miss B. Tucker,
James Tucker.
40. *Reuben Lyons,*
N. Kingsbury,
Franklin Sumner.
41. *J. Tucker,*
S. C. Ferry.
42. *J. Tucker.*
43. *T. Morris,*
G. H. Chickering.
44. *C. Sloan,*
J. H. Stahl.
45. *Benjamin Sloan.*
46. *William Vose,*
A. Kinsman.
47. *Elijah Tucker,*
James Tucker.
48. *O. Houghton,*
J. Cushing,
J. H. Burt,
D. Sheedy,
Martin Gibbens.
49. *Miss F. C. Forbes.*
50. *H. G. Garretson,*
Leonard Morse,
Mrs. J. W. Bradlee,
James McKenna.
51. *Edward Coe.*
52. *David Burns.*
53. *Wm. M. Hunt,*
Heirs Wm. M. Hunt.
54. *William Minot.*
55. *Major Joseph Bent,*
Heirs Major Joseph Bent
W. L. Foster,
L. Ober,
W. P. Hall.
56. *C. C. Crehore,*
E. L. Frothingham.
57. *George W. Greene,*
Mrs. G. W. Greene.
58. *S. Crehore,*
I. Crehore,
Lyman Davenport.
59. *Lyman Davenport.*
60. *Lyman Davenport,*
F. J. Hamner.
61. *Mrs. D. Crehore,*
G. H. Chickering.
62. *Charles Stevens.*

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------|--|
| 63. | <i>John Crehore.</i>
<i>J. A. Crehore.</i>
<i>Jonathan Mann.</i> | | <i>J. O. Shaw,</i>
<i>G. G. Kennedy.</i> |
| 64. | <i>Wm. Crehore,</i>
<i>— Frankstan,</i>
<i>B. White,</i>
<i>D. H. Elkins,</i>
<i>Heirs D. H. Elkins.</i>
<i>G. G. Kennedy.</i>
<i>John Homans.</i> | 67½
68. | <i>G. G. Kennedy.</i>
<i>Isaac Davenport,</i>
<i>I. D. Hayward.</i>
<i>Heirs I. D. Hayward.</i>
<i>Isaac Davenport,</i>
<i>I. D. Hayward,</i>
<i>Heirs I. D. Hayward.</i>
<i>G. C. Partlow.</i> |
| 65. | <i>Benj. White,</i>
<i>D. H. Elkins,</i>
<i>Heirs D. H. Elkins.</i>
<i>G. G. Kennedy.</i> | 69 ^l . | <i>I. D. Hayward,</i>
<i>Heirs I. D. Hayward.</i> |
| 66. | <i>E. Davenport,</i>
<i>G. G. Kennedy.</i> | 70. | <i>Wm. Davenport,</i>
<i>Miss A. E. Davenport,</i>
<i>R. H. Stevenson.</i> |
| 67. | <i>R. D. Tucker,</i>
<i>E. Tufts,</i> | 71.
72. | <i>R. H. Stevenson.</i>
<i>R. H. Stevenson,</i>
<i>Farm House.</i> |



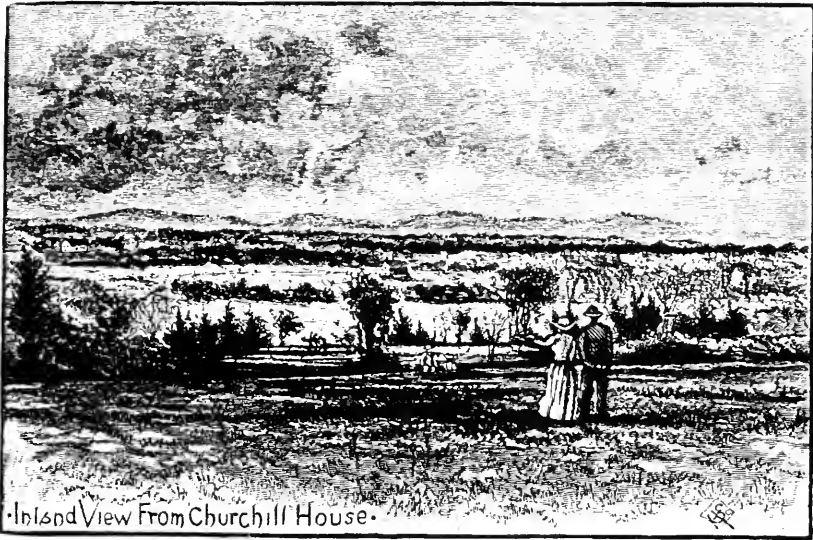
CHAPTER V.

MILTON HILL.

THE township of Milton presents an undulating surface broken by valleys of moderate depth, and rising into numerous summits, of which Milton Hill, Brush Hill and the Blue Hills are the principal.

Milton Hill occupies the north-eastern portion of the town. Rising by a gradual ascent from the southerly shore of the Neponset river, and from the marsh adjoining the river, it reaches the height of one hundred and thirty-eight feet above mean tide, nearly opposite the residence of Mr. J. Murray Forbes, and from this point gradually descends to the plain of East Milton, called in early days "Crane's Plain," and later "Pierce's Plain."

The scenic beauty of Milton Hill can hardly be surpassed. From the summit, and along the easterly slope, is seen the river winding through the marshes, which its inflowing tide often covers, and converts into an inland sea. Villages and turrets, interspersed with patches of forest growth, appear on every hand: while near and far the waters of the harbor and bay, stretching north and south towards the ocean, gemmed with islands, and alive with the activities of commerce, combine to make up a picture which the eye never wearies in beholding. Rare is the traveller over this hill who is not held enraptured by the scene.



Inland View From Churchill House.

The westerly slope presents scenery scarcely less picturesque. Academy Hill, from which rise the spires of the Milton churches, and the lower range of the Blue Hills crowned with forests, with the interlaying valley of green fields and cultivated lands, form a striking picture.

On this bold outlook the Indian built his wigwam. And here the first settlers erected their dwellings. In the year 1634 a bridge was built over the river near the mill; and from this time the travel was especially directed over Milton Hill. At first, and for more than twenty years, the way was only a bridle-path or common drift-way without definite boundaries except as the first adventurers could find the easiest pas-

sage. The principal evidence goes to show that this first bridge was but a foot-bridge, and that all other passage of the river was by the ford near the bridge, or by the ferries.

FERRIES.

To accommodate the travel between the Bay and Plymouth Colonies the General Court ordered in 1635 that John Holman should keep a ferry at Neponset between the Captain's Point and Mr. Newbury's Creek. Again, in 1638 Bray Wilkins, of Unquity, received a license from the General Court to run a ferry-boat from a point of land between Granite and Neponset bridges called "The Ridge," (now plainly seen) to Davenport's creek, for which he was to receive a penny a person.

Not till the year 1654 was a definite road laid out from Braintree (now Quincy) to Roxbury over Milton Hill, and in the direct line which it now occupies. Thus for the long period of one hundred and seventy years, or until the opening of Neponset bridge in 1805, the road over Milton Hill was the great thoroughfare for travel between Boston and all points south, embracing the whole of Plymouth County.

NEW INHABITANTS.

The precinct inhabitants of whom mention is made in a previous chapter, were followed by valuable accessions to our numbers from Braintree and Dorchester. Most of these settled in the easterly part of the territory near this road. They were doubtless brought into this section from consideration of safety, and of social and neighborly intercourse; and also from its proximity to the water, and to the open and cleared lands by the marshes, and the "Indian fields" along the route from the Bay to the Plymouth Colonies. Several of the inhabitants in this neighborhood, it is known, were engaged at some point on the river in building the "shallops" then in use. Among those thus occupied were William Salsbury, Anthony Newton, Walter Morey and Nicholas Ellen. Exemption from taxation, and free trade with all the world, stimulated greatly this enterprise throughout the Colony.

Here was one of the public landing-places of the town. Another landing-place was located at that point on the river afterwards occupied by the Badcock and Briggs shipyard. This was found unsuitable, the approach thereto being difficult by reason of the steep and winding road, and on petition of John Gill, in 1658, it was changed to its present site near the bridge.

Among the new inhabitants were Stephen Kinsley, Anthony Gulliver, and Henry Crane.

STEPHEN KINSLEY.

Stephen Kinsley received a grant of land at Mount Wollaston in 1639. He was one of six members who formed the Church at Braintree. He signed the Church covenant at its formation and was appointed Ruling Elder. He represented Braintree at the General Court before moving to Unquity. In 1656 he purchased a large tract of land of Hutchinson, in connection with his son-in-law, Anthony Gulliver. He was one of the three petitioners for the incorporation of Milton in 1662, and drew the petition. He was the first representative of the town to the General Court in 1666, and a trustee of the Church in 1664. He is generally spoken of as Elder Kinsley, but is sometimes styled Rev. Stephen Kinsley, although never ordained to the ministry. The record of this excellent man is worthy of particular notice. He was a man of strong religious character, and of decided ability. In the trials and conflicts of the early residents he seems to have been the guide and comforter. Years before the corporate existence of Milton, or the establishment of a Church, he conducted religious services on the Sabbath with his friends and neighbors in the little meeting-house, and continued the duty several years after incorporation.

We have no knowledge of the exact date of his removal to Unquity; it is, however, natural to conclude that he came with his sons-in-law, Anthony Gulliver and Henry Crane. His house was on the hill, a little to the east of the residence of Cornelius Babcock, on the north side of Adams street. The cellar was filled up by Mr. Babcock, the present owner of the estate. Within a few years a spring of water remarkably pure and excellent has been discovered between the cellar and the street, where the pump now stands. This spring, though long covered by the soil of the hill, was found walled up, and with steps carefully laid, to facilitate its use to the early inhabitants. In his will, proved 1673, he mentions the children of his deceased sons Samuel, John, and three daughters.

ANTHONY GULLIVER.

Anthony Gulliver was born in 1619, and died in Milton Nov. 28, 1706, aged 87 years. He removed from Braintree to Unquity in 1646. He bought land of Edward and Richard Hutchinson, sons and heirs of Richard Hutchinson, bounded

north by Gulliver's creek, to which he gave the name. He married Elenor, daughter of Stephen Kinsley, and had five sons and four daughters. Lydia, b. 1651, m. Jas. Leonard; Samuel, b. 1653, d. 1676; Jonathan, b. Oct. 27, 1659; Stephen, b. 1663; John, b. Dec. 3, 1669; Hannah, m. Tucker; Mary, m. Atherton; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 6, 1671; Nathaniel, b. Nov. 10, 1675, m. Hanna Billings.

His house, built on Squantum street, on the north side of the brook, was taken down about thirty-eight years ago. The imported brick used in the chimney bore date of 1680. This house was known later as the Rawson house, — David Rawson having married into the Gulliver family.

At an early date Anthony Gulliver came into possession of a large tract of land in the central part of the town, most of which is now embraced in the estate of Col. H. S. Russell. This land was long owned and occupied by the Gulliver family, and here or on land adjacent thereto some of his descendants have lived ever since.

His second son, Lieut. Jonathan Gulliver, one of the leading men of his day, married Theodora, daughter of Rev. Peter Thacher, Milton's first pastor.

Anthony Gulliver was the progenitor of a long line of solid and trustworthy men and women, who have been conspicuous in the history of the Church and Town of Milton, holding many of the important offices, and faithfully meeting the trusts imposed on them for nearly two centuries. The family is still represented among our citizens. This name appears under various forms of spelling, as: Caliphar, Colliford, Cullifer, Gullwer, Gouliver, Gulliwer, Gullifer, Gulliver.

GULLIVER'S TRAVELS.

It is said that Dean Swift received the suggestion of his "Gulliver's Travels" from one of this family. Capt. Lemuel Gulliver, who, according to James M. Robbins, once lived at Algerine Corner, returned to Ireland in 1723, and described the country and its productions and resources to his neighbor, Jonathan Swift, in the most extravagant and high-wrought colors; in which line of description he was favored with especial gifts. The frogs, he declared, reached up to his knees, and had musical voices like the twang of a guitar, and the mosquitoes had bills as large as darning-needles; from these and similar exaggerated stories, the fertile mind of the great writer conceived and wrought out the famous "Gulliver's Travels," which appeared

in 1726, exhibiting a singular "union of misanthropy, satire, irony, ingenuity, and humor." There is a letter of Pope to Swift, dated 23d March, 1727-8 [Bishop Warburton's Ed. 1766, Vol. 9, 76], as follows:—

I send you a very odd thing, a paper printed in Boston in N.E. wherein you'll find a real person, a member of their Parliament of the name of Jonathan Gulliver. The accident is very singular that the two names should be united.

Our Jonathan Gulliver represented the town of Milton at the General Court in 1727, and received his name in 1659, before either of the wits was born; although Pope facetiously adds that perchance he was an Ana-Baptist, — not christened till of full age.

DAVID RAWSON.

The Anthony Gulliver house passed into the hands of David Rawson, son of William and Aune [Glover] Rawson, who was son of Secretary Edward Rawson. David Rawson married the daughter of Capt. Jonathan Gulliver, and obtained the property through his father-in-law. David Rawson was born 1683, and died in Milton 1759. His son David represented Milton at the General Court 1774, and was a member of the Provincial Congress at Salem 1775. He was a prominent and important man in the town during the eventful years of the Revolution. His name often appears as Moderator of those town-meetings when great principles were asserted and maintained. He died in Milton 1790, aged 76 years.

HENRY CRANE.

Henry Crane was born in England 1621, and died in Milton March 21, 1709, age 85 years. He married, first, in England, Tabitha ———; and, second, Elizabeth Kinsley, in Unquity, 1655; she was the daughter of Stephen Kinsley. He had ten children: Henry, b. 1656; Benjamin, b. 1657; Stephen; John, b. 1659; Elizabeth, b. Aug. 14, 1663; Ebenezer, b. Aug. 10, 1665; Anna, C. M. 1687; Mary, b. Nov. 21, 1666; Mersey, b. Jan. 1, 1668; Samuel, b. June 8, 1669. Henry Crane was an iron-worker. His house was situated on the north side of Adams street at East Milton, in the rear and between the houses of Wm. Q. Baxter and E. B. Andrews; at a later date the Pierce house was built between the Crane house and the street.

The open plain in that section was called Crane's Plain. He may have been engaged as part owner or workman in the iron foundry established on Furnace brook, Quincy, in 1643. Bog ore for these works was found in the low land east of his house, and in various places in Milton. His children were born in Milton, enjoying only the early and common advantages of a farmer's home, and the simple education of a small country town; and yet in the stern encounter with the dark and troublous times in which they lived they evinced a spirit of real patriotism. Benjamin, the second of the ten children, when only eighteen years of age, enlisted in the company of Captain Johnson, King Philip's war, and was severely wounded in the desperate battle of Narragansett Swamp, Dec. 19, 1675.

Ebenezer Crane, the sixth of the family, in December, 1698, when twenty years of age, married Mary Tolman, daughter of Thomas Tolman, of Dorchester. In August, 1690, he enlisted in the Dorchester and Milton company of seventy-five men, with Sir William Phips' disastrous expedition to Quebec. Of the two thousand comprising the land force, two hundred were lost, and of the two hundred, forty-six belonged to this company. Ebenezer Crane was one of the twenty-nine that returned.

Abijah, the twelfth child of Ebenezer, was born in Milton, Nov. 2, 1714. He married, first, Sarah Field, of Braintree; and, second, Sarah Beverly. His third son was John, born in Milton, Dec. 7, 1744. In 1759 his father, Abijah, was drafted as a soldier in the French war, but being a sickly man, John, then but fifteen years old, went in his father's stead and was commended for bravery. In 1769 John Crane assisted Gilbert Deblois in planting the "Paddock Elms," which came from Mr. Robbins' farm on Brush Hill. In 1767 he was in Boston, where he lived eighteen years on Tremont, opposite Hollis street. In 1773 he was one of the "Boston Tea Party," and the only man wounded. In 1774 he was commissioned Lieutenant of Artillery in R. I. In 1775 he marched on Boston with the Rhode Island army. He was one of the party with Maj. Joseph Vose that burned Boston Light; 1776, he assisted in the siege of Boston at Cambridge and Dorchester Heights, as Major in Knox artillery; August, he was at the battle of Brooklyn; September, he lost a portion of his foot by a cannon shot from the "Rose" frigate in the East river, and nearly died of lock-jaw; December, he was in Boston building powder-mills; 1777, he was appointed Colonel of the new Massachusetts regiment, Colonel Knox regiment reorganized; he was at the battles of Monmouth, Brandywine, Germantown, and Red Bank; 1780, he took part in the unsuccessful pursuit

of Benedict Arnold; 1783, he was commissioned Brigadier-General. He died at Whiting, Me., Aug. 21, 1805.

CRANE MEMORIAL HALL, QUINCY.

In the central part of Quincy may be seen a stately and beautiful building, erected for the benefit of the town in 1881 by the family of the third Thomas Crane, who was of the fifth generation in direct descent from Henry Crane, of Milton.

It is called the "Crane Memorial Hall." Located about two miles from the ancestral home, it stands a fitting memorial of this worthy and excellent family, whose branches have spread out through this whole section and more or less over the entire country.

GOVERNOR JONATHAN BELCHER.

At a later period the neighborhood of these families was enlivened by the advent among them of Gov. Jonathan Belcher. Governor Belcher was son of Andrew Belcher, of Cambridge, born Jan. 8, 1681; graduated at Harvard College 1699; and died at Elizabethtown, N. J., Aug. 31, 1757.

He travelled abroad for many years; became a merchant in Boston; and was soon conspicuous in political life.

In 1728 he went, as agent of the Province, to England, and while there was commissioned by the King, whose acquaintance he had formed while he was Hanoverian Prince, as Governor of Massachusetts, Jan. 8, 1729-30.

He was sent home on the "Blanford," man-of-war, and was welcomed at Boston with great rejoicing.¹

The picture of Governor Belcher here presented is from a painting in oil by Liopoldt, the property of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

¹ Governor Belcher arrived at Castle William (now Fort Independence) Saturday night, Aug. 8, 1730. He attended divine service at Castle William on the Sabbath and landed Monday morning at the end of Long wharf.

Turrets and Balconies were hung with carpets, and almost every vessel was blazoned with a rich variety of colors. Between the hours of ten and eleven, His Excellency was pleased to embark for the place of his wonted residence, with a great number of Boats and Pinnaces, to attend him, while his Majesty's Cannon were playing to inform the Town of his approach. Several Standards and Ensigns were erected on the top of Fort Hill and at Clarks Wharffe at the north part of the Town; and a number of cannon planted, which were all handsomely discharged at the arrival of His Excellency, and followed with such hurras as inspired the whole town: the bells all ringing on the joyful occasion. While the pomp was making its orderly procession, the guns which were bursting in every part of the Town were answered, in mild and rumbling peals, by the Artillery of Heaven which introduced a refreshing shower that succeeded a very dry season.

From the Court House His Excellency was conducted by his Civil and Military Attendants to a Splendid Entertainment at the "Bunch of Grapes" and after dinner to his own pleasant and beautiful seat. — *New England Weekly Journal*, Aug. 11, 1730.

During his residence in Europe Governor Belcher formed an intimate acquaintance with Dr. Isaac Watts, the poet, who commemorated the appointment of his friend to this honorable position by a very beautiful ode, which we copy in full from the "New England Weekly Journal" of Aug. 3, 1730.

To his Excellency JONATHAN BELCHER, ESQ., in London, Appointed by his Majesty King George II. to the Government of New England, on his return home.

Go favourite man : Spread to the winds thy sails ;
The western ocean smiles ; the eastern gales,
Attend thy hour. Ten thousand vows arise,
T' ensure for Thee, the waves, for thee the skies,
And waft thee homeward. On thy Native Strand
Thy Nation throngs to hail thy Bark to Land.
She sent thee Envoy to secure her Laws,
And her lov'd Freedom, Heaven succeed the Cause,
And make thee Ruler there. Thy name unites
Thy Princes Honors, and thy Peoples Rights.

Twice has thy Zeal been to thy Sovereign shown,
In German Realms, while yet the British Throne,
Sigh'd for the House of Brunswick ; There thy knee
Paid its first debt to future Majesty,
And own'd the 'Title, ere the Crown had shed
Its radiant Honors, round the Royal Fathers head.

Long has thy Nation loved thee ; Sage in youth,
In manhood nobly bold and firm to Truth ;
Shining in arts of Peace ; yet 'midst a Storm
Skillful t' advise, and vigorous to perform ;
Kind to the world, and duteous to the Skies,
Distress and want to thee direct their eyes ;
Thy life a public Good. What heavenly Ray,
What courteous Spirit, pointed out the way,
To make New Albion blest, when George the Just
Gave up the Joyful Nation to thy Trust ?
Great George rewards thy Zeal in happy hour
With a bright Beam of his Imperial Power.

Go Belcher Go ! ; Assume thy glorious Sway ;
Faction expires, and Boston longs t' obey.
Beneath thy Rule may Truth and Virtue spread,
Divine Religion raise aloft her head,
And deal her Blessings round. Let India hear,
That Jesus reigns, and her wild Tribes prepare,
For Heavenly Joys. Thy Power shall rule by Love ;
So reigns our Jesus in his Realms above.
Illustrious Pattern ! Let Him fix thine Eye,
And guide thine Hand. He from the world on high,
Came once an Envoy, and returned a King :
The Sons of Light in throngs their Homage bring
While Glory, Life and Joy beneath his Sceptre Spring.

March 31, 1730.

I. WATTS.



John Deane

Governor Belcher purchased the Holman estate situated on the south-westerly side of Adams street, now owned in part by Mrs. A. H. Payson, between the years 1728 and 1730. This was his suburban residence during the term of eleven years in which he was governor of this Province. His advent here, at nearly the same time with Provincial Treasurer Foye, who was nephew of the governor, changed in no small degree the character of this portion of the town. He projected large improvements on his lands; and in preparing to build his mansion, an avenue fifty feet or more in width, and an eighth of a mile long, was graded and finished from the hill, where the mansion was to stand, to the street. And this work he required to be executed with so great nicety and precision that friends and visitors on their first entrance upon the avenue might "see the gleaming of his gold knee buckles" as he stood on the distant piazza. The outline of the avenue is now plainly visible south of the brook on the south-westerly side of Adams street. Near the head of the avenue a barn was built, but the plan for the mansion was never carried out.

The work of grading was accomplished by the Provincial troops, which were marched out to his Milton lands by regiments on drill and fatigue duty. A regiment moved from Boston on Monday, camped on his grounds for the week, and were relieved by a second regiment for the subsequent week.

The necessary retinue of servants; the showy equipage attendant, in those times, on high official station; the movement of soldiers; the coming and going of messengers; and the formal and informal visits of officials and ambassadors, which are sure to follow so important a person, even to his retirement, — all these gave unwonted life and importance to the hitherto quiet town.¹ The governor seems not to have been averse to the customary parade; his costume was fully up to the requirement of the times. In portraits now extant he appears with the Colonial wig; velvet coat and waistcoat decked with rich gold lace; lace ruffles at the neck and wrists; with the attendant small clothes and low shoes, adorned with gold knee and shoe buckles. His person and presence were graceful and pleasing. He was a man of society and of affairs, and spent his money with an elegant liberality.

Official duties kept the governor for a greater part of the

¹ In May, 1740, Governor Belcher's servant ran away and was thus advertised: —

"The Governor's Negro Juba having absented himself, it is desired who ever may find him would convey him home. He had on when he went away a Gold laced Hat, a Cinnamon colored Coat with large flat brass buttons, and cuffed with red Cloth, a dark colored Waist-coat edged with a worsted Lace, leather Breeches, yarn Stockings, a pair of trimmed Pumps, with a very large pair of flowered Brass Buckles."

time at head-quarters in Boston; and yet he failed not to identify himself, in some measure, with the people and the interests of Milton. Here was his church home; and when at his country-seat on the Lord's Day, he attended worship in his own town, and in communion with his fellow-citizens. The conventional decorum of colonial days extended even to the place of religious worship, where the pews were formally assigned, according to rank and family, by a committee annually appointed at the town-meeting. Our town records point out the exact position of his pew.

"Aug. 20, 1739. Voted to give liberty for the exchanging the present Ministerial Pew being the first on the easterly side of the southerly doors, for that which belongs to the estate of his Excellency Governor Belcher, being the tenth, the third on the westerly end of the Pulpit, and that the late Ministerial Pew so exchanged remain to his Excellency Governor Belcher's Estate on the same footing as the rest of the pews in our meeting house. Nehemiah Clap, Town Clerk."

MILE-STONES.

Governor Belcher set up a line of mile-stones from the Town House in Boston, to his Milton estate. A platway drawn by James Blake, indicating the position and line of these stones is in the possession of Edmund J. Baker. One of the Belcher stones is now built into the wall on the easterly side of Adams street, near the avenue to Col. O. W. Peabody's mansion, marked thus: "8 Miles to B. Town House. The lower way. 1734."

Another stone, but not of the Belcher line, is seen near the residence of Hon. J. M. Churchill marked thus: "B. 7. 1722"; and a third on the same side of Adams street near the house of Mr. C. E. C. Breck, marked thus: "B. 8. 1723." The two stones of 1722 and 1723 must have been placed by some other agency, as Governor Belcher was not interested in Milton at so early a date. The stone near Colonel Peabody's is the only one of his line now appearing in Milton. Another Belcher stone originally stood a few feet north of the avenue to Mrs. Payson's house.

There is a stone of the same line built into the wall on the south side of Adams street, Dorchester, a few rods from the end of Richmond street, and others may be found at points nearer Boston.

Paul Dudley placed a line of mile-stones from Boston through Roxbury to the Dorchester line, the last of which, marked P. D., now stands in the sidewalk on the north side of Blue Hill avenue near its junction with Warren street. These were continued

by some agency through Dorchester. One is seen near School street, Dorchester, and another a mile nearer Milton, by Fuller street. This line was extended into Milton. One is near Judge Churchill's; the last is the stone near Mr. Breck's at East Milton. A mile farther east, in Quincy, near the Newcomb estate, is another stone, marked "B. 9. J. N. 1730.," and these way-marks may have extended even to Plymouth, on this old way, which was then the only route to Boston.

Governor Belcher held office for eleven years, 1730-1741, and was succeeded by Gov. William Shirley May 16, 1741. He went to England again in 1744, and in 1747 was made governor of New Jersey, an office which he filled till his death, Aug. 31, 1757. While in New Jersey he was especially interested in the foundation of Princeton College; he secured its charter 1754, and rendered valuable service to that institution.

He married, 1706, Mary, daughter of Lieut. Gov. Wm. Partridge, of New Hampshire, who died in 1736; and as second wife, in 1748, Mrs. Teal, of London, who survived her husband, and at his decease removed to his Milton estate.

His son Andrew continued to reside on the Milton estate after his father's removal from Milton. He married Miss Teal, daughter of his father's second wife. He was of Harvard College, 1724. He represented the town at the General Court from 1759 to 1764; was register of Probate for Suffolk 1739-1754; was a member of the Council 1765-7; and died here Jan. 24, 1771, aged 65 years.

On the 27th of January, 1776, the Belcher house was burned.

Jan. 28, 1776. Yesterday afternoon Madam Belcher's house at Milton was destroyed by fire. I hear she saved her furniture and effects. — *Diary of Ezekiel Price.*

Madam Belcher and the widow of Andrew, the only occupants of the house at the time, passed the winter with their friends, the Miss Murrays, on Brush Hill, in the Robbins house.

The work of rebuilding was at once commenced, and the house, now owned and occupied by Mrs. Payson, was completed the next summer, which gives it an antiquity of one hundred and eleven years.

Madam Belcher soon after died, and the younger Mrs. Belcher removed to England.

ROWE FAMILY.

The Belcher estate then passed into the hands of John Rowe, Esq., a prominent and wealthy merchant of Boston, with whose descendants it still remains.

At his decease the personal estate descended by will to his widow, also the use and income of the real estate during her life. At the death of the widow the real estate passed by will to the children of his brother Jacob. Jacob, with his family, took possession of the Milton property, and he became a resident of the town, where he died, in 1814. He had two sons, John and Joseph, and three daughters. John Rowe died May 24, 1812, leaving two sons, John and George, and three daughters, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. White, and Mrs. Payson, the youngest of whom, Mrs. Payson, alone survives and occupies the Rowe house. Joseph Rowe, Esq., died in Milton March, 1856, aged 86 years. He was a lawyer by profession, acute and well-read. The weight of his influence was brought to bear freely and uniformly in support of the true and the right among his fellow-citizens. Possessed of a large estate he had a larger heart, ever open to the wants of those less favored.

Goldsmith's lines were very fittingly repeated at his funeral :

"His home was known to all the vagrant train ;
He hid their wanderings but relieved their pain.
Thus, to relieve the wretched was his pride,
And e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side."

Joseph Rowe, in his will, bequeathed the sum of one thousand dollars in trust to the minister and deacons of the First Evangelical Church of Milton, for the benefit of the poor of Milton, the interest of which is annually distributed among the poor of the town.

Mary Rowe, who died Jan. 11, 1852, four years before her brother Joseph, bequeathed a like sum in the same trust, and for the same purpose. Each of these benefactors "being dead yet speaketh" with kindly and sympathizing words to the poor, who are "always with us."

WILLIAM FOYE.

Provincial Treasurer William Foye was born in Charlestown 1681, and died in Milton March 21, 1759, aged 78 years. He had three children. William, graduated at Harvard 1735; died at Halifax 1771. Mary, married Rev. Samuel Cooper of Brattle Street Church, and died in 1775. Miss Elizabeth Foye died at Milton, Oct. 10, 1807, aged 89 years. Dr. Samuel Gardner, Harvard, 1746, married Mrs. Cooper's daughter Mary; he died Jan. 18, 1778, and she died June 24, 1778. Mrs. John Amory was daughter of Dr. Gardner. The mother of Treasurer Foye was sister of Governor Belcher. He bought the Daniels estate in Milton and built on the site of the old Daniels house. The

deed is recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 45, November, 1733. His house, a large old English mansion, and one of the finest in the colony, was built in 1734. A picture of the Foye house is here given in connection with the house of Theodore R. Glover, built on the same site, one hundred and fifty years later. Here Mrs. Foye, who survived her husband, continued to reside. During the war she left Milton because of her sympathy with her friend and neighbor, Governor Hutchinson, and removed to Stoughton, returning to the old homestead after peace was declared. In her absence from Milton her house was occupied by Rufus Pierce, the father of Mrs. Samuel Littlefield. Mr. Pierce had just married Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah How. He had begun to build the cottage next the East Milton railroad station, but abandoned it because of the war. After Mrs. Foye's return he finished his house and lived there during his life, for many years keeping tavern. A deed of the Foye estate was given by John Gardner to Daniel Briggs, Sept. 24, 1805. As Mrs. Foye's granddaughter, Mary Cooper, married Dr. Samuel Gardner, the presumption is that it remained in the family until that time.

SAMUEL LITTLEFIELD.

For fifty years the Foye house was the home of Mr. Samuel Littlefield and family. He occupied the house from 1824; purchased the estate of the heirs of Daniel Briggs in 1829, and lived there until his death in 1874, at the age of 95 years. After the death of Miss Sarah Littlefield, in 1877, it passed out of the family. The old house¹ was taken down in 1879, and upon the spot now stands the beautiful villa owned and occupied by Theodore R. Glover. This is the third house built upon this site since the settlement of Milton.

¹The following lines, taken from the "Boston Transcript," were written by a member of the Littlefield family after a visit to the deserted old house.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

An old colonial house; it stood
 In grandeur once respected;
 Our home for fifty years, now stands,
 With walls and grounds neglected.

The large old rooms with ceilings low,
 In which we tread so faintly;
 The solemn echoes through its walls,
 Where carvings gleam so quaintly:—

The sunbeams, dimly through the panes
 The dark, old wainscots lighting:—
 The chimney swallows on its hearth,
 New homes with old uniting:—

NOTABLE EVENTS.

This is a noted and memorable spot. In the first house built here, Catherine Grenaway, wife of William Daniels, was accustomed to gather the Indians living on the hill, and in various parts of the town, for their enlightenment and instruction. This was continued for three years, 1650-3, until its beneficial influence and effect attracted official notice, as appears by the following record:—

On September 24th, 1653, at the meeting of the Commissioners of the United Colonies holden at Boston, recorded. Having learned that the wife of William Daniels hath for three years past bestowed much of her time in teaching several Indians to read, think fit to allow her £12, for the time past; and to encourage her to continue the same course, that more of the Indians may be taught by her, think fit to allow her £3 more, before hand, towards another year.

WHITFIELD.

In the summer of 1771, on the first day of September, George Whitfield preached under a large elm in front of the Foye house. The friends of Whitfield endeavored to secure the meeting-house for this service, but Rev. Mr. Robbins, in concert with many of the clergy of that day, was reluctant to yield to

The fresh, unkept green lawn, with shade
And sunshine covered over,
Where lay the budding prairie rose,
Down weeping in the clover.

And where the belle-of-Baltimore
Her grief to earth confiding,
The myrtle, 'neath her bending form
Its modest blossoms hiding:—

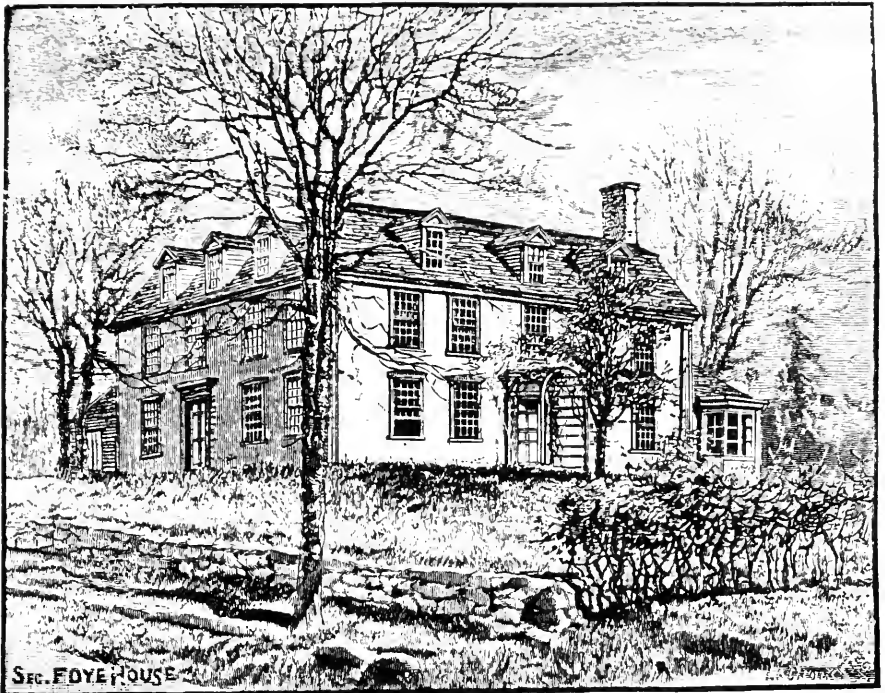
Where columbine and flower-de-luce,
As if with life to rally,
Are struggling in the thick tall grass,
With lilies of the valley.

Here generations come and go:
It waits in calm reposing;
The joys, the hopes, the griefs of all,
Within its walls enclosing.

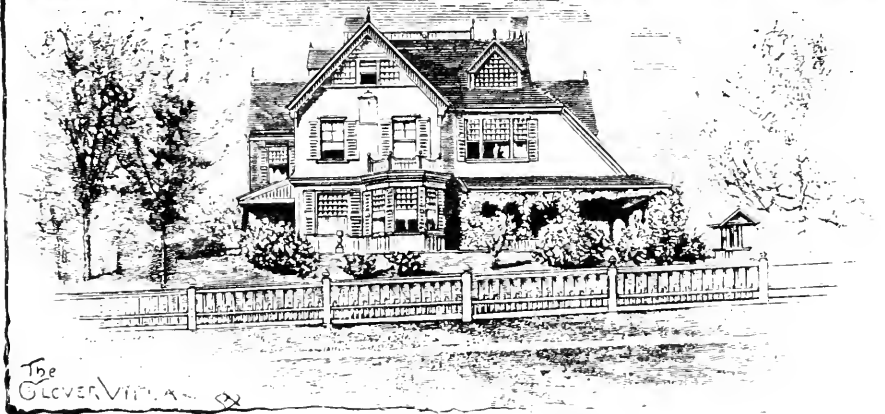
It was a home ere Whitfield preached;
And Indians round it sported;
The cannon's peal for Bunker Hill
Upon its walls reported.

The hale, old house! long may it stand,
Beneath its spreading elms!
And warm and cheer those yet to come,
As those in far-off realms.

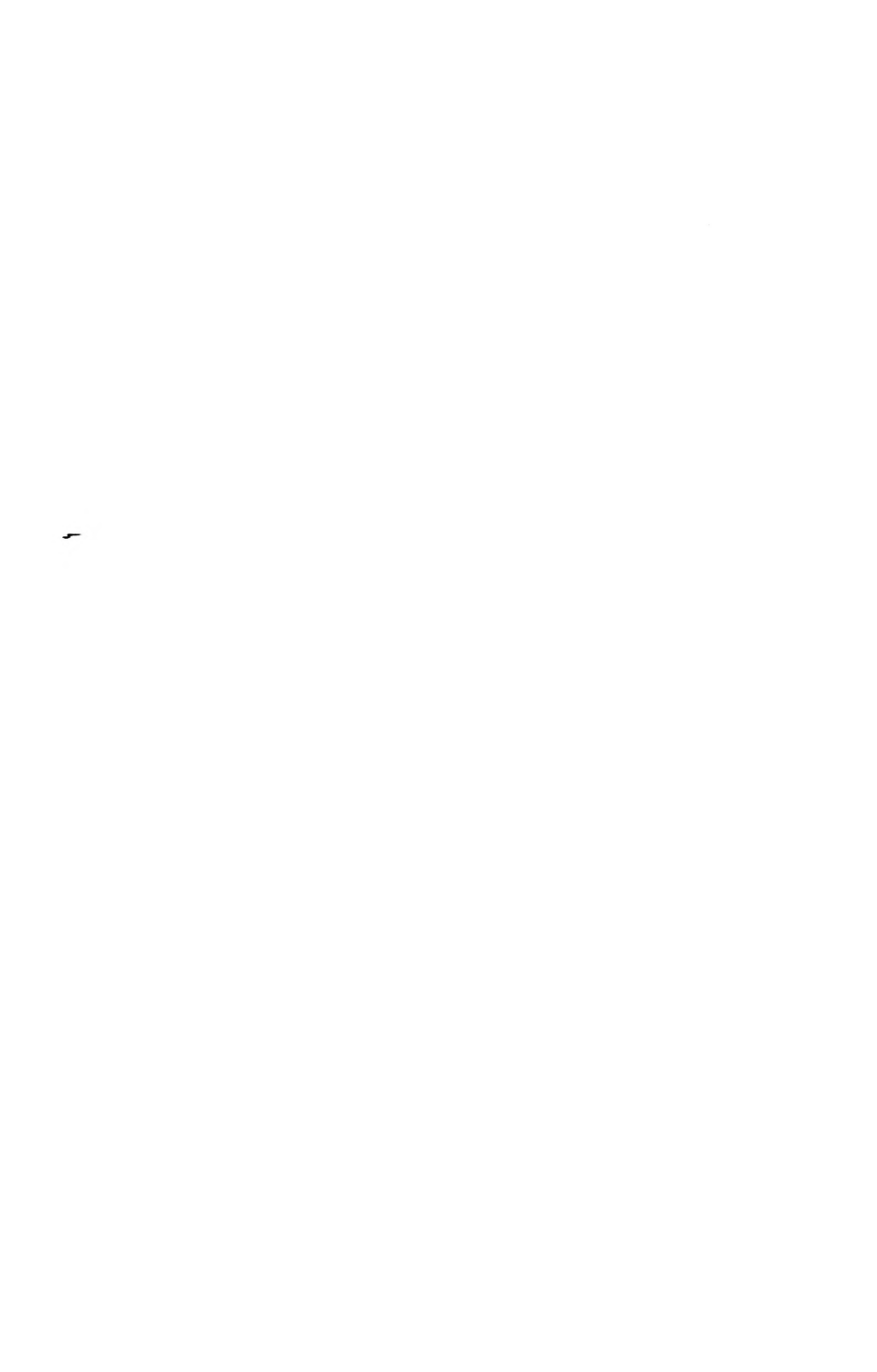
L. J. G. L.



SEC. F. DYER HOUSE



The GLEOVER VILLAGE



the new order of things. Whitfield is reported to have said that "true religion would not flourish in Milton until they got rid of that minister." The position and surroundings were well adapted to accommodate the great numbers said to have been present at the service. A platform was erected in front of the house, and the people were gathered in the shade of the wide-spreading tree, and along the gently descending grounds within easy hearing of the wonderful preacher, and under the full sway of his overpowering eloquence. It was the largest religious assembly ever gathered in Milton. At his farewell sermon on Boston Common, the number estimated to have been present was twenty or thirty thousand. He was entertained at the hospitable mansion of Madam Foye and Miss Betty Foye, both of whom were then living.

The gale of 1815 made havoc of the old Whitfield elm; limbs were torn from it making, when cut up, four cords of wood. In the memorable gale of April, 1851, which destroyed Minot's Light, it was blown down. On the morning after the gale, Daniel Webster and his wife, driving from Marshfield to Boston, over Milton Hill, met the obstruction in the road caused by this fallen tree, not yet wholly removed, and were forced to turn back and take the road by Milton cemetery.

BADCOCK FAMILY.

The tradition is that a widow Badcock came from Essex, England, with her sons, George, Robert, and James, in the ship *Anne*, 1623. Robert bought land of John Glover in 1648, and seems to have been the first to locate here, west of Milton Hill, near the river. He is included among the notices of the Precinct inhabitants. James settled in Plymouth, where he remained for the residue of his life and died. John, of Westerly, R. I., a son of James, named two of his sons George and Robert; and James, a third son of John, came for a wife on a pilgrimage to Milton, doubtless the land of his cousins.

James Badcock of Stonington married, June 12, 1706, Sarah Vose, of Milton. — [*Journal of Rev. Peter Thacher.*]

The first we hear of George Badcock is from a conveyance to him, by deed on parchment dated March 31, 1654, of about one hundred acres of upland by Richard Mather, teacher of the Church of Dorchester.

One side of the tract lies next the land of Richard Collicot on the east side; the other side next the lands of John Wiswall, Thomas Wiswall,

and others. Also another lott extending to Braintry line. Also a "parcle of marsh land lying one side next Mr. Wilsons farme the other side next the marsh of Mr. Hutchinson, one end butting Mr. Hutchinsous land, the other end the marsh of John Gill."

This large tract of land was situated west of the Collicot and Holman lands, extending over Pleasant street to the Braintree line. A part of this tract, or land near this has remained in the Badcock family from the day of its purchase to the present time.

George Badcock died in 1671, and in his will, written September 26th, he gives Benjamin, his eldest son, land in Milton and Dorchester. Benjamin married Hannah, the daughter of William Daniels, Feb. 11, 1674. In 1682 he purchased land of Richard Collicot, lying opposite the Daniels estate and near the land bequeathed to him by his father.¹

Enoch Badcock, the second son of George, married Susannah Gregory; he died in Milton 25th May, 1695. He was a shipwright, and had his ship-yard on land of Joseph Belcher near the water, the same afterwards occupied by Daniel Briggs; there he also built his house. Aug. 10, 1693, Rev. Joseph Belcher secures to Enoch Badcock a two years' notice for removal of his house, stock and timber, under bond of £200. In the year 1693, Enoch Badcock built the ship "Mary & Sarah," for Thomas Cooper and William Harris, for the sum of £540 15s.

William, the only son of Enoch, married Elizabeth. They had three sons and five daughters. He also was a ship-carpenter, and died 15th October, 1732, and his wife in 1739. Their second son, William, of the same trade with his father and grandfather, on the 17th of September, 1740, after the decease of his mother, assigns and quits claim to his elder brother, Nathan, a tanner, all his right and interest in the estate, real and personal, of their father William, "excepting, and always leaving thereout, to me, my heirs and assigns, the house and land adjoining to Milton Landing place." He married Hannah Blake, 1751. Their children were, Eunice, b. March 18, 1758, m. Dr. Samuel K. Glover; Elizabeth, b. June 14, 1754, m. John Swift; Nancy, b. Nov. 17, 1752, m. Major Phineas Paine; Bathsheba, b. Mar. 17, 1761, d. April 28, 1792. The house reserved from his father's estate, and doubtless built before the decease of his father, which occurred in 1732, is the one known as the "Stanley house," now owned and in part occupied by Mr. Samuel Everett, which gives it an antiquity of more than one hundred and fifty years.

¹ In Blake's survey of the lower road from Boston Town House to Governor Belcher's farm, 1747, appeared a Badcock house on the south side of Adams street nearly opposite the Stephen Kinsley house.

Nathan Babcock, eldest son of William, son of Enoch, born May 15, 1716, was a tanner by trade. He married Susannah ———, and died in Milton, of small-pox, Jan. 29, 1777, aged 61. In February, 1752, Jonathan Copeland and Betty Copeland, of Bridgewater, conveyed to him eight acres of land in Milton, being a part of the homestead of John Kinsley, deceased. (Suffolk Registry, Lib. 82, Fol. 261.) On this tract he erected the house now owned by his descendant, Cornelius Babcock. His eldest son, Capt. William Babcock, was born here, and married Sarah Tucker, of Milton. In the war of the Revolution he was captain in Col. Solomon Lovell's regiment; his company of fifty were mostly Milton men. They marched to Morristown Dec. 18, 1776, and were discharged March 17, 1777. He was also captain in the regiment of Col. Samuel Pierce from Feb. 3, 1778, to April 8. In his company were Lieut. David Tucker; Sergeants Rufus Pierce, John Adams and Andrew Cannady; Corporals Elisha Vose, Lemuel Morton, Silas Hunt, Nathaniel Shepard, and thirty-nine privates, all Milton men, as follows: —

Jonathan Vose,
Jabez Sumner,
Noah Dammun,
Joshua Glover,
Ralph Crane,
Joseph Sumner,
Ebenezer Crane,
Zachariah Bassett,
Howard Bassett,
William Gould,
Seth Smith,
John Babcock,
Elijah Crane,
Samuel Kilton,
Seth Tucker,
Lemuel Hunt,
Simeon Horton,
Nathaniel Jones,
Reuben Gulliver,

George Babcock,
Thomas Kingman,
Isaac Copeland,
Lemuel Billings,
Joseph Puffer,
Nathaniel Crane,
Asa Horton,
Samuel Crchore,
William McKinsey,
Samuel Fenno,
Jesse Houghton,
Uriah Snow,
Seth Tucker,
Joshua Kingsbury,
Amariah Sumner,
James Ford,
Stephen Swift,
Elisha Tucker,
Nathaniel Vose.

They were stationed eleven miles from home.

Josiah Babcock, the youngest son of Captain William, was born in Milton in 1782. He married Nancy Gulliver. Their children were: Ann Gulliver, b. March 28, 1807, m. Joshua Emerson, Aug. 29, 1830, d. Nov. 16, 1852; Josiah, b. Jan. 19, 1810, m. Margaret Howe Fenno, June 27, 1841, d. Sept. 4, 1863; Samuel, b. Nov. 5, 1812, m. Lydia Thorpe, Dec. 4, 1844, d. Dec. 29, 1880; Jeremiah William, b. Sept. 30, 1816, d. Oct. 16, 1879; Corne-

lius, b. Jan. 19, 1819; Sarah Elizabeth, b. Mar. 8, 1822, m. Simeon Emerson, Jan. 17, 1841; Mary Augusta, b. May 27, 1826, m. Nathan Crossman, Jr., Mar. 17, 1852, d. Feb. 29, 1884. But two of this family remain. The names and the bright and useful life of those who have within a few years gone from us are fresh in the thoughts of the living. The Hon. Samuel Babcock was a wise, judicious, and upright citizen, who faithfully served the town in many important ways. For twelve years he was a member of the Board of Selectmen, most of the time chairman. He was also for twelve years, between 1848 and 1871, on the School Committee, generally chairman, guiding this important work with a high degree of wisdom. In 1855 he represented the town at the Legislature, and in 1864 he was a member of the State Senate.

BENJAMIN PRATT.

In 1757 William Babcock sold to Benjamin Pratt thirty-eight and a half acres of land, and in 1759 John Babcock sold to said Pratt thirty-three acres. William and John are, doubtless, sons of George, the son of Benjamin, who purchased this land of Richard Collicot. In 1758 William Pierce sold to Pratt twenty-three acres, and Edward Adams, 2d, forty acres in 1760,—in all making a tract of one hundred and thirty-four acres, probably lying near together, which was long known as the Pratt farm.

Benjamin Pratt was born in Cohasset, 1709. He came to Milton about 1757, and built the house which occupied the site on which the John W. Brooks mansion now stands. The old Pratt house, then known as the Beals house, was removed to East Milton by Mr. Josiah Babcock, and was converted into two dwelling-houses now standing on Granite avenue.

Mr. Pratt was bred a mechanic, but, having lost his leg after reaching mature years, he turned from industrial to educational pursuit.

He graduated at Harvard in 1737, and pursued legal studies with Judge Auchmuty, whose daughter he married. He resided in Milton but a short time, and was chiefly occupied with his professional duties. He became an eminent lawyer and scholar, and, through the friendship of Governor Pownall, in 1761 was made Chief Justice of New York, where he died in 1763, aged 54 years.

John Adams describes him, as seen in the court where was argued the case of "Writs of Assistance" by Otis and our Oxenbridge Thacher, in the following words:—

The place in which the court sat was the council chamber of the old Town House, Boston. At that time it was an imposing and elegant apartment, ornamented with two splendid full-length portraits of Charles II. and James II. In this chamber near the fire were seated five judges, with Lieut. Governor Hutchinson at their head as Chief Justice, all in their fresh robes of scarlet English cloth, in their broad bands and immense judicial wigs. In this chamber were seated at a long table all the barristers of Boston and its neighboring county of Middlesex, in their gowns, bands and tye-wigs. They were not seated on ivory chairs, but their dress was more solemn and more pompous than that of the Roman Senate when the Gauls broke in upon them. In a corner of the room must be placed wit, sense, imagination, genius, pathos, reason, prudence, eloquence, learning, science, and immense reading hung by the shoulders on two crutches, covered with a cloth great coat, in the person of Mr. Pratt, who had been solicited on both sides, but would engage on neither, being about to leave Boston forever, as chief justice of New York.

His only daughter, Isabella, married Samuel Wells, of Boston; and the Pratt farm was held in the Wells family for more than half a century, and became known as the "Wells farm."

At a later period, this farm passed into the Beals family. John Wells sold the easterly part to Jonathan Beals, and the westerly part to Benjamin Beals. These brothers were extensive farmers and butchers. Some of our citizens recall the famous huskings in their barns, and remember the flocks of sheep formerly crowding the beautiful grove of Mr. Brooks on Centre street.

Mr. John M. Forbes bought of Capt. Jonathan Beals, Nov. 3, 1846, a tract of nearly a hundred acres extending back to the Quincy line, and now forming a part of the estate of Edward Cunningham.

The land of Benjamin Beals was sold at auction by his heirs Oct. 4, 1854, Mr. John W. Brooks being the purchaser at one thousand dollars per acre.

GLOVER FARM.

Nathaniel Glover was the fourth son of "the worshipful John Glover," of Dorchester. He married Mary Smith, of Dorchester, in 1652.

His eldest son, Nathaniel, born Jan. 30, 1653, married Hannah Hinckley, of Barnstable, in 1672.

Their youngest son was Thomas, born Dec. 26, 1690; he married Elizabeth Clough, of Boston, June 7, 1672.

The second son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Clough) Glover was Elijah, born at the Newbury farm, July 20, 1725, and died at his residence on Milton Hill, July 1, 1770, aged 45 years. His death was caused by an internal injury received at a wrestling

match, or ring, on election day the May previous. By his superior agility and strength he had come off victor, and was enjoying his triumph, when a new competitor offered himself. He accepted the challenge and was victorious, but in the struggle a blood-vessel was ruptured, which resulted in his speedy death.

He married Abigail Kinsley, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Gulliver) Kinsley, of Milton, Dec. 21, 1751. She died Feb. 8, 1761, in her thirty-fifth year. He married again, Jan. 1, 1762, Elizabeth Tucker, of Milton.

Elijah Glover was the first in the line of "the worshipful John Glover" to reside in Milton. All other Milton Glovers, except the descendants of Elijah, and Theodore Russell Glover, who has lately become a resident of Milton Hill, are from the ancestry of Henry Glover, the brother of John. Some of this stock were citizens here in 1680, and continue to this day. Elijah came into the occupancy of a valuable tract of land on Milton Hill, through his wife Abigail, from the old Kinsley estate. It was situated on the north-east side of Adams street, and now forms the estates of Capt. R. B. Forbes, Mr. R. S. Watson, and Mr. H. P. Kidder. He erected his mansion not far from the street, nearly on the line of Mr. Watson's private avenue. The Glover house was standing there within forty years, and the tract was known as the "Glover farm." The well still remains.

Feb. 24, 1841, William Glover sold to Benjamin F. Dudley fifty acres of land lying on Milton Hill, being the same bequeathed to Samuel K. Glover by his grandfather, Samuel Kinsley, and conveyed by the said Samuel K. to his son William, by deed June 1, 1829. Benjamin F. Dudley conveyed the same tract of fifty acres, then known as the "Dudley farm," to John M. Forbes by deed Oct. 9, 1846. July 30, 1849, John M. Forbes conveyed fifteen acres of this tract to Samuel Frothingham, Jr., who built the Kidder mansion. Portions of it were sold to R. B. Forbes and other individuals.

The mansion of Capt. R. B. Forbes was built in 1847, and occupied Oct. 5 of that year. It was enlarged in 1852. In August of 1855 he received a visit from the Hon. Amelia M. Murray, an English lady of literary note. In her letters, afterwards published, she makes the following mention of Milton, which is of value, as the testimony of a distinguished foreigner:—

August 6, 1855. We have been paying a very agreeable visit at the house of that good Mr. Forbes, who headed a petition to his Government, and commanded ships which brought out American contributions of food to the starving Irish. Milton has a charming vicinity; fine trees, hedges, and

even roads, bordered by hedges, from which hang lovely draperies of smilax and vines, English in outline if not in detail. The village is on high ground, and has every here and there extensive views, with the sea, Boston and Boston Harbor, — particularly from the granite quarries towards the Blue Hills.

The only children of Elijah Glover were a son by his first wife, Samuel Kinsley Glover, born in Milton, June 28, 1753; and a daughter by his second wife, Susannah, born April 21, 1765. She married Charles Pierce, of Milton, Nov. 4, 1790, and died Aug. 31, 1845, aged 80 years.

Samuel Kinsley Glover lived in Milton through a long life, and died here July 1, 1839, aged 86 years. He inherited from his grandfather, Samuel Kinsley, a large landed estate, and owned and occupied the homestead on Milton Hill. At the age of 18 he entered Harvard College; leaving when the College was suspended by the war, he applied himself to the study of medicine and surgery and served his country as surgeon in the navy until peace was restored, in 1783.

He was married, April 21, 1781, to Eunice Babcock, of Milton, daughter of William Babcock. She died Dec. 1, 1826, and left three sons. Samuel, b. May 6, 1783; d. July 22, 1831; unmarried. Elijah Anson, b. July 19, 1785; d. September 22, 1819; unmarried. William, b. July 26, 1788; m. Eliza Gleason, of Wrentham, January 2, 1816. Dr. Samuel K. Glover built the "Glover house," on the northerly slope of Milton Hill, on the Babcock land belonging to his wife, which he occupied during the latter years of his life. For many years this house was a tavern and the headquarters of the stage from Milton to Boston, of which Mr. Glover was proprietor. Charles Breck before becoming a citizen of Milton passed a night in this house in 1823. It was then kept by Elisha Ford. This place descended to his son William. He was a goldsmith by trade, and kept a jeweller's and silver-plater's shop in Boston for several years. After his removal to Milton he opened a store of the same kind in a small building near the bridge on the Milton side. He died in Milton, June 15, 1856, aged 60 years. The Glover house, on Milton Hill, was sold by his widow and heirs, through the trustee, Samuel L. Buss, to Capt. E. H. Faucon, who is the present owner of the estate.

Gen. Moses Whitney built the Whitney house, situated between the Glover and Swift houses, in 1820. These three houses are now standing, in good condition, on the easterly side of Adams street, Milton Hill.

SWIFT ESTATE.

In the old survey made by James Blake, 1747, from the Town House in Boston to the Governor's farm in Milton, the estates are given along the line, and probably all the principal houses then standing. On the south side of Neponset river appear two buildings, one on the site occupied by the present chocolate mill, another where the house occupied by the late Dr. Ware stands; then, ascending the hill on the east side, the "Stanley house," occupied by Wade; the next is the Miller house, far over the hill; and on the south-west side of the road, nearly opposite the Miller house, the Swift house; the Daniels, Kinsley, Babcock, Holman, and Gulliver houses follow.

The old Swift house stood in the field on the south-west side of Adams street. About forty rods from the street, below the barn of Mr. Dudley, a depression in the field plainly indicates the position of the cellar and house.

Thomas Swift, son of Robert, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, England, first appears in the Town Records of Dorchester, Nov. 22, 1634. He was a maltster by trade, but followed agriculture. He left a large estate, for the times. Among the household goods that he brought from England was a carved oak chair, very antique and beautiful, which is now in the possession of Miss Elizabeth R. Swift, of Milton Hill. At one time he owned a large tract of land extending over many hundred acres, said to be about 1,400, in the north-east part of Unquity. On this were two houses, one of them built as early as 1649. In one of these Mr. Swift lived; the other was occupied by Henry Merifield. (See Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 13, Fol. 408.) He died May 4, 1675, and was buried in the old Dorchester burying ground, where are now to be seen the large slabs of stone then placed over his grave to protect it from wolves.

Deacon Thomas Swift, oldest son of Thomas, was born June 17, 1635. He married Elizabeth Vose, daughter of Robert Vose, of Milton, in 1657. She died Jan. 15, 1675. He married again Oct. 16, 1676, Sarah Clapp, of Milton. Deacon Swift received from his father-in-law Vose, in 1659, nineteen and three-fourths acres of upland in Milton, confirmed to him by deed Feb. 23, 1663. (Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 42, Fol. 33.) This was in the region of School street, opposite the house of the late Wm. Davis, Canton avenue, stretching towards Churchill's lane. Here he settled at the time of his first marriage, and became one of the most enterprising and useful citizens of Milton. He was selectman for thirty-five years, 1668-1704, inclusive, excepting the year 1677, and filled various other offices in the town and colony.

May 5, 1676, he was made quarter-master of a troop of horse, as had been his father, with the rank of lieutenant. He was appointed by the General Court to the charge of the Neponset Indians, and was constantly active in the Indian wars. He was one of the founders of the Milton Church, signing the covenant Aug. 24, 1678. Aug. 20, 1682, he was ordained deacon. He died Jan. 26, 1718. His wife died the day after his funeral.

We have no data from which to decide when the Swift house was built on the south-west side of Adams street. It is known, however, to have been standing there in 1747, and may have been the house built prior to 1649. Subsequently a house was built on the opposite side of Adams street, where most of the family yet to be spoken of were born.

William Swift, son of Deacon Thomas, was killed in the disastrous expedition against Quebec, 1690. He was a member of Captain John Withington's Company, Dorchester.

Col. Samuel Swift, the youngest son of Deacon Thomas, was born in Milton, December 10, 1683. He married Ann, daughter of Thomas Holman, of Milton, a prominent man of his day. Col. Samuel Swift was one of the wealthiest and most influential men of Milton. He, like his father, filled many offices of trust and importance in the town. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Colonel of the militia, Representative to the General Court; moderator of the town-meetings for eleven years, between 1734 and 1747, and selectman for fifteen years, between 1735 and his death, 1747. His second son, Samuel Swift, was a distinguished barrister in Boston, to whom reference is made in another place.

Ebenezer Swift, the youngest son of Col. Samuel, was born in Milton March 24, 1724-5, and died January 17, 1805. He married Judith, daughter of Deacon Nehemiah Clap, of Milton. His first son, John, was born at the ancestral home, on Milton Hill, June 24, 1747, and died in Milton January 14, 1819. He married Elizabeth Babcock, daughter of William and Hannah (Blake) Babcock, of Milton. Ebenezer occupied the old Swift house, south-west of Adams street, built by his ancestors; and his son Samuel built the house on the opposite side. This house and the land south-west of the street remained in the Swift family until August 25, 1835, when it was conveyed to Thomas Hollis, who sold the land on the south-westerly side to B. F. Dudley, the present owner.

Capt. John Swift, as he is called in our records, was also a leading man in Milton. He built the house on Adams street, opposite the opening of Randolph and Canton avenues, in 1790

known to this day as the Swift house. This house is nearly one hundred years old. In business he was a successful manufacturer of gentlemen's and ladies' beaver hats, in which he rivalled the imported goods. His place of business was the house now standing between the Stanley and Swift houses. In the memorable year 1776 he was chosen one of the Committee of Safety and Correspondence. He was a true and faithful member of the body politic, positive and determined in character; and this was a leading characteristic of the Swift family. In 1781 he, with his brother Samuel, was appointed to raise men for the Continental Army. In 1817 he was second lieutenant of a company sent out at the time of Shay's rebellion.

Dr. Morison says:—

About sixty years ago, I have been told, that, at a town-meeting in Milton, no public measure could be carried which was opposed by John Swift, the energetic head of an important family.

Mr. E. J. Baker writes:—

His was no negative character. He loved his friends and hated his enemies, while he "rendered unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God things that are God's." In the days of my boyhood I met him frequently when he was at the age of threescore years and ten, and my remembrance of him is that he was tall and portly, dignified in his person and in his gait, and elastic in his step. His hair was very white with the cue of the former generation. He was always social and pleasant in his conversation, and a constant attendant at church. His hospitality was bounteous, and shared alike by his neighbors and transient visitors.

Samuel Swift, brother of John, and second son of Ebenezer, was born at the paternal mansion, Milton Hill, May 28, 1749, and died in the house he built, February 1, 1830, aged 81 years. He married, October 4, 1782, Abigail, daughter of William and Eunice (Bent) Pierce. He was the father of Eunice, wife of Josiah Wadsworth; of Judith, who died, unmarried, 1857, and of George Swift, whose famous picture is in many of our albums. Like his brother John he was an ardent patriot, vigilant and active in Milton through the stirring times of the Revolution. By his will, dated Sept. 24, 1827, he devised his house and lands to his children. His mansion and a part of the land was sold by the heirs to Mr. Thomas Hollis, of Milton. It then passed into the hands of Professor James B. Thayer, of Cambridge, and was finally purchased by Mr. Lewis W. Tappan, Jr., a lineal descendant of Obadiah, son of the first Thomas Swift. Mr. Tappan still owns and occupies the old mansion, which now shines out in new life.

The only members of the Swift family living, and now resident in Milton, are the Misses Elizabeth R. and Mary Swift, of Milton Hill. Dean Swift, their brother, druggist in Milton, died Aug. 26, 1859, and William died June 2, 1875, within the memory of most of our citizens.

•
JOHN GILL.

John Gill was a member of the Dorchester Church in 1640. He was lessee with Roger Billings of John Glover's "Newbury farm" at Squantum, in 1641. He married Ann Billings, sister of Roger. John Gill lived in Unquity before 1652, in a house which stood on the north side of Adams street, almost opposite the opening of Pleasant street. This house he subsequently sold to Anthony Gulliver. David Rawson, grandson of Secretary Rawson, married a daughter of Capt. Jonathan Gulliver, through whom the house came into the Rawson family. The last occupants of the old house were David Young and Richard Falkingham, who married daughters of Rawson.

An ancient deed discovered in the Records of the Proprietors of Dorchester throws much light on this section of our town.¹

June 30, 1649, Thomas Holbrook bought of Mrs. Stoughton and executors thirty acres of land on the south side of Nepon-

¹ 26 day of the 3 month 1652 John Glover and William Robinson on the part of the Town of Dorchester and by power given them by the said Town have granted and bargained unto John Gill and Anthony Gullwer the lands lying between their lands and the brook near Mr. Holmans, bounded or laid out at the end near Mr. Collicots, on the corner of the new garden now is and the walnut stump about the midst of the weadth of the said land granted, and about fower rods from Mr. Collicots house and from the said walnut stump to the river by a ——— about six or seven rods from Mr Collicots house and the half weath of the said brook to the other end thereof, to them and their heirs and assignes forever. Provided that Anthony Gullwer shall make and maintayne a faire open sufficient highway for all the country forever over the brook where the way now lyeth, and from the same to a rock above the said John Gills house upon the rising of the hill and between the garden of Goodman Kinsley and the brow of the hill on the south side thereof.

The meaning of these presents being that the said John Gill and Anthony Gullwer shall have the said lands in severaltie each of them to themselves as it lyeth before their lots, and that the said Anthony Gullwer shall make and maintayne a faire passable highway over the said Unquity brooke and so far as his land lyeth towards John Gills and also that which lyeth above the line of said John Gill's lott to the aforesaid rock on the foot of said hill; and also that the said John Gill is to make and maintayn the way faire and sufficient so far as his lott goeth in breadth towards the said rock aforesaid; and further that if Mr Richard Collicot requires to have his proportion of common right therein, then both the said Anthony Gullwer and John Gill shall permit him to have it by lotte to be cast between him the said Richard Collicot and the Town of Dorchester; the first lott to begin at the end where the passage is over the brook and the second lott to begin at the end of the land next Mr Collicots, and both of them to abate so much out of that which lyeth before their lotts according to proportion of the whole, so as both may have equally therein.

And the said Anthony Gullwer and John Gill do promise and covenant henceforth to make and maintayn the said highway for the country forever as aforesaid, and that the said lands shall be chargeable therewith forever; also Mr Holman is to have liberty of a footway from his house over the brook if he requires it. — *Records of Proprietors of Dorchester, Book 11., Page 17.*

set river, bounded north-east by the river, south-east by John Rigby, south-west by John Glover, and north-west by John Redman and Anthony Gulliver.

Feb. 10, 1652, Thomas Holbrook conveys the same land, "situated in a place called Vncatyquissett, with a frame house thereon standing," to John Gill; both deeds were recorded April 2, 1652.

In 1656 John Gill bought of Elizabeth Stoughton, executrix, one hundred and one acres of the Israel Stoughton land, called the "Indian Field." This was bounded north-easterly and westerly by the Neponset and "Babcock" rivers; then the line turned and made the boundary between Mrs. Russell and Dr. Holbrook, as far as Randolph avenue, and then it ran just south of Mrs. Russell's house straight to the river. This took in the whole of Milton Hill, north of the Russell house. Mr. Gill was one of the three petitioners for the incorporation of Milton. He was made trustee of Milton Church, 1664, and died in Boston, 1678.

JOSEPH BELCHER.

Joseph Belcher, son of Gregory Belcher, of Braintree, born 1641, married Rebecca Gill, daughter of John, in 1667, and had three sons and one daughter: John, b. 1667; Joseph, b. March 14, 1668; Rebecca, b. Nov. 12, 1671; Gill, b. 1678. Joseph Belcher, Jr., was brought up in the family of his grandfather, John Gill, in whose will his education and support were provided for. He graduated at Harvard College in 1690, and settled as minister in Dedham, 1693, where for thirty years he remained the faithful and beloved pastor until his decease, April 27, 1723. He passed his childhood in Milton, and became heir to the larger portion of the Gill estate through his grandmother Gill. At his decease the family returned to the home of his childhood, where they remained for about fifteen years. Joseph, his eldest son, was born in Dedham March 23, 1703-4; graduated at Harvard in 1717; married Elizabeth Butt, of Dorchester, Dec. 24, 1731; and was elected selectman of Milton in 1734. The estate on Milton Hill was first sold to Perez Bradford, of Duxbury, who married a daughter of Mr. Belcher. It was reconveyed to the Belchers in 1735, and by them sold to Thomas Hutchinson, Jeremiah Smith, William Babcock, and others about 1740.

THE MILLER FAMILY.

June 25, 1690, Samuel Miller, of Rehoboth was married to Rebecca Belcher, of Milton, by me Peter Thacher, Pastor. — *Thacher's Journal*.

Samuel Miller had three sons and three daughters, all born in Milton: Samuel, b. 1696; Eben, b. 1703; Joseph, b. 1706; Elizabeth, Mary, and Hannah. He lived on Adams street, on the southerly slope of Milton Hill, near the residence of B. F. Dudley, in a house built by himself or by John Gill, the grandfather of his wife, where he kept tavern in 1712, and for many years. This mansion, which was standing within the memory of some now living, was three stories high, stately and aristocratic. It was one of the best of the times. The well is still there, within a yard of the sidewalk.

In 1712 Samuel Miller, with three other citizens of Milton, purchased of Boston three thousand acres of land, called the "Blue Hill Lands," half of which was united to the territory of Milton, and lies in the south-westerly section of the town. On this tract a house was erected and continued in the family until the Revolution.

Samuel Miller was an influential and highly respected citizen of Milton. He died about 1744.

His eldest son, Samuel, was a leading man here during the whole of his mature life. As Samuel Miller, Jr., he was our Representative to the General Court in the year 1743; and after the death of his father he filled this office for eight years, the last in 1756. He was moderator at the annual town-meeting for thirteen years; and selectman for sixteen years. He married Rebecca Minot, 1724, and had Samuel, b. 1725; Stephen, b. 1727; and John, b. 1733, spoken of in biographical notices. He died in Milton, of small-pox, 1761, aged 65.

His son, Col. Stephen Miller, as an active and leading citizen, followed in the footsteps of his father. He was the Representative of the town in 1774. He was a moderator of the town for five years prior to 1770; and selectman for eight years, serving for the last time in 1773. At the time of the Revolution he took sides with the Royalists, and removed to the Province of New Brunswick, where he passed a long and highly useful life, and died in 1817, aged 90 years. His Milton residence was the house built by his father on the new purchase in Scott's Woods. This was burned in 1770.

Last Friday afternoon the large dwelling house of Col. Miller accidentally catch'd on fire and was entirely consumed together with a great part of the furniture. [Monday, April 2, 1770.] — *Boston Evening Post*.

His property was confiscated, and was purchased of the commissioners by Hon. E. H. Robbins. It is now in the possession of Col. H. S. Russell.

This estate has been owned or occupied by Mr. Bowers; next by "Quaker Anthony," as he was called; then by Mr. Packard, of Bridgewater, Capt. Josiah Bent, Nathaniel Tucker, and Dr. Simeon Palmer.

Rev. Ebenezer Miller, D.D., the second son of the first Samuel, was born in Milton June 20, 1703. He was prepared for college under Rev. Peter Thacher, and graduated at Harvard 1722. He was ordained in England, in the Episcopal Church, by the Bishop of London, and was appointed rector of the church gathered by himself in Braintree (now Quincy), where he was supported as missionary by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Here he continued for thirty-six years, until his death, Feb. 11, 1763. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Oxford in 1747. He is said to have been the first native descendant of the colony ordained to the ministry of the Episcopal Church.

COL. JOSEPH GOOCH.

Col. Gooch removed from Braintree to Milton in 1740. He purchased a tract of land on Milton Hill of Samuel Miller, and built the Churchill house, now standing on the corner of Churchill's lane and Adams street. This house, regarded as a fine structure in our day, is a specimen of the best building of the last century. The interior has points of rare beauty, especially the hall and stair-way. Col. Gooch represented the town at the General Court in the years 1752 and 1756. He is spoken of as a man of strong points of character, and of great ambition.

We find the following notice of his death:—

Last Friday sen'night died at Milton Joseph Gooch, Esq., one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for County of Suffolk; formerly Colonel of a Regiment of Militia. Feb. 19, 1770. — *Boston Evening Post*.

His son, Joseph, was born in 1728 and graduated in 1747. After his father's death he removed to Vermont, and the estate passed into the possession of Hon. E. H. Robbins, by whom it was conveyed to Hon. Asaph Churchill, in whose family a portion of it still continues. Miss Sarah Churchill occupied the home-stead until her death, in 1886; and the Hon. Joseph M. Churchill had a residence, built by himself, on the home estate. C. M. S. Churchill, Esq., also resides on the same territory. A picture of the house and stairway is here presented.



Berhill
House

BUILT BY
COL. JOS. GOOCH.
A. D. 1740.



The Hall

REDMAN ESTATE.

Nathaniel Babcock bought the Redman homestead in 1714, "containing eighteen acres, bounded North on Nathan Babcocks land; East on the Town Highway; South on the way leading to William Voses; and Westerly on William Voses and Mr. Belchers farms." William Vose's house stood on Churchill's lane, then called "Vose's lane," occupying nearly the site now covered by Col. O. W. Peabody's cottage. Afterwards, Thomas Glover, son-in-law of William Vose, lived in the house, and Mr. Seth Baggs. The old Vose well is still in use on the place. Nathan Vose, son of William, built and occupied the house owned by Col. Peabody, recently burned. On this same lane was the Robert Redman homestead. In 1831, when Edmund J. Baker was making a survey of the land on the corner of Adams street and Churchill's lane, he discovered an old cellar, a short distance down the hill; here stood the old Redman house.

The small house that stood half-way down Churchill's lane, on the west side, was occupied by John Drew, who married Betsey Wallace, the last descendant of a slave family. They were the faithful domestics in the family of Hon. E. H. Robins, while he lived in the Churchill house.

About 1832 Capt. R. B. Forbes purchased the land on the corner of Adams street and Churchill's lane, of Adam Davenport and Dr. Gardiner, and, in 1833, built the mansion now occupied by J. Murray Forbes. It was long known as Madame Forbes' house, having been presented to her by her children. Between the house and the street stood the house and chair-factory of Adam Davenport. The house was removed to Dorchester, and the chair factory was purchased by Benjamin Henshaw and removed to Randolph avenue.

DANIEL BRIGGS.

Daniel Briggs lived in a large house built by Abel Allyne where the double cottage now stands. This was purchased by John M. Forbes. The house was torn down, and one of the cottages was built, and after a few years the other was added.

Thomas S. Briggs built a house on the site of Col. O. W. Peabody's house in 1830. Rev. Dr. Lothrop purchased of Briggs, and lived in the house several years. He then sold the house, which was removed to a position on the avenue now leading to the estate of Col. W. H. Forbes, and was occupied by

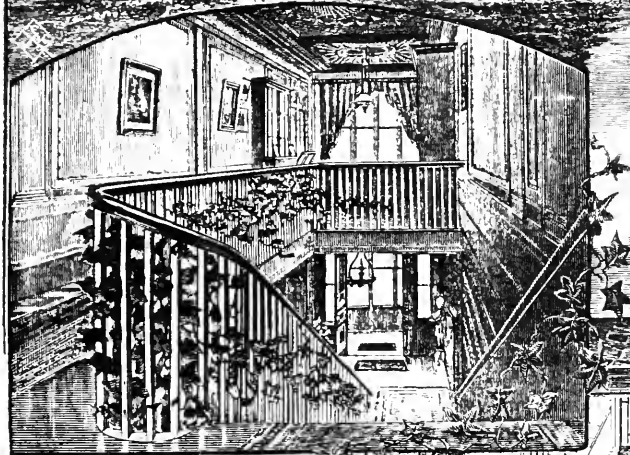
Rev. Chandler Robbins. In 1851 Dr. Lothrop built a new house, which in turn was taken down a few years since, and the mansion of Col. Peabody erected. Dr. Lothrop occupied the house for ten years or more, through the summer months. At the same time a goodly company of clergymen, with their families, were scattered over the hill, spending the summer vacations.

On one occasion a gentleman from Boston wishing to find Rev. James I. T. Coolidge, then living on Milton Hill, inquired at the Milton depot for his residence, and received directions somewhat as follows: "As you ascend the hill the first house on the right, a little off from the road, is that of Rev. George G. Channing. In the next house, on the same side, lives Rev. Francis Cunningham, and a little farther on, nearly opposite, is the house of Rev. Dr. S. K. Lothrop. These houses you will pass; — then a little farther, on the left, is the house of Rev. Joseph Angier; near Mr. Angier's you will pass the house where Rev. Edward E. Hale is spending the summer. Still keep on by Rev. Dr. Morison's house, who lives this side of Rev. Chandler Robbins, and the next house, on the rising ground, is where Rev. Mr. Coolidge lives; but do not mistake his house for that of Rev. John Weiss, who is out here for the season." Who wonders that it was then called Zion's Hill?

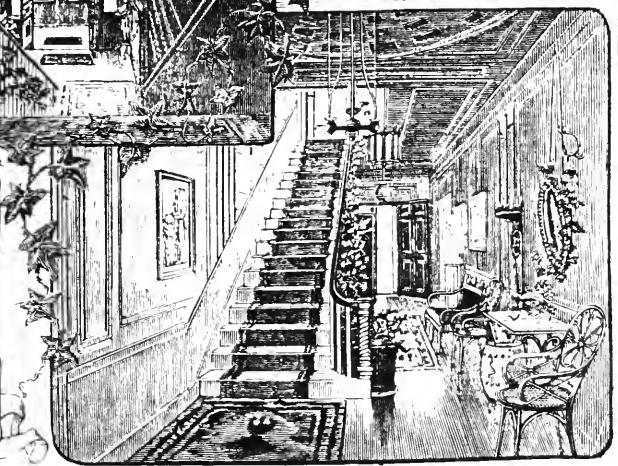
THE HOLBROOK HOUSE.

The mansion now owned by Mrs. Francis Cunningham was erected by Dr. Amos Holbrook in 1801, who purchased the land of the Babcock heirs. William Badcock, son of Enoch, bought land of the Joseph Belcher heirs on the highway from the bridge over the hill about the time that Jeremiah Smith and Governor Hutchinson purchased of the same parties.

At the decease of William Badcock, son of William, and his widow, which occurred in March, 1807 (the first service in Milton attended by Rev. Dr. Gile being at her funeral), the real estate was divided among his heirs. Mrs. Glover, wife of Dr. Samuel K. Glover, took the Stanley house, built by Wm. Badcock, and the land now owned by Capt. Faucon. Mrs. John Swift took the land running from the Stanley house to the Whitney house, and also the land on which now stands the house of Miss Elizabeth Swift. Mrs. Paine sold her portion to General Whitney. The portion of Bathsheba, another daughter, was above the Hutchinson place; this was sold by her sisters, before the mother's death, to Dr. Holbrook, on which his house was built.



BUILT BY
DR. HOLBROOK
ON
MILTON HILL
IN
1800





The Holbrook house, built with a view to tasteful architecture, will stand the test of a searching comparison with similar work of our day. Situated on nearly the highest portion of Milton Hill, and commanding an unobstructed view of the harbor, islands, and vapory ocean, and, westerly, of the valleys and the whole range of the Blue Hills, the stately mansion was considered the best in Milton. The spacious halls and stairs, and the large square rooms, give the interior an airy and homelike aspect. The mantles and fire-frames retain their original tracing in stucco, or composition, sharp and delicate, resembling fine carving.

An Italian artist was occupied for a whole year in the fresco-work, some of which is seen to-day in bright and well-defined colors. Portions of the walls and ceilings, especially in halls and parlors, touched up in the same colors, are as light and artistic in hue and tracery as when the designer left them.

The sideboard of Dr. Holbrook retains its place in the dining-room; on the sideboard stands a timepiece, made in England for Governor Hutchinson in 1750; while in almost every room is seen some article, ornamental or useful, formerly belonging to the Holbrook family.

A bed of lilies, originally set out by Dr. Holbrook, still affords an annual supply of delicate flowers. Trees and shrubs in every part of the estate perpetuate the memory of the aristocratic doctor.

A picture of the house, and of the lower and upper halls, with the stair-ways, is seen on the opposite page.

The estate of Dr. Holbrook adjoined that of Governor Hutchinson.

GOVERNOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

The distinguished governor of Massachusetts who resided here has given this place a celebrity claiming a minute history and description of the house and locality.

In 1827 the Boston Light Infantry marched out to Milton and camped on the open grounds in front of the house. They were elegantly entertained by Barney Smith after his wonted hospitality. Their object was to secure an engraving of the old Hutchinson house, a part of which was about to be torn down. For this purpose they brought with them Mr. John R. Penniman, the best designer and painter in Boston, who made a draft of the house, which has come down to our times.

Several years ago there appeared in the papers of the day an article entitled "The Hutchinson House," under the *nom-de-plume* "Shade of Kitchmakin." This proved to be a full and graphic history of this famous house, and of the men and women who have figured there from the time of Governor Hutchinson's purchase to the day of writing, from the terse and entertaining pen of Edmund J. Baker. And this readable paper, embodying facts and incidents valuable in the history of this town, which, if lost in the ephemeral literature of the day, can never be replaced except by the writer of the same, is here inserted in full from the original manuscript:—

"The Hutchinson House.

"The first day of April, 1634, when the General Court confirmed to Israel Stoughton the grant to erect a corn-mill and build a wier upon Neponset river, was the birthday of the village now known as Milton Lower Mills. Up to that time no house existed, and no planting had been done; the Indians alone laid claim to Unquity, which signified the region at the head of tide-water of the Neponset. This was their winter home, from which they went in the spring to the salt-water for their fish, and to the plains to raise their corn; and in the fall and winter they traced the river to its tributaries in search of game and furs.

"This simple mill was the nucleus around which slowly grew up a manufacturing business. The powder-mill, which was erected in 1674, to afford means for the early settlers to successfully combat King Philip, was a great enterprise for those early days, and brought to the neighborhood the family of Everdens, who manufactured powder here for eighty-three years.

"The owners of the mill did not live here, as a general thing, and they employed but few operatives, and those were persons in such humble life that they have not left even a gravestone to tell us who they were. At the end of the first century this village, then a mere hamlet, had about six or eight houses. One for the miller stood where the house long owned by the Leeds family now stands. The one occupied by Everden, the powder-maker, stood where Henry L. Pierce's brick mill now stands. One connected with the mill, on the south side of the river, stood where the railroad crosses the street. One connected with the paper-mill is still standing, and occupied by Dr. Ware, but has been removed a few feet in a north-easterly direction. The house now stands built by Mr. William Badcock on the landing.

Probably these constituted nearly all the houses then in the village; dwellings located on the surrounding farms were few and far between.

“About the beginning of the second century a change took place in the history of Unquity, which had assumed the name of Neponset, and the social element began to predominate over the industrial element. Jonathan Belcher, the Governor of the Province, bought land and prepared to build a house on the Rowe estate. The Provincial treasurer, Wm. Foye, built the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Littlefield. Col. Joseph Gooch built the house now for many years in the Churchill family; and Thomas Hutchinson, in 1743, built the house now for many years in the Russell family.

“The settlement of these families in the neighborhood changed the character of the place, and instead of being noticed as the Neponset Mill, and the place where Eliot preached to the Indians at Unquity, it became widely known as a place of taste, literary acquirements, and refined society. Although last in the order of settlement, Governor Hutchinson soon became first in rank, and gave a prominent character to the society of Milton Hill. He was born in Boston, 1711, graduated at Harvard, 1727, was a Representative from Boston when twenty-six years old, and continued nine years, and a selectman at twenty-seven. At twenty-nine he was sent to England upon public business relating to the currency.

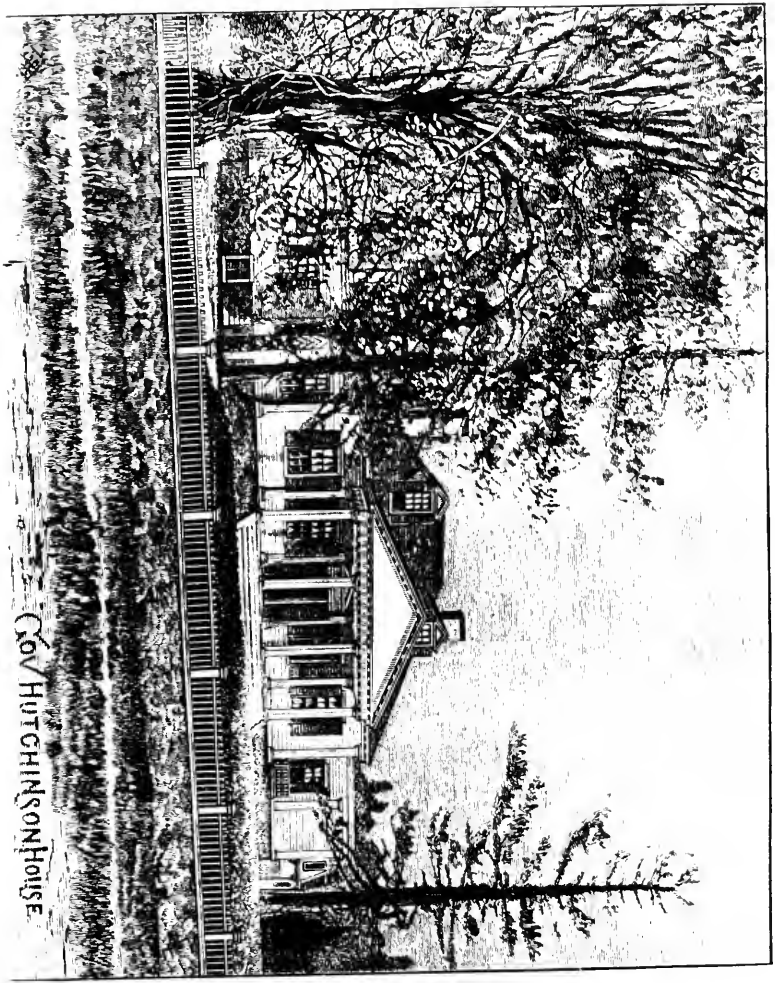
“He was one of the Council in 1750; in 1760 he was raised from Judge of Probate to Lieutenant Governor; in 1770 he was appointed Governor by the Crown, which office he held till he embarked for England in May, 1774.

“Governor Hutchinson’s history of Massachusetts has won for him a name that will never fade. He was an orator and an accomplished gentleman. Although always holding public office, either by election by the people or by appointment of the Crown, he found leisure to cultivate his rural tastes, and spent much time in laboring with his men in setting out and grafting trees, and in attending to the routine of farming and cultivating fruits. The row of sycamore trees which graced both sides of the street as you pass over Milton Hill was the work of his hands. Laboring with the hoe and shovel he assisted the men to set them there, and all who remember them before the blight of 1840 will bear testimony to his taste. A few still remain; but the most have died out within the last thirty years, and elms and other ornamental trees, under Miss Russell’s care, have taken their place. With the aristocratic style which belonged to the offices of the crown, Governor Hutchinson blended the

dignity of the scholar and the gentleman, and had the happy faculty of making himself respected and beloved by all his neighbors.

“The King’s Chapel in Boston was his stated place of worship, but while at his country-seat he usually attended church at Milton, but going to Boston on Sunday occasionally. One pleasant Sabbath afternoon, as he was returning in his carriage, he found himself stopped by the village tithingman with his long black wand. The tithingman was an Irishman of wit, and some standing in society, who had been elected as a joke. He accosted the Governor: ‘Your Excellence, it is my business when people travel on the Sabbath to know where they have been and where they are going.’ To this the Governor replied: ‘Friend Smith, I have been to Boston, and attended my own church both parts of the day, and have heard two very fine sermons.’ To this Smith responded, ‘Faith, sir, the best thing you can do is to go home and make a good use of them.’ He owned most of the land on the street for nearly half a mile from Milton bridge, and gave to the public enough from his land to convert a narrow street into the present street of ample dimensions.

“When the committee who came from Boston to request to have the tea removed [which was then at the wharf in Boston] had returned to the city, Gov. Hutchinson immediately walked down to the village to learn the state of affairs in regard to the landing of the tea from some of his most gracious neighbors. All they could tell him was that the people in Boston said it should not be landed; but what would be the result they could form no idea. He wished, if it was in his power, to prevent it; that no rash act should be committed by himself or the inhabitants of Boston. A special messenger in the night informed him that the tea was destroyed. Early the next morning he called again upon those whose information he had sought the evening before and expressed his regrets that they had not told him of the course that was to be taken that he might have ordered the vessels below the Castle until the matter could be more satisfactorily disposed of. He soon found that his usefulness was at an end, and that he could not serve both crown and people, and determined to leave the country in whose service he had spent so much time, and many personal friends with whom he was connected by so many ties. When his arrangements were completed he walked through the village bidding a good-by, shaking hands, and exchanging many kind parting words with his neighbors of both political parties. He walked down the lower road [now Adams street]. Soon after his carriage



Gov HUTCHINSON HOUSE



came along and took him to Dorchester Point, now South Boston, where a barge came from the Castle and took him across, and there he remained until he sailed for England. Soon after Governor Hutchinson left the country the estate on Milton Hill passed into the hands of Mr. Samuel Broome, an Englishman by birth, and a merchant of Boston. Mr. Broome lived in the house but a short time, and it does not appear that he made any alterations in the house or added to the social position of Milton Hill.

The next inhabitant of the Hutchinson house was the Hon. James Warren, a native of Plymouth, and a descendant of the first comers. He was of a very respectable family, and graduated at Harvard in 1745. He took such a decided stand in favor of the Colonies against the mother country that, at a convention in Plymouth County in 1774, he was chosen President, and was several times a member of the Provincial Congress; and when Gen. Joseph Warren was killed, at Bunker Hill, Mr. James Warren was chosen in the place made vacant by his death as President of the Provincial Congress. He married a sister of James Otis, Jr., who was so deeply interested in the revolutionary struggle. She was a woman of uncommon intellectual powers. She published a history of the American War in three volumes. Mercy Warren is a name that awakens admiration even in our day. While they occupied the house it was the resort of patriots and men of learning from all parts of the country. When Mr. Warren returned to Plymouth he sold his farm in Milton to different parties. The mansion, and all the land south-east of the Canton road, were sold to Patrick Jeffrey, and the forty-two acres, with no building upon them, between the Canton road and Neponset river, were sold to Jacob Gill and Edward H. Robbins.

“Madam Haley,¹ the widow of an opulent and highly respectable merchant in London, came to look after the business of her husband, which had suffered much during the war, and brought with her Patrick Jeffrey, as a steward or agent. The property she brought with her, and what she collected here, made her very wealthy. She spent her money freely for what gratified her taste or satisfied her ambition. Tradition tells us that she gave five hundred dollars for the privilege of being the first one to ride over Charlestown bridge at its grand opening. She headed the procession on that occasion in her phaeton, drawn by four white horses. The story has come down to

¹ She was sister of John Wilkes, the celebrated English politician, and had the peculiar tooth which marked the Wilkes family.

us that a countryman called at her residence¹ and wished to see her. He sent up his name, and in due time Madam Haley appeared in her spacious drawing-room, magnificently furnished, in a fashionable dress, and announced herself as Madam Haley, and wished to know the object of his call. He stated in a few words that he had heard so much of her that he had a strong desire to see her. In a very pleasant and dignified manner she inquired what he had heard that so excited his curiosity. He replied, 'That she was so rich, lived in such style, did so much good, and was so homely!' She answered, 'Now you see me, what do you think about it?' — 'I swear I believe they are all true!'

"This Madam Haley married her steward; but a good steward made an uncongenial husband, and she went back to London, and Jeffrey² purchased the Hutchinson mansion. He was Scotch by birth, and inherited many of the peculiarities of his race. He had the furniture, library, paintings, plate, relics and ornaments that had graced the mansion of his wife's first husband while an alderman and a mayor of London.³

"With his two house-keepers and retinue of servants he kept up a magnificent style of living. Dr. Jarvis, the leading politician, Robert Hollowell, and the late Governor Eustis, were members of the club that dined with him weekly, in the style of an aristocratic dinner of the clubs of London and Dublin of that day. The dinner was prolonged, the pipes evaporated in smoke, and choice wines disappeared. After the company were seated in their carriages, they were driven to the front door, and summoned Mr. Jeffrey to the door to drink a parting glass, as they sat in their carriages.

"Soon after his death his furniture was sold at auction, and the rare paintings, valuable books, statuary, unique furniture, philosophical instruments, and a great variety of curiosities extended the auction for three days; and it was visited by all classes, and all found something to suit their case and meet their wants. Those three days were gala days for Milton Hill, and more mementos, from valuable to worthless, were distributed in those three days than were ever distributed in the same length of time, from any one source, since the settlement of the country. At this day there is hardly an ancient family

¹ This occurred at her Boston house, as she did not occupy her residence in Milton.

² Patrick Jeffrey was brother of the celebrated Judge Jeffrey, of Scotland.

³ Mrs. Harris, daughter of Dr. Holbrook, has in her possession a silver card-case presented her by Mr. Jeffrey, which bears the Wilkes coat-of-arms.

in Milton that does not retain some memento of old Jeffrey. A timepiece¹ was sold at that auction, which was made in England for Governor Hutchinson, and went into the possession of the late Dr. Holbrook, and at Dr. Holbrook's death it sold for ninety-five dollars, while, if stripped of its associations, it would not have been worth fifteen dollars.

"A few years before Mr. Jeffrey's death he mortgaged his homestead of forty-four acres, and several pieces of outland and marsh, for \$7,333, and shortly after his death, in 1812, his administrator sold the equity for \$540 to Barney Smith.

"George A. Otis, a connection of Mr. Smith's, occupied the house for a short time, until Mr. Smith and his family returned from Europe and took possession of the estate. Mr. Smith had been an importer of English goods. His store, connected with his house, stood at the corner of State and Devonshire streets, Boston, but they had been taken down to widen Devonshire street.

"Mr. Smith had not been long in occupation of the place before he began to improve it. He erected the large piazza now standing, and removed the two small, inconvenient wings which were built with the house, and erected the two commodious ones now standing, and built a long, circular shed near the north-west corner of the house. These improvements converted a house of ordinary appearance into an imposing structure, for those days. The extensive business acquaintance of Mr. Smith, and the hospitality which always abounded in his mansion, drew a large circle of acquaintances around him, which made it a point of interest, to which many travellers of distinction resorted, where they were magnificently entertained.

"Mr. Smith was of medium size, of fine form, with light complexion, and a profusion of silky hair of the purest white; his usual dress was a blue broadcloth with bright buttons, and a buff vest. His manners were graceful and pleasant. His kind feelings and ample means prompted him to do so much for the benefit of the community around him, and particularly to his neighbors less fortunate than himself, both in health and sickness, that he was universally beloved and respected while living, and his death, which occurred in 1828, was a public loss to the neighborhood.

"To make a settlement of the estate of Mr. Smith it was necessary that his real estate should be sold under the hammer, and in 1829 it was knocked down to Mrs. Lydia Smith Russell, the accomplished daughter of Barney Smith, and wife of the late Hon.

¹The old clock has now got back to Milton, and is in possession of Mrs. Francis Cunningham, who now owns the Dr. Holbrook estate.

Jonathan Russell, for \$12,300. They were the next occupants of the estate. Mr. Russell had lived a brilliant life, commencing as a lawyer in Providence, then a foreign consul, a minister to several European courts, and Commissioner with John Q. Adams, Henry Clay, Albert Gallatin, and Mr. Bayard, of New York, to negotiate the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, which was ratified in 1815. His health was much impaired before he took up his residence on Milton Hill, and it continued gradually to fail until his death, in 1833. His remains were buried on the estate, directly opposite the house, but were afterwards removed to Forest Hills. Mrs. Russell,¹ an accomplished lady of rare attainments, did not suffer the character of the house for hospitality and sociability to degenerate, while, with her daughter, she occupied the estate till her death, in 1859. She improved the place by setting out the elms on both sides of the street where the sycamores set out by Governor Hutchinson, some hundred years before, had died, and the house, by making a new and convenient entrance on the south side, which added much to its general appearance and its comfort. Since her death the estate has been in the occupation of her children, and they are too well and favorably known to the present generation to be included in this sketch." — *Shade of Kitchmakin.*

Closing events of Governor Hutchinson's Public Life.

On the evening of the 26th of August, 1765, the populace of Boston, exasperated beyond endurance, and almost wrought into frenzy, by the Stamp Act, surrounded the house of the Lieutenant Governor, suffered the family to escape, but destroyed whatever they could lay hands on. Costly furniture, valuable pictures, and statuary were demolished, the library and manuscripts were burned or thrown into the street, among the

¹Fredrika Bremer, the Swedish authoress, engaged to visit the Russells on Milton Hill, Dec., 1849, and pass Christmas with them. In her "Homes of the New World," Vol. 1, p. 134, she thus refers to the Russell family: —

"Among the visitors whom I have seen and who have interested me are a Mrs. Russell and her daughter Ida. Ida was born in Sweden, where her father was *chargé d'affaires* many years ago, and although she left the country as a child she has retained an affection for Sweden and the Swedes. She is a handsome and agreeable young lady. Her mother looks like goodness itself.

"I cannot promise you much that is entertaining," said she, in inviting me to her house, "but I will nurse you!"

"I could not but embrace her for this motherly good-will; but ah! that which I need is not continually ranging and flitting about from house to house, but to be quiet for a while. I promised, nevertheless, to go to them (they live in the country, some miles on the other side of Boston) on Christmas-eve, which they will keep in a Northern fashion, with Christmas pine-twigs, Christmas-candles, and Christmas-boxes, and, as I perceive, great ceremony. But more than all the Christmas-candles and the Christmas-boxes do I need — a little rest.



W. G. Walker



latter were the unpublished manuscripts of the Massachusetts History, which by good fortune were recovered.

All the articles saved from this vandal onslaught were removed to Milton, and from this time the Governor confined his residence to Milton Hill.

It is very manifest that he was greatly attached to his suburban home and to his Milton neighbors, with whom he was a favorite. He mingled with them in social life, and worshipped with them in the same church. After reaching England he writes to his son at Milton, who still remained in the Milton house, apprizing him that he had "shipped for his Milton garden a parcel of cuttings of much finer gooseberries than ever he saw in N. E." He also, in the same letter, expresses anxiety about his pear orchard, and requests his son to "have stocks that failed last year grafted." In another letter he says: —

I can with good truth assure you that I had rather live at Milton than at Kew, and had rather see Peggy and Tommy and ——— playing about me than the Princess Charlotte Prince Augustus or ——— and I have no doubt that your sister is of the same mind.

Again he writes Feb. 22, 1775: —

MY DEAR SON. — I hope peace and order will return to you before the summer, and that I shall return before winter. If there is a prospect of my being serviceable I would return in my public character, which I have no doubt I may do if I choose. If the prejudices of the people continue and my friends think it most advisable I would endeavor to be content with a private station, in such a case the more obscure the more eligible.

The remainder of the letter consists of a matter wholly private; a project which, he says, "has for many years been on his mind." He wishes to have a new tomb built at Milton, and the remains of his late wife, deceased twenty-one years before, deposited therein, with space for himself. He says: "a T. in the B. y. at M.," which can be no other than a tomb in the burying-yard at Milton. He directs where stone can be procured, and "a mason at B. or in some other T.," and bids him "leave the wall or any ornament or inscription till I return, and the sooner it is finished the better."

His son, Thomas, had already left Milton, and withdrawn to Boston. He could not have received his father's letter long before the battle of Lexington, as the transit of the mail required a month or six weeks. Then rapidly followed the battle of Bunker Hill, the investment of Boston by Washington, and the confiscation of the estates of all royalists; hence this cherished design of the Governor was never carried out. More

than a hundred years have elapsed. It is too late now to effect this purpose of our lamented citizen. Would it were otherwise!

The following extracts are from "Notes and Queries," published in London, 1869. These show the intense and unalterable longing of Governor Hutchinson to return to his native land:—

May 15, 1779. Though I know not how to reason upon it, I feel a fondness to lay my bones in my native soil, and to carry those of my dear daughter with me.

He alludes to his youngest daughter, Margaret, who died Sept. 21, 1777, and was buried in Croydon church-yard, where he was afterwards himself laid.

Feb. 1, 1780. The prospect of returning to America and laying my bones in the land of my forefathers for four preceding generations and if I add the mother of W. H., it will make five, is less than it has ever been. God grant me a composed mind, submissive to his will, and may I be thankful that I am not reduced to those straits which many others who are banished are and have been.

Though in England he was looked upon as Governor of the Province, as General Gage had only a temporary military command. It was thought that the Revolution would soon be brought to an amicable termination; that he would then go out and resume his functions, and, therefore, in the mean time, he continued to enjoy a handsome salary. This is said to have been £2,000 per annum, but there is no documentary evidence to prove it.

"He died of heart disease or apoplexy on the 3d of June, 1780, as he was walking from the door of his house to his carriage to take an afternoon ride, as his custom was. His second son, Elisha, and his son-in-law, Dr. Peter Oliver, saw him stagger on the pavement and catch at his footman for support, and they ran downstairs to his assistance. He was led back into the Hall and placed in a chair, where he died almost immediately."

He was buried on the 9th of June, 1780, at Croydon, some ten miles south of London. In the summer of 1884 Hon. Edward L. Pierce, of Milton, visited the church at Croydon, and found that the interior of the church was burned some fifty years ago, and all the sepulchral monuments were destroyed, nor could he ascertain just where his body lies. It is, doubtless, in the Croydon church-yard, where he is said to have been interred.

In this connection the following lines, from an unknown source, are brought vividly to mind:—

“ Who blames the royal exile’s sigh,
 As from the deck his parting eye
 Takes a last look at these sweet vales,
 And for King’s sake tempts ocean gales?
 Nor pomp of courts, nor monarch’s smile,
 Could from his home his heart beguile.
 Not gilded bribes, nor leeches’ skill,
 Could longing cure for Milton Hill,
 To no disease his loyal spirit yields,
 But sinks, despairing of his absent fields.”

After the battle of Lexington the town of Milton removed the furniture from Governor Hutchinson’s house, to save it from utter ruin. Mr. Samuel Henshaw afterwards visited the house, and found in the garret a trunk full of papers, among which was the Governor’s letter-book, which he secured. Col. William Taylor removed from the house several trunks, and retained them for safe-keeping. A part of his goods were sold at auction, at the barn of Colonel Taylor, standing where the Town-House is now located. At this auction many citizens of Milton secured souvenirs of the Governor, still retained in our families.

Extracts from the Governor’s diary are as follows: “Tis said that Washington rides in my coach at Cambridge.” — “I hear that Milton House is a barrack for passing troops.”

Gov. Hutchinson as Historian.

Of Governor Hutchinson’s character as historian we have the following estimate in Everett’s Lexington address, 1835:—

This valuable historian was on the stage for the entire generation preceding the Revolution. For more than thirty years before it broke out he was a political leader in Massachusetts. From the close of the French war to the year 1775 he was probably the most confidential adviser of the crown, and for the chief part of the time the incumbent of the highest offices in his gift. He has brought the history of his native State down to the very moment when, on the eve of the war, he left America, never to return. Learned, sagacious, wary, conciliatory, and strongly disposed, as far as possible, to avoid the difficulties of his position; no man had better opportunities of knowing the truth, and, after making proper allowance for his prejudices, few are entitled to greater credit in their statements.

¹ LEASE OF THE HUTCHINSON ESTATE.

May 29, 1776. The Milton Committee of Correspondence Safety and Inspection by virtue of a Resolve of the General Court April 19 leased the real estate of Gov. Hutchinson lying in Milton as follows:—

To Mr. Samuel Henshaw jr. the dwelling-house, barn stable, yard & garden	£	13	16	6	
To Captain Daniel Vose part of the land	£		20	3	2
To Mr. Nehemiah Clapp part of the land	£		10	11	11
To Mr. Adam Davenport part of the land	£		7	17	9
To Mr. Moses Hayden and John Boxanout house & part of the land	£		4	4	0
To Mr. Joseph Jones part of the land	£		7	16	8

£65 15 0

Judgment of his Character.

In reviewing thus the life of one of Milton's most honored citizens, who was universally respected and beloved by neighbors and townsmen, at this remote point of time, when all excitement of partisan feeling is over, and prejudice can no longer bias the judgment and prevent a candid and just estimate of his public and private career, one cannot help feeling that he was a true and honest man, of rigid loyalty to his official oath; and that his official acts, which were so repugnant to the spirit of the times, were dictated by a conscientious regard to loyalty and duty.

HENRY MAURICE LISLE, ESQ.

In the closing years of the last century, and early in the present, a lawyer of some note resided at Milton Lower Mills, by the name of Henry Maurice Lisle. In the years 1804 and 1806 he appears as moderator of the annual town-meetings. The only further mention of Mr. Lisle in the records is found in a vote of the town, Aug. 6, 1804, by which he is appointed to defend the town in a certain action before the Supreme Court. The presumption is that his residence here was confined to a few years. He is referred to in this connection as being the author of a poem on Milton Hill, in 1803, which, from local and personal allusions, received a somewhat wide circulation. I first saw reference to this poem in a letter to a Milton lady, Mrs. Jesse Pierce, written from Savannah at the time of Rev. Dr. McKean's visit there in the winter of 1803; and, after diligent search, secured a copy, perhaps the only one in Milton.

The length of the poem precludes its insertion here in full, while portions of it, relating to events of that day, should not be omitted.

MILTON HILL POEM.

Whilst Mars' harsh clarion sounds again the alarms,
 And calls once more Britannia's sons to arms;
 Whilst France, contending at a madman's nod,
 For England's crown to deck her demigod,
 By base ambition's views again has hurl'd
 War's desolating weapons through the world,
 Again has caused the ensanguin'd tide to flow,
 Again has open'd that catalogue of woe,
 Which France, degenerate, to the world has shown,
 Shrouded in blackest crimes, — crimes all her own, —
 How blest is he embower'd in rural shades,
 'Midst verdant lawns, and umbrage-covered glades,

Who feels no terror at the echoing ear,
 Nor all the dreadful implements of war,
 But peaceful, happy, on a rustic seat,
 Courts the coy muse to visit his retreat.

From Milton Hill unbounded scenes arise
 To charm the fancy — gratify the eyes.
 Thither with syphic steps thy course pursue,
 And Nature's choicest work with rapture view.
 Then when with gazing, visual powers grow faint,
 In bright description all its beauties paint.
 Nor need deceptive fiction's flattering hue,
 In art-formed colors, gild the varied view.
 Her brilliant tints acknowledge at the test,
 That truth can here delineate the best.

Mark well that spot where distant spires arise,
 Pointing their golden corselets to the skies,
 Of native oak, where yon tall vessels float
 And clustered masts commercial wealth denote,
 There BOSTON view, New England's growing pride,
 Rising like Venus from her parent tide.
 Whilst dark oblivion Roman virtue shrouds,
 Her rising merits shall disperse the clouds,
 Factions contentious o'er the land has spread,
 And circle glory round Columbia's head.

Leaving this mart of commerce, turn thy eyes
 To where Columbia's Standard proudly flies,
 Where yonder battlements sea-girted stand,
 The CASTLE rises to protect the land.

In all directions hence, the eye may trace
 Unnumbered beauties o'er the aqueous space.
 Yon fertile islands clad by Ceres' care,
 Emeralds in silver to the view appear.
 From one in chief¹ the ascending smoke desery,
 Where from the barques the crimson streamers fly.
 There anxious mariners shall furl the sail,
 Nor heed the inducement of the favoring gale,
 But still procrastinate that happy day,
 Anticipated o'er the trackless way,
 When sympathetic friends shall crowd the strand,
 And cordial greeting welcome them to land.

When Phœbus hastens to the western main,
 And, sable night resumes the right to reign,
 When the black clouds obscure the spangled sky,
 And hide fair Cynthia from the wanderer's eye,
 When winds tempestuous burst Eolus' cave,
 And Nereus guides the fury of the wave,
 Amidst the perils of the dreadful night,
 How joyous to the heart the well-known sight
 Of yon tall LIGHTHOUSE whose benignant ray
 Directs the helmsman o'er his boisterous way!
 And, as the winds and waves in concert roar,
 Guides him in safety to the long-sought shore.

¹ Quarantine.

Turning from ocean's surface, next survey
 The fir-clad mountains, which behind you lay.
 There the GREAT BLUE HILL rears its cloud-capped head,
 And knotted oaks their verdant foliage spread;
 Behold its summit! View the rising stage
 That marks the weakness of the Iron Age,
 Proclaiming that man is never satisfied
 With Nature's works, whilst he's a wish denied,
 But to the Andes still would add a foot,
 To paint the weakness of his species out.
 Extensive plains around its base, display
 The gaudy livery of the roseate May;
 Whilst Flora's fragrant tribes their charms unite
 To fill the sense with exquisite delight.

From 'midst the scatter'd domes that westward lie,
 MILTON's fair spire attracts the wandering eye:
 With grief depicted on her beauteous face,
 The Muse dejected turned and viewed the place;
 Then wiping from her cheek the trickling tear,
 To great Olympus thus addressed her prayer:
 O Thou, who didst this blooming Eden form,
 Who guid'st the whirlwind and direct'st the storm,
 Who canst in mercy stay the fleeting breath,
 And wrest the victim from the grasp of death,
From Milton's Pastor¹ bid disease begone,
 Save Science and the Muse's favorite son!
 Bid sage Minerva dry her flowing tears!
 Bid pure Urania dissipate her fears!
 In mercy hear, in kind compassion speak,
 And health again shall blossom on his cheek.
 Again his lustrous periods fraught with sense,
 Again his matchless powers of eloquence,
 Shall charm the ear, instruct the ignorant mind,
 Convince the sceptic, and reclaim mankind.
 Thousands, in gratitude, with one acclaim,
 Shall chant their pæans to thy holy name,
 In songs of praise shall hallelujahs rise,
 And swelling chorus reach the vaulted skies.

Words are too feeble, language is too mean,
 To paint the beauties of the varied scene
 Where Dorchester's and Milton's borders join,
 And Nature, Industry, and Art combine
 To form yon *Village* — to adorn the spot,
 And render man contented with his lot.
 May all its charms embellish nobler themes,
 Long as Neponset rolls her limpid streams.

When fair Columbia's rights, by means infernal,
 Practis'd by foes within and foes external,
 At hazard lay. And Gallic ministration
 Threatened our country with annihilation, —
 Their treaties broke — defied the avenging rod,
 Named death a bugbear — disavowed their God,
 And, deaf to pity's cry, without emotion,
 Murder'd our helpless seamen on the ocean —

¹ Dr. McKean.

Plunder'd our barques — rob'd pen'ry of her rag,
 And dyed, with native blood, Columbia' flag.
 Then to evince their promptness to accede
 To all the measures wisdom had decreed,
 To save the country from her savage foes,
 By yonder *Village Sons* that Ancu' arose.
 There read the language of the federal band
 Who raised the structure, and, with valorous hand,
 Wrote this inscription, penned in freedom's cause,
 " *We unite in defense of our country and laws.*"
 An index to their honor may it stand!
 And sentiments like these pervade the land.

Nature has here her greatest power essay'd,
 And gilds with smiles the paradise she made.
 Description fails, and colors are too faint,
 The boundless landscape's scenery to paint.
 Nor picturesque prospects here alone can please
 Or crown the laborer with content and ease.
 But, with the product of a genial soil,
 Plenty rewards his anxious hours of toil.
 Ceres, with golden sheaves, his corn-barn stores,
 And from his press Pomona verjuice pours.
 The inclement winter comes without a sigh,
 And all his horrors pass unheeded by.

Milton, adieu! Some nobler poet's song
 In future periods shall this theme prolong.
 Who, whilst with transport he surveys this hill,
 Shall own the subject worthy of his skill.
 In smoother numbers shall the task rehearse
 And celebrate thy name in loftier verse.
 Milton, Adieu! Ne'er may thy beauties fade,
 Nor thy increasing domes be prostrate laid.
 Until the convulsed universe shall quake,
 And earth's foundation to its centre shake.

OTHER MILTON ESTATES.

The estate of Governor Hutchinson extended on the westerly side of Adams street from his mansion to Eliot street and Ruggles lane. During his residence in Milton he laid out on his own land the passage-way now named High street, leaving a tract of about one hundred and twenty-five feet in width between this passage-way and Adams street, and five hundred and fifty feet in length, from Eliot street to Canton avenue. At that time Adams street, from the river up the hill, was very narrow, barely sufficient to allow carriages to pass each other, and was confined to the easterly side. For the widening of the street to its present dimensions Governor Hutchinson gave a strip of land twenty-five feet wide and five hundred and fifty feet long, reaching to Canton avenue; the remaining

portion of his land east of High street was laid out into lots, fifty feet wide and one hundred feet deep.

In the course of the years 1768-74 most of these lots were sold. No. 1, now owned by Mr. Johnson, was sold to Edward Wentworth; No. 2, to Nathaniel Gulliver; No. 3, to Lemuel Davis; No. 7, to Joseph Fenno; Nos. 8 and 9, to William Badcock; and No. 10, to Samuel Vose. These lots changed hands many times before they were finally improved and settled upon by actual residents.

The hill was then much steeper than now. At the building of the railroad, in 1847, the land near the river was raised ten or fifteen feet.

LAND SALE OF JAMES WARREN.

Hon. James Warren, the third owner of the Hutchinson estate, when about to remove to Plymouth, had that tract of land lying between Canton avenue, High street, Ruggles lane, and the river surveyed and divided into two sections. The line of division is the present wall between the Morton and Thompson estates. The westerly half was sold to Gen. Jacob Gill, in 1795, and the easterly half to Gov. Edw. H. Robbins. On this tract Governor Robbins built the Morton house. In 1800, Aug. 22, he sold this to Samuel Cabot, of Boston. In 1805 Mr. Cabot sold the same to William R. Miller. After Mr. Miller's death, in 1815, his brother James and his sisters lived for a while in the Morton house, and then sold to Joseph Morton. The old house that stood on the Degan land, near Canton avenue, and opposite Mr. Samuel Gannett's house, was built by Mr. John Wadsworth. It afterwards came into the hands of Atherton Tucker. Subsequently the Millers, who had left, returned to Milton and bought this place, where some of the remaining members of the family lived and died. In the gale of 1815 the roof of this house was secured by ropes to save it from destruction.

Miss Annette Miller built the Degan house forty-five years ago, for a young ladies' seminary, which, if ever fully established, continued but for a short time. The property passed into the possession of Mrs. Gen. Whitney, and her daughter, Mrs. Degan, inherited it from her mother.

The Millers sold a corner lot to John Durell, on which he built the house now owned by F. M. Severance.

THE JACOB GILL LAND.

Isaac Sanderson married a daughter of Jacob Gill, and came into possession of the westerly half of the land. He was a

paper-maker here in 1798, and lived in the house occupied by the late Dr. Ware. This tract was sold by Sanderson and the heirs of Jacob Gill to Mrs. Dr. Jonathan Ware; a portion of it is still owned by her heirs, upon which they have erected a handsome residence. The other owners are Mrs. George Thompson, E. L. Pierce, heirs of Capt. J. G. Pierce, Miss Susan C. Richardson, and Thomas Quinn. Gen. Jacob Gill lived in a house that stood where the shoe-shop and building of S. W. Johnson now stands; he bought of Ann Adams Dec. 12, 1782. He was a hatter by trade, occupying for a shop the location covered by the provision-store of George Everett. He died in Milton Sept. 20, 1820.

ESTATES ON ADAMS STREET.

Plummer & Swift bought the old Gill house and land, and erected a two-and-a-half story building; in the basement confectionery was manufactured; stores occupied the first floor; and above was the Odd Fellows' Hall. The roof was burned away Jan. 11, 1848, and the building was then finished in the way it now appears.

The old Mill house stood on land now occupied by the chocolate mill, near the railroad; adjoining was Mr. Collins' wheelwright's shop; subsequently he occupied part of a building where Mr. Everett's provision store now stands.

In early times the land on the west side of Adams street was a high bank, covered with small buildings; as the houses were built it was lowered to its present level, and the fronts of most of the present houses were ranged exactly on the westerly line of the street.

The house owned by Rufus L. Chapinan was built by Major Phineas Paine; he lived there until 1805 or 6, and then removed to Concord; it was afterwards owned by James Campbell, whose daughter R. L. Chapman married. Joseph Fenno, who was connected in business with Daniel Vose, built the house now owned by E. L. Pierce. In the midst of his activities he was drowned while getting a vessel up the river, and his estate passed into the hands of his widow. She married a Mr. Mellus and had a son who became a sea-captain, and a daughter who married Benjamin Crehore. Mrs. Mellus died February, 1814, when the estate descended to her children. Capt. Mellus took the Pierce house. The shop of Benjamin Crehore, which stood on the land, was moved back from the street, enlarged, and fitted into the house adjoining that of Mr. Pierce, the basement serving as a shop; this was conveyed to Mrs. Crehore.

About the year 1798 Capt. Lewis Vose and Benjamin Crehore

bought one of the lots between Adams and High streets, and began to build a house in company. Mr. Crehore was a piano-maker, earning four or five dollars per day. Capt. Vose was a harness-maker, realizing about a tenth part of the earnings of his fortunate neighbor; he, however, was a cautious, provident man, while Crehore spent lavishly, with little regard to circumstances. The result was that, as the building progressed, Capt. Vose was called upon to meet the payments, and finally became sole possessor of the Vose house, which has continued in the family to the present time, and belongs to the estate, a part of which was so kindly and thoughtfully bequeathed by Miss Sarah Vose, the last immediate descendant of the family, in legacies to Milton Public Library, and to the deserving poor of Milton. The personal estate was given to the Library, and the real estate, after the death of present occupants, was given to the minister and deacons of the First Congregational Parish of Milton, for the poor of the town.

The house on the corner of Adams street and Canton avenue was purchased by Samuel K. Glover of Samuel Vose. Dr. Glover sold it to Ebenezer Vose, Jan. 5, 1794, for £450 lawful money. Jan. 13, 1798, Ebenezer Vose sold to Isaac Williams, of Roxbury. April 30, 1806, Williams sold to Moses Whitney the house and buildings, with about one quarter of an acre of land, for \$2,100. It was used by Gen. Whitney as a post-office, and as a morocco manufactory. It is now owned by Mr. Robert Gordon.

DANIEL VOSE.

Daniel Vose married Rachel, daughter of Jeremiah Smith. In company with Joseph Fenno, he bought of Mr. Smith a piece of land on the east side of Adams street, near the way leading to the public landing-place, where the pump now stands. There they erected a building serving as a dwelling-house and store. In this building they traded for fourteen years. In the mean time Mr. Fenno having been drowned, and the business increasing greatly on the hands of Mr. Vose, he was led to put up a store seventy-five feet long and forty-five feet wide, with conveniences for residence above, occupying nearly the same ground as Associates' Hall. This was burned in 1860. The old house was removed and enlarged, and now stands next to the Milton depot, memorable as the building in which the "Suffolk Resolves" were passed Sept. 9, 1774. It is now owned by the Hon. N. F. Safford. Dr. Holbrook occupied the old house before its removal, and also, for a time, the house in its present location.

COMPARISON.

All these men and women who figured here in days gone by have passed to other scenes; and with them, in the progress of years, and in the changed condition of things, have disappeared the attractive features of old-time life. Progress exacts its penalties, but in the long run gives more than it takes.

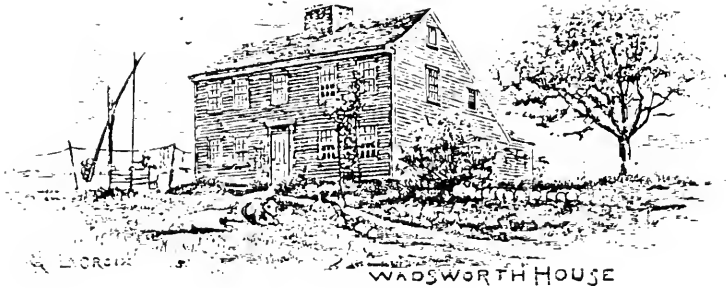
In admiration of the "good old times" comparisons are often made to the disadvantage of the present age. While not insensible to the elegant costumes, the stately manners, the chivalric feeling, and the devoted piety of a by-gone age, we nevertheless believe that true nobility of character, genuine kindness of heart, and unfaltering loyalty to God, have not passed away with old fashions in dress, and old styles in furniture, and with the loved and honored of "Auld Lang Syne."

-The old times were good, but the new are fresher, brighter, broader.

Oh! the pleasant days of old, which
 So often people praise!
 True, they wanted all the luxuries that
 Grace our modern days;
 Bare floors were strewn with rushes, —
 The walls let in the cold;
 Oh! how they must have shivered
 In those pleasant days of old!

Oh! those blessed times of old!
 With their chivalry and state;
 I love to read their chronicles, which
 Such brave deeds relate;
 I love to sing their ancient rhymes,
 To hear their legends told.
 But Heaven be thanked! I live not
 In those blessed times of old!

FRANCES BROWN.



CHAPTER VI.

OLD HOUSES, CELLARS, AND LANDMARKS.

"While to the south the front is found,
 The hinder roof goes sloping to the ground.
 Before the shady door the cows and geese repose,
 While near are pumpkins ranged in yellow rows.
 There the tall well-sweep reaches to the sky,
 And here are apples hung on strings to dry."

AS we trace out the pathways of those who have been before us, and find here and there the outlines of a cellar, marking the dwelling-place of some one of the early inhabitants; or follow the stone wall along the parallel lines far into the woods, probably the work of those who first occupied the land, and undisturbed from that day; or discover the old well of some early settler, the mind is borne back, and we live amid the scenes of other days and other men.

Almost all of our privileges are thus associated with others who have been instrumental in conveying them over to our possession. Other men have labored here before us; we have entered into their labors. In the place of our residence we are always walking amidst the monuments of preceding generations.

The houses we inhabit, the streets we traverse, the trees that hang over us, the sanctuaries we frequent, — all bespeak the agency of other beings who have preceded us in this place of our sojourn.

Before our fathers was the Indian. He was the rightful and original proprietor of this domain. Over these hills he wandered unmolested, and free as the winds that blow. Our valleys and plains were his garden-spots. The river was his passage-way to the hunting and trapping grounds above; and below the falls, to the islands and fishing-places in the Bay.

There is abundant evidence that Unquity was his chosen resort and abiding-place. The land conveyed to Israel Stoughton, who was among the first to receive a grant from the London Company, which embraced a territory of one hundred acres, situated on the south side of Neponset river, is described in the grant as the "Indian Field."

The hill on which Col. H. S. Russell and H. J. Gilbert reside, sloping back towards Pine-Tree Brook, is described in the laying out of one of our roads as "Wigwam Hill;" while "Thacher's Plain," situated on the northerly side of Pine-Tree Brook, composing the area lying between Brook road and Mattapan street, by well-authenticated tradition, was used as one of their places for raising corn.

At this time Nature was in her primeval simplicity, undisturbed except by the red man who roamed through the forests.

In the year 1656 Capt. Samuel Wadsworth moved to Milton and took possession of one hundred acres of land on Wadsworth Hill, where Capt. E. D. Wadsworth now resides, which was then a wilderness without roads, and a mile from any other inhabitant.

The first public way of which there is any record is the road passing from the bridge, at the mill, over Milton Hill.

THE FIRST HOUSE.

On this way the first house in Milton was erected by Richard Collicut, in 1634, near the corner of Adams and Centre streets. In December, 1634, an order was passed regulating a passage-way to Collicut's house in the Great Lots. This was in the wilderness, a mile from the river on the extreme outskirts of the colony, and subject to attack from the Indians, who, at that time, were more or less troublesome. Many suppose it was partly fortified, or what was called a "Garrison House," for the purpose of repelling such invasion. In July, 1636, "The Town of Dorchester has leave to use Collicut's house as a watch-house."

Several of our ancient houses were of a peculiar architecture, the second story projecting over the first, two or three feet, thus presenting an appearance somewhat belligerent. Embra-

tures and openings for musketry are spoken of. Of this description was the house of Anthony Gulliver, at East Milton; the house of Col. Elijah Vose, on Gun Hill street; of William Vose, on "Vose's Lane," and the Hensher house, on the Beal's place, corner of Centre street and Randolph avenue, just where the new academy now stands.

It is a well-known fact that, as the early inhabitants were subject to these sudden attacks from the Indians, some of the houses were built in a manner to repel such attacks, as the Craddock house, in Medford. This was more common in interior towns, where garrison houses were built in almost every village. The inhabitants took arms with them into the fields, and even to church.

" Each man equipped on Sunday morn
With Psalm book, shot and powder-horn."

It is most likely, however, that these old Milton houses with the projecting fronts were built according to the style prevalent at that time, and which is still continued in old English towns, — a style which is also in a fair way of being reproduced in our day and town.

On this early pathway sprang up many houses during the first century of the town's existence, most of which are spoken of in the chapter on Milton Hill. In the immediate vicinity of the Collicut house the houses not elsewhere described, which have now disappeared, are as follow: On the south-west corner of Pleasant and Adams streets, one occupied by S. T. Bent and J. Myers; on the north-west corner of Centre and Adams street, that of Capt. Jonathan Beal; on the north-east side of Adams street, the houses of W. Badcock, Rawson, Capt. Samuel Reed, Benjamin Field, and Hezekiah Adams, a baker, and also the bakery of Mr. Bent, built of wood, and subsequently, large additions, built of brick, in the rear.

EAST MILTON.

The village of East Milton is of comparatively recent growth. Most of the houses have been built since the granite business was established in that vicinity. On the first day of January, 1834, there were in that part of the town, east of the junction of Adams and Squantum streets, but fourteen houses, one hotel, — the Railway House, — one meeting-house, and one grocery store. Four of these have disappeared, and the places where they stood are now vacant.

The old Willard Felt house is the one now standing west of the stone cottage; the stone cottage was Mr. Felt's blacksmith and wheelwright shop, now transformed into a pleasant residence.

The Capt. Lemuel Pierce house stood where the Samuel Babcock house now stands. It was bought by Mr. Babcock and moved up towards the ledges on Willard street.

The house of Capt. William Pierce, the 3d, stood in the garden of the stone tavern. It was converted into a store, and removed about 1826, or later.

The house of Capt. Rufus Pierce is the one-story gambrel-roof house now standing next to the East Milton R.R. Station. It was formerly a tavern.

Deacon Lemuel Adams lived on the north side of Adams street, in the rear of the large house built by the widow of Charles Adams. He carried on a tannery there, and his sons after him. Deacon John Adams lived in the present Gardner house.

In the rear of Nathaniel H. Beals' house was an old cellar, marking the residence of Rev. Grindall Rawson. He was born in Milton, July 29, 1721, the son of Pelatiah and Hannah Rawson; graduated at Harvard 1741, and died 1794. He was a Congregational clergyman, and removed from Milton to the Cape. "Harper's Monthly," in an article on eccentric clergymen, gave some of the sayings of Mr. Rawson.

An old house stood on the east side of Squantum street, near the Quincy line, where lived Patty or Letty Pierce, and for a time old "Jemmy Raven." They formerly lived near the residence of Josiah Babcock.

All other sites and houses in this vicinity are described in the chapter on Milton Hill.

CANTON AVENUE AND VICINITY.

Caleb Hobart, who was first a butcher, began the wool business about 1811, in a shop standing on Canton avenue, in the rear of the Godfrey house, which he built; afterwards he removed the shop to a position just north of the Ruggles house, and continued in the business until 1837.

Ruggles Lane is a very ancient passage-way. Passing the Ruggles house it pursued a westerly course across Central avenue, and through the fields and woods to Brook road. There is no evidence that it was ever a public way; but it is highly probable that it may have been of earlier date than Brook road, a part of which, between Mr. Dudley's and Mattapan, was not laid out until 1694.

In 1826 Caleb Hobart built a house on the north-easterly corner of Ruggles lane for Charles Breck, then in his employ, where Mr. Breck began his married life. It was removed many years ago. Another house, standing near this, in the garden of Miss Richardson, was burned in 1884.

The Ruggles house is of great antiquity. The old part was probably built by Robert Badcock, who died in 1694. The new part was built by Caleb Hobart about 1820. He lived there in 1797.

Mr. Caleb Hobart purchased land in this vicinity as early as 1797 of John and Abiel White, of Weymouth. He also bought, in 1797, a tract west of Central avenue of the executors of Abijah Sumner, on which were an orchard and an old cellar, and in 1800 he secured a right of way to said land from Joseph Badcock. June 5, 1827, he bought of Richard Blake, of Weymouth, the front land lying between the Ruggles house and Canton avenue; and in 1829 a tract of Henry B. Smith, called the Small Pasture, at \$30 an acre.

Philarman Ruggles began to occupy the Caleb Hobart estate June 25, 1843. It was sold to T. Edwin Ruggles in 1867. The old cellar north of the Ruggles house and east of the brook is said to mark the quarters of a slave of old Robert Badcock. There is the legend that this slave, by prudent savings, accumulated quite a sum of money, all in silver, and for safe-keeping buried it in the "Great Pasture" (now owned by N. F. Safford), which is yet to be found. Another statement would place a very different occupant in the house once standing there. In a conversation with Mr. Edmund J. Baker regarding this cellar, Mrs. Daniel Vose said that her sister, when a very young girl, used to read the various publications in the meeting-house to her young companions so easily as to excite remark. In explanation, she told her sister that she learned to read writing from a clergyman living on the back side of Milton Hill, near the brook, who taught her with his own daughter. Others suppose Teague Crehore lived there; and, as there was quite a good road to this house within the century, it is highly probable that it was something more than slaves' quarters.

On the old pathway between Central avenue and Brook road are two cellars; the one nearest Brook road, according to Mr. Robbins, is the cellar of the Teague Crehore house,—Mr. Crehore was one of Milton's first inhabitants. In the other house, near Central avenue, probably owned by some of the White family, the location of which is now discovered only by a depression in the surface of the land, some one or more, in other days, to us unknown, "lived and loved and passed away."

Fifty years ago a house and barn stood on the east side of Central avenue, on the rising ground in the rear of the residence of Mr. W. Cunningham. The passage to it was from Brook road, over the brook. Here for a time lived Oliver Vose. Directly opposite this, on the west side of the avenue, well up towards the Dudley house, was another house.

On the westerly side of Brook road, between the extension of Central avenue and the front land of Dr. Littlefield, was the house of Peter White; no trace of it now remains. He was a prominent man in the early history of the town, and his memory is perpetuated by White's Lane, and now by White street, which bears his name. He died Jan. 23, 1736, aged 77.

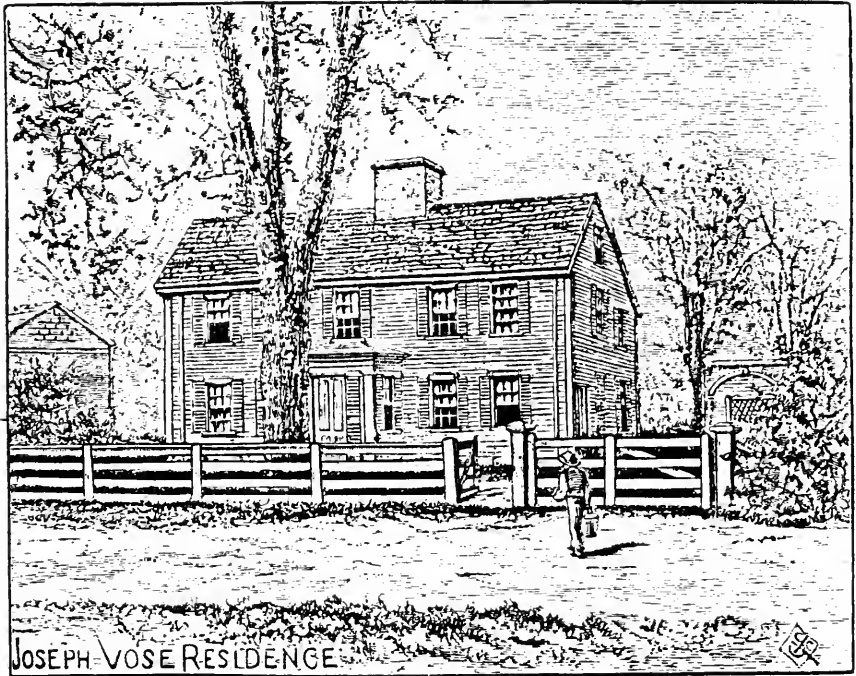
Elijah Vose lived in the old homstead of Robert Vose, built by John Glover. It was situated near the brook, at the junction of Brook road and Canton avenue. The guide-posts at the corner stand just where the old cellar was seen a few years since. At this point the brook took the name of Sarah, his wife, and was called "Aunt Sarah's Brook." In the stormy time of the Revolution, when her husband was dead, and her children were all in the army, it is said that "Aunt Sarah" often sat knitting at the door, inquiring of every passer-by: "What news from the war? I have four sons in the war. What news from the war?"

Years ago the house on Canton avenue, now owned by Mrs. Godfrey, was the Alpheus French house. Capt. French lived there, and carried on a large business, as butcher, taking up the work of Caleb Hobart. Subsequently the place was bought by Mr. William Davis; the house was enlarged and greatly improved. He moved the slaughter-house to his land, near the brook, and converted it into the dwelling-house now occupied by Mr. W. Cunningham.

In the year 1809, and before, there was an old-fashioned tanyard between the Davis house and the house now owned by Miss Willard. It was carried on by Major Babcock, who built and occupied the Davis house, now owned by Mrs. White. The business was discontinued at the death of Major. Babcock, in 1812.

Gen. Joseph Vose built the house on the corner of Canton avenue and Vose's Lane, now owned and occupied by his grandchildren, prior to 1761. This gives it an age of one hundred and twenty-five years. In this house all his children were born. In a letter received from one of his descendants is the following sentence: "He, unfortunately, for his ambitious posterity, put in neither gas nor a bath-room into his house."

In the latter part of the last century, the Hobson house, which



was moved to its present position from near Gun Hill street, was occupied by Josiah Vose, as a summer residence. Oliver Vose lived there for several years. It finally passed into the possession of Zephaniah Spurr, with much of the adjacent land, Spurr having married into the Vose family. At the decease of Mr. Spurr his estate in Milton was sold at auction by his heirs, in 1824. The whole tract of ten acres, lying between Vose's Lane, Canton avenue, and Centre street, now known as the "Whitney Lot," was sold to Asaph Churchill for the sum of \$100. The next morning General Whitney met Mr. Churchill with the question, "What will you take for your bargain?" — "One hundred dollars," was the reply. "I'll give it," said the General. "Very well," said Mr. C. "Now what will you take for your bargain?" — "One hundred dollars," was the reply. "Cheap enough," responded Mr. C., "but I'll not part with one hundred dollars quite so suddenly."

The house under the big elm, and twenty-four acres lying between Brook road and Canton avenue, with about twenty

acres in the rear of the house, were knocked off to Harvey Vose for \$1,500. Two tracts of woodland near by were sold at the same auction to Caleb Hobart, one for eight dollars, the second for sixteen dollars, per acre. Soon after the auction the heirs, thinking they had parted with their property foolishly, bought back of Mr. Vose the house and the twenty acres in the rear, and also the land between Brook road and Canton avenue, paying for it all the money received for the entire sale.

The house now owned and occupied by Mr. Seth D. and Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, on Canton avenue and Vose's Lane, was built by Isaac D. Vose, second son of Gen. Joseph Vose, and afterwards merchant in New Orleans. It stood near the Barnard mansion, and was moved upon the Whitney land when purchased by Mr. Whitney. It had been owned successively by Henderson Inches, Valentine O. B. Brown, John D. Bradlee, and Charles Barnard.

On the north-easterly corner of Reedsdale street and Canton avenue stood the house built by Joseph Calf, about 1760. The name was afterwards changed to Calef. At the decease of Mr. Calef it was conveyed to Ezra Coats, by Ebenezer Winter, and Stephen Calef, May 17, 1798. Jason Reed, Esq., graduate of Harvard, 1816, and for many years Town Clerk and Treasurer of Milton, married Nancy Elizabeth Coats. Ezra Coats died in November, 1824, and his farm of forty-five acres came into the possession of Jason Reed, by various deeds from the heirs. In 1884 the house was taken down, and a new one erected by C. E. C. Breck, who purchased a portion of the front land of the Reed estate. Mr. Reed's store, and hall above the store, stood west of the house, just where Reedsdale road now opens.

The house now owned by G. S. Cushing was built by Rev. Samuel W. Cozzens in 1838. When Dr. Cozzens left Milton, it was sold to Edward Baldwin, April 1, 1848. It has been transformed from a square, stiff structure into the present light and airy abode.

The house and barn of Rev. John Taylor, built by himself about 1738, stood where the Town Hall now stands. It was occupied by the Taylor family until it was burned, Sept. 22, 1864.

North-east of the Unitarian Church was a red store, removed sixty years ago to the land of Charles Stone, on Randolph turnpike, where it now stands, south of the cottage, on the corner of Centre street and Randolph avenue. Mr. Stone kept store in a part of his house, which stood on the corner.

After the red store was moved away, Capt Charles Taylor built a store about where the old Town House used to stand,

for his brother Joseph. This, too, was moved, and now forms the front portion of Mr. Charles Breck's house.

Opposite the Academy house, on the easterly corner of Canton avenue and Highland street, in the low land now owned by Messrs. Cushing & Whitwell, was a tannery, carried on by one of the Pitchers.

James Read owned a large tract of land on the south and west side of Canton avenue and Highland street. About a hundred years ago he built a house on the site now occupied by the Silsbee mansion. This was removed by Mr. Silsbee, and now stands south-east of his residence, on Highland street.

On the east side of Highland street, at the top of the hill, where Mr. Spafford now lives, stood the residence of Jazemiah Ford, built by Dr. Enos Sumner, in 1771. Mr. Ford married Abigail, the daughter of Seth Sumner, and sister of Dr. Sumner. At the decease of Dr. Sumner the house and land descended to his sister. Near the house was Mr. Ford's factory, in which playing-cards were manufactured. This building was burned Sept. 4, 1861, and the house at a more recent date.

Thomas Read, the son of James, lived on the south-westerly corner of Canton avenue and Highland street. He was a hatter by trade, and had a building there in which he manufactured hats, which was afterwards changed into his dwelling-house. No traces of it now remain, but some of our citizens remember the building and the business there carried on.

Enoch Fenno bought of J. Smith Boies a tract of land, near which Thacher street runs, of one hundred and four acres, adjoining and including the estate once owned by Rev. Peter Thacher. He lived in the Thacher house until it was burned, and was engaged in the pottery business. The manufactory was on the point of land between Thacher and Mattapan streets. There are traces of a pond on the land marking the spot where he obtained clay for his works. After the Thacher house was burned, in 1798, the pottery building was converted into a dwelling-house, where Mr. Fenno lived for years. This, too, was burned about forty years ago, but the cellar is still seen, over a portion of which a house is now being erected. The cellar of the Thacher house may be found on the westerly side of Thacher street, about fifteen rods north of Pine-tree Brook. A large elm is growing out of it, and two large flat stones, which, perhaps, were steps, lie near by; while the old well and the cellar drain are distinctly seen. This house, when built, was near the travelled way, as will be seen in the chapter on Highways and By-ways. All the travel from the east part of the town and beyond, to the fresh meadows, and to Dedham,

evidently took this direction, as Canton avenue, if laid out, was not passable. The footpath, from Brush Hill to the meeting-house, laid out Jan. 30, 1674, must have entered this road at about this point. A short distance north was the Jonathan Badcock house (now Mr. Dudley's), and between the Badcock house and the Thacher house was the house of Ezra Clapp, the nearest neighbor, and the true and lasting friend of his pastor.

At the decease of Mr. Thacher, Oxenbridge, the eldest son, occupied the place while he lived; and probably Oxenbridge, the distinguished patriot, the son of Oxenbridge, lived there, as he was a resident of Milton for several years. His sons, Peter and Thomas, were born in Milton. Miss Hannah Vose, daughter of Moses, who lived in the Jonathan Badcock house most of her life, has left the record that the Thacher house, then owned by Enoch Fenno, was burned in 1798.

POUND.

The present Pound was built in 1774. This was an important institution in early days, when cattle and swine were turned loose on the highways.

The first Pound, in 1670, was on Mr. Cushing's land, near White street. The second, 1711, stood on the lot of John Trott, near the Parish Parlor. The third stood where the parsonage of Dr. McKean was erected; and the fourth was built as follows:—

June 27 1774 voted that Capt. Tacker Mr. Brinsmead Hunt, and Mr. John Bradley be a committee to consider of the most convenient spot for the town to build a pound on and to report at this meeting; accordingly the said committee reported that, in their judgment, the most convenient spot for a pound, is on the ministerial land nearly opposite the lane leading to the house of Joshua and Benjamin Vose, and said report was accepted by the Town.

Benjamin Read, son of James, built the house under the "big oak," opposite the Pound. He married a daughter of Joshua Vose, who owned the house up the lane built by Elijah or Benjamin Wadsworth in 1765.¹ Hannah Vose, daughter of Joshua,

¹ "To be sold by Public Auction at the house of William Badcock near Milton Bridge on Tuesday the seventeenth day of November next at 11 o'clock A M the farm of Mr Elijah Wadsworth of said Milton containing forty five acres, lying on the High road near the Meeting house; it is inclosed and divided almost wholly with stone walls, and has about two acres of good orcharding. The soil is very good and is improvable both for pasture and tillage. A large handsome dwelling House has been lately built upon a small eminence near the road extremely well situated for a gentlemen's Seat." — *Boston Evening Post*, Oct. 5, 1767.

This was a sheriff's sale; the place was purchased by Benjamin Vose, tailor, and at that date first passed into the Vose family. May 25, 1769, the north-westerly half was conveyed by Benjamin to his brother, Joshua Vose.

married Joseph M. Shepherd, and thus the Vose house passed into the Shepherd family. Benjamin Read was a pump-maker, and his son, J. Elijah Read, who inherited his estate, was a pump-maker, as well as shoemaker; his heirs now live on their father's estate.

The old house that stood on the easterly drive-way to Col. H. S. Russell's mansion, an eighth of a mile from Canton avenue, the site of which is now covered by his farm-house, was built and occupied by Deacon Cornelius Gulliver. Jonathan Gulliver, and other descendants of Anthony, who owned a large tract on Wigwam Hill, probably lived near Cornelius. There is an old cellar on the Churchill land, a short distance from the house of Cornelius, and the site of a house on the Russell land, but a few rods south-east of the deacon's house. Some suppose these cellars mark the former residence of some of the Vose family.

John Gulliver, who was a carpenter, built the house now belonging to Col. Russell, opposite that of E. D. Fairbank, where also he had his shop. He died in 1804. Lemuel, his son, whose daughter married Josiah Fairbank, built the Fairbank house, and in settling his father's estate sold his father's house to Misses Polly, Lizzie, and Mindwell Sumner. They were excellent Christian women. "Aunt Mindy," who survived her sisters, is remembered by many of us as a beautiful example of gentleness and patience under deprivations and sufferings.

In the field of Col. Russell, midway between the old Robbins house and the house occupied by the Miss Sumners, once stood a house, doubtless the residence of one of the Gullivers.

On the north-west side of Canton avenue, nearly opposite the homestead of Rev. Nathaniel Robbins, is seen the cellar of the old Milton parsonage. The parsonage was built by the town for Dr. McKean, in 1798. It was occupied by Dr. Gile for many years, and was finally conveyed to him by the parish. It was sold by the heirs of Lewis Tucker, who married Mary P. Gile, to Col. B. S. Rotch, the present owner. After the decease of her husband, Mrs. Gile was accustomed, during the summer months, to receive into her family friends from the city. In the summer of 1838 Rev. Dr. Charles Follen, with his wife and their only child, Charles C. Follen, then nine years old, boarded at Mrs. Gile's. Dr. William Ellery Channing visited him there and remained a week. Our honored citizen, Edward L. Pierce, then nine years old, was boarding at the same place, attending school with the other boys at Milton Academy. His seat at the table was directly opposite Dr. Channing; and he bears in his mind to this day the impression then made by the benign and placid countenance of Dr. Channing, suggesting to his boyish

conception the countenance of St. John, the beloved disciple. Dr. Channing's widow passed the last years of her life in Milton with her son-in-law, Rev. F. A. Eustis.

Mrs. Follen, the biographer of her husband, thus speaks of Mrs. Gile, their hostess, vol. I., p. 487:—

The peaceful retirement which Dr. Follen enjoyed at Milton was balm to his wearied and exhausted spirits. The surrounding country was beautiful, and our accommodations were excellent. Our hostess was the widow of an excellent orthodox clergyman, who, with her family, ministered to us with that watchful kindness which is the recognition of that great bond of fellowship that should bind together all those who are disciples of the same Master. She often called upon Dr. Follen to lead her family devotions; and it must be a source of melancholy joy to her to remember the truly Christian communion in which we dwelt together in her house.

Longfellow has left a record of his visit to Dr. Follen while he was boarding at Mrs. Gile's.¹

Rev. Dr. S. K. Lothrop, with his wife and son, Thornton, was boarding at the same time with James Breck, who lived near by. The Doctors Follen and Lothrop were in constant and joyous fellowship during that summer in Milton. It was but two years before the burning of the Steamer "Lexington," on which Dr. Follen was a passenger.

But a short distance south-west from the Gile house, on the same side of Canton avenue, stood the house and cabinet-shop of James Breck. When the present Gilbert mansion was built by William H. Davis, the buildings were removed; the main house now stands on the south-west corner of Canton avenue and Harland street, and the wing on Harland street.

Within fifty feet of Canton avenue, on the westerly side of the main avenue to Col. Russell's mansion, stood the Samuel Keys house: no trace of it now remains. Mr. Keys married Hannah Gulliver, daughter of Nathaniel, son of Anthony, by whom he had six children.

The stone built into the wall in front of the Gilbert mansion on Canton avenue, bearing the inscription, "Boston I.G. 1776," was designed to mark the distance from that point to Boston,—eight miles. The lettering was done by Lemuel Gulliver. He placed upon it the initials of his father, John Gulliver, who put the stone in position. The I and J were then used indiscriminately.

¹ Longfellow's Life, Vol. 1., p. 297. Journal, Sept. 15, 1838. "A glorious morning; bright, and not too warm. Drove with Mrs. Eliot to Milton Hill to see the Follens. Found them buried in trees, in complete solitude and seclusion. The broad-fronted German is writing a book on the soul. Milton Hill commands a grand prospect over villages, fields, forests, and the city, to the great sea itself, stretching blue and vapory beyond."

POWDER-HOUSE.

The powder-house, now standing on the grounds of Mr. Gilbert, east of the avenue to the mansion of B. S. Rotch, was built in 1811.

The committee reported May 6, 1811, that they are of opinion that one built of brick, eight feet square on the ground, six and a half feet high with an arch turned over the top, with a wooden roof, would cost one hundred dollars, and do recommend such a building for the consideration of the town. Voted to accept the foregoing report, and ordered the said Committee, with the Select men to build a Powder House on the Church land in Milton according to the dimensions recommended by the committee and of the materials by them set forth in the most prudent way at their discretion; and the Select men are directed to make draughts on the Treasurer for the money to carry the same into effect.

In this building the selectmen met every year to make cartridges for the annual muster, up to the time of the disbanding of the State militia.

Benjamin Bronsdon probably built the house on the south-east corner of Canton avenue and Poor-House Lane about a century ago. The land was conveyed to him by Isaac Davenport, April 20, 1784; no mention of buildings. He was an extensive butcher. One of his buildings, in which is the large wheel used in his business, is still standing in the rear of Mr. Gilbert's barn. The cellar on the opposite corner of Canton avenue and Poor-House Lane is where the house of Stephen Babcock stood. This was burned twenty-three years ago.

POOR-HOUSE LOT.

The Poor-House lot of forty acres was given to the town for this purpose by Governor Stoughton, as appears by the following extract from the records:—

Feb. 28. 1706/7 Milton S.S. Memorandum. God having graciously put it into the heart of the Hon^{ble}. Mr Stoughton late Governor to will and bequeath forty acres of his woodlot in Milton unto said Towne to be improved by the Select men of said Towne and their successors for the use and benefit of the poor of said Towne forever, of which will M^r John Danforth of Dorchester [in the right of his wife Elizabeth Executrix and heiress and legatee of the remainder of said Woodlot] is executor, therefore y^e said Executor together with the Selectmen of said Milton and M^r John Dane a skilful surveyor did on the 26 of November enter upon the said land and measure off forty acres for y^e said Town out of said woodlot next to Mr Walter Morey's land southeasterly; a brook being the bounds of the westerly end, and a multitude of trees are marked in the lines which cut the said forty acres from the remainder of said Woodlot, all which then marked trees are agreed to be bound trees; and a platt of said land was then given to the Select men and it was then mutually agreed and the said Danforth granted there should be a liberty for said Select men their successors and assigns to

drive carts and cattle through the remaining land of said Woodlot from the highway and parallel line in it by the side of said Morey's land unto the nearest corner of said forty acres.

The gate being shutt or barrs putt up after the men, carts and cattle, by such as shall use the said way so as no damage may accrue unto the owners of said lott, and when the said owners shall see cause to Fence out the said way the Select men and Towne shall make and maintain one half of the fence, and the way to be two rods wide.

Agreed to by us —

JOHN DANFORTH	} Select-men
THOMAS SWIFT	
THOMAS VOSE	
GEORGE SUMNER	
MANASSEH TUCKER	
JONATHAN GULLIVER	

PROVISION FOR THE POOR.

From the first existence of the town until 1803 the poor were provided for in the families of citizens, as arranged from year to year by the town. In some cases, when the paupers were too numerous to be cared for in the families, houses were hired by the town, and put in charge of a keeper, as in the following instance :—

Dec 12 1754 — Voted that the town will hire Mr Ebenezer Tucker Jun. His house for a work house for the poor — that the Selectmen agree with said Tucker for his house. Mr Benjamin Crane was chosen Keeper of the work-house until next March meeting.

This house is now standing on Hillside street, near the Canton line, known as the "Johnson House." The following vote shows the action of the town regarding the first Poor-house :—

April 3 1803. Voted to enclose 4 acres of the poor house lot and erect a house thereon for a house for the poor.

The house was built in 1805, and a barn about the same time. In 1852 a new barn was built, costing \$446, and in 1854 a new house, costing \$2,675.90. In 1882 extensive additions were made to the house, and a new stable was built at the expense of \$5,715.63.

PINE-TREE BROOK BRIDGE.

In 1680 the road from the pine-trees to the meeting-house was laid out, and the bridge was built, as appears from our records :—

At a public town meeting in Milton March 10th, 1680. If it be your minds to chouse Joseph Tucker Samuel Pitcher John feno Henry Glover and Ephriam Newton to be surveyors for the making of a new way and a

cart bridge over the brooke in the Palill [parallel] line at the pine trees some time this summer who shall by their vote have power to warn every man and his team in the town and every male boy that is in the town above sixteen years of age who are not exempt by law to attend that work being legally warned; and if anie do not attend tha shall be liable to pay the fine according to the order made by the Select men concerning delinkquents upon highways; it is also to be understood that the Sirvayers shall warn every man and hand liable to work once over before they warn one twice. This was voted in the affirmative the day above said.

At an earlier date, before the bridge was built, this way was used for travel to some extent. There were large pine-trees near the brook. One of these was cut down and directed across the brook; it was then squared down, and on this the foot-travel crossed, while by its side horses and carts forded the stream. From this circumstance the stream at this point, from the earliest times, has borne the name of "Pine-tree Brook." A century ago or more there was a passage-way for carts and foot-travel from Brush Hill to the rear of the present ice-houses, where a log was placed for foot passengers. It doubtless met the road from Pine-tree bridge over "Wigwam Hill."

BALSTER'S BROOK.

Balster's Brook, which empties into Pine-tree Brook, a short distance north of the bridge, took its name from Mr. Balster, a shipbuilder, of Boston, who, in early times, bought standing timber in this section of Dorchester, and used the brook, when swollen by rain and melted snow, for moving it.

In 1670 the brook, now called Pine-tree Brook, at the point where Brook road crosses it, near Mr. Dudley's house, was called Balster's Brook, and, perhaps, the whole stream originally bore this name through its entire length, except at particular points, and that Balster floated his timber into the Neponset. Such a conclusion would explain the prominence given to Balster's Brook in our earliest records. For twenty-five years after incorporation Balster's Brook was the dividing line of the town.

At a town meeting 11 March 1669 Increase Sumner and Ebenezer Clapp were chosen viewers of all the fence on the west side of Balsters brook and John Fenno & Henry Glover viewers of the same in all the rest of the town." Again, "At a town meeting Feb. 24 1672 William Dennison and John Kinsley to be fence viewers on the east side of Balsters brook, and Ebenezer Clapp and George Lion to be viewers on the other side of the town.

This brook, thus considered, would form quite an equal division of the inhabitants two centuries ago, as we recall their residences.

ANCIENT HOUSES.

In the vicinity of Pine-tree Brook are several ancient houses. The house on Robbins street, now owned by Mrs. Murphy, was built by Manasseh Tucker, or by his son, Ebenezer, and was devised in the will of Manasseh, approved May 3, 1743, to the widow of his late son, Ebenezer, and her children, William, and others. It was, therefore, built prior to the above date. It has been successively owned by John Ruggles, Samuel Wales, and John Myers.

William Tucker, son of the first William, built the Atherton Tucker house, now owned by John Welch. Ebenezer, son of the first William, built the Kendall house.¹ For a time William kept store in a part of the Welch house; he was called "Uncle Billy." Subsequently the brothers exchanged property, William taking the Kendall house, and Ebenezer the Welch house. At a later date William sold his Milton property to his brother Ebenezer, and removed to Sherburne. This same property, comprising the Kendall house and lands, was conveyed to Seth Sumner by Ebenezer Tucker. Elisha and Davis Sumner, sons and heirs of Seth, sold the same to Alpheus Cary; Ruby Cary, widow of Alpheus, to Hazen Morse, of Boston; Morse, to Jonathan I. Kendall, Sept. 5, 1827, and the Kendall heirs to Henry A. Whitney, the present owner.

On the west side of Robbins street, just south of the brook, Ebenezer Tucker long had a tannery. The vats have been filled up within fifty years; and the stone used by Mr. Tucker for grinding bark now lies in front of Mr. Blackman's blacksmith shop on Canton avenue.

Quite an extensive business in cabinet-making was carried on by John Myers, in a large building, since burned, which stood in the rear of Mrs. Murphy's house on Robbins street.

Messrs. Lewis and Edwin Clapp, before and after the burning

¹ On a pane of glass, in one of the easterly bed-rooms of the Kendall house, are scratched by a diamond or crystal these lines:—

Betsy Sumner,
May 20, 1805.

Sleep dwell upon thine eyes,
Peace in thy breast;
Would I were sleep and peace
So sweet to rest.

The signature is carefully covered with scratches, but it is not difficult to make it out as Nancy Sumner. Betsy Sumner was the first child of Elisha and Nancy [Vose] Sumner, and the eldest sister of General Edwin Vose Sumner. These lines seem to be the outburst of a mother's heart, as she stands over her sleeping child on the morning of her tenth birthday.

of their cabinet factory, on Harland street, occupied the shop that now stands back of Mr. Safford's house, on the south side of Canton avenue.

MINGO HILL.

Not far west of the Kendall house, situated on a rise of land now owned by Mr. H. A. Whitney, on the south side of the avenue, was a small house long occupied by Mingo, an indian or negro, who lived to a great age. The hill is now called "Mingo Hill."

Mingo lived alone, and, in his later years, was greatly annoyed by the boys knocking at his door, out of pure mischief. All his watching was in vain; the boys were too cunning. One evening, just at dusk, Mingo, hearing the hateful knocking, sprang from the back-door around the house as fast as his old legs would carry him, and, seizing the miscreant, exclaimed in triumph: "Now, Mr. Debil, ise got ye!" He was embracing the Hon. Edward H. Robbins, who had come to make his neighbor a call.

HARLAND STREET.

On the easterly side of Harland street, near the old dam, is a cellar now discernible, where once stood the house of Thomas Harling, who had a grist and saw mill at the dam. Harling was an Englishman, and married two Milton Voses. Many of our citizens remember the house and the mill, and also the miller. It was many years before Harland street was built. The passage-way to the mill was through the lane, nearly opposite the Kendall house, and along the edge of the woodland. Harland street took its name from Mr. Harling, but not his name. Near the same location, at the new dam, was erected, many years after, by Mr. Eliphas Clapp, a large two-story building, with water-power, which was leased by Messrs. Lewis and Edwin Clapp, his sons, as a cabinet manufactory. This was burned about twenty years ago.

"Master Babcock," grandfather of our citizen, Lemuel W. Babcock, lived in a house at the foot of the hill, on Canton avenue. He was a music-teacher of much distinction.

Lemuel W. Babcock, and before him, his father, had a blacksmith's shop and a store on Canton avenue, a short distance north-east of his house, both of which have disappeared. Another blacksmith's shop stood in the orchard, on the opposite side of Canton avenue.

Nearly opposite the opening of Atherton street, on the south

sale of Captain BENTON'S house was about twenty years ago, by Mr. Boardman: it was burned about a few years.

BENT TAVERN.

Where the Atherton Tavern now stands, on the corner of Canton avenue and Atherton street, stood a house built by Rufus, or Lemuel Bent, about 1770, where a tavern was kept.

April 29, 1759. Lemuel Bent was authorized to beat his drums for enlistment of volunteers for His Majesty's Service in a regiment of foot for a general invasion of Canada.

Signed. THOMAS POWNALL.

Milton Nov. 26, 1761. Received of Joshua How on board the sloop whereof John Atwood is master, twenty five pairs of men's shoes and five pair of men's pumps to deliver to Capt. Lemuel Bent at Halifax when arrived, the dangers of the sea excepted.

This corner was a stirring place in those early days. Lemuel Bent, the tavern-keeper, was commissioned by Governor Pownall enlistment officer for the colony; and two years later he appears on the field of conflict as captain of his company.

BRADLEE TAVERN.

John Bradlee lived in Milton before the Revolution, and had five sons and four daughters. All through the revolutionary war he was captain of a company of the militia of Milton, and for a time in Col. Benj. Gill's regiment.

The old Bradlee house, built by Capt. John, was the house standing upon the site now occupied by the mansion of Mr. E. C. Eustis. A few years ago it was enlarged and modernized, and finally was removed to make place for the present structure.

Stephen, son of John, married Sarah Davenport, June, 1790. At his decease, in 1803, she moved to the old Bent Tavern, and there kept a public house called the "Bradlee Tavern."

Stephen was grandfather of John D. Bradlee, who was long coroner and deputy sheriff of the County of Norfolk, and held various town offices. John D. was the father of the present Selectman and Deputy Sheriff, J. Walter Bradlee.

ATHERTON TAVERN.

Major Jedediah Atherton, of Stoughton, married Mrs. Bradlee, removed to Milton, and erected the present building in

1810, on the site of the old tavern, which took the name of Atherton Tavern. He died Jan. 17, 1824, leaving his widow the proprietor of the tavern, which position she continued to occupy till near the time of her death, in 1840. This house, built after the fashion of the square taverns of olden times, was a wayside home for the extensive travel over the "old Taunton road," which, in the days of stage-coaches and baggage-teams, required accommodations not needful in our time. It has been a popular resort for balls and parties and merry-making in days gone by.

"The panting horses halted,
And travellers loved to tell
The quiet of the wayside inn,
The orchard and the well."

— The old Atherton Tavern was purchased in 1885 by Mr. Wm. H. Talbot, of Boston, who, without destroying its identity, by various additions and embellishments, has converted the plain hostelry of other days into the present attractive summer residence.

Between the Atherton Tavern and the estate of John D. Bradlee, on the same side of Canton avenue, was the house of Capt. Thomas Vose. His estate was bounded in the rear by the parallel line which runs through the centre of Canton avenue, from the churches to this point, and can be traced westerly to the Canton line by sections of walls that have not been disturbed for two hundred years. The barn of Mr. Vose stood on the south-easterly side of the road, near which was a passage-way to his wood-lot and lands in the rear. Some of these lands continue in the family to this day, and a right of way to them over this passage-way still exists.

Captain Vose married Patience, daughter of Joseph Billings, who was born in the Billings Tavern. He was captain of a troop of horse. In the year 1757 he marched to the relief of Fort William Henry, at the foot of Lake George. He was then in the prime of life, and a man of note in the town. Patience, the wife of Captain Vose, was a woman of uncommon energy of character. At the decease of her husband she continued to carry on the farm with great success, superintending the work and riding on horseback in every direction over the extensive fields, to direct the laborers. In this house were born Daniel Vose, at whose residence, Milton Lower Mills, the famous "Suffolk Resolves" were passed in 1774; and Hannah Vose, who for forty years kept a record of the Sabbath services at the Milton church, including all preachers, texts, additions, bap-

tisans, and other items of great value and interest in our day. This journal, now in the possession of Edmund J. Baker, is a monument which will perpetuate her memory.

Just south of the estate of the late John D. Bradlee, and on the same side of Canton avenue, stood the old Glover house; the spot is clearly indicated by the outline of the cellar. Here lived in the last century Moses Glover and others of the family. Samuel Vose occupied the house at a later period; it disappeared seventy years ago.

Mrs. David Sumner ("Aunt Debby" as she was called) lived in a house on the south side of Canton avenue, between the street and the residence of Daniel Denny, near where the well is now seen. In front of her house was a famous herb garden, which she cultivated with great success. Her herbs and cream she took to market in her chaise, and they always found a ready sale. To a friend who said to her, "You must find it very fatiguing to get in and out of your chaise so often," she replied, "I never get out of my chaise. When I get into the streets I make my voice heard, and the people come and buy to stop my noise." The house was removed to the rear, and taken down in 1884.

BILLINGS TAVERN.

Farther south, on Canton avenue, at the top of the hill, and directly in front of the Wainwright mansion, stood the Billings tavern, in the early part of this century, called the "Blue Hill Tavern," an ancient hostelry, and a famed resort for fancy diners and high living. Mr. Robbins is confident that all the Milton Billings's, after Roger, were born in this house. I find the following reference in Rev. Peter Thacher's journal: "May 6, 1681, Goodman Man and I went to Mr Billings to see a horse." "Nov 14 1683; Goodman Billings died." The conclusion is, that this house was the residence of Roger in the latter years of his life, and that it was built prior to 1681. It was taken down in 1885, and the timber used in erecting a barn on Thacher's plain. For several seasons Daniel Webster was a guest at this house with his compeers. Their excursions through the woods for hunting, and to Houghton's Pond for fishing, are well remembered.

In this house was born Charles Howland Hammatt Billings, the distinguished architect. He was son of Ebenezer Billings. Joseph Billings, son of the Joseph who first kept the tavern, was a leather-dresser. In the field opposite his house, on the south side of the street, was his red factory. Here, General Whitney, who, in after years, followed the same business at the

Lower Mills, served his time as apprentice, and worked as journeyman. For many years the field about the factory was a peach orchard, of large, healthy, and vigorous trees, annually loaded with luscious fruit.

Hales' "Survey of Boston and its Vicinity," issued in 1821, thus speaks of this tavern: —

At the foot of the Blue Hills are situated the country seats of R. D. Tucker and Isaac Davenport, Esqs., as also that elegant tavern, boarding-house, and fruit gardens, kept by Ebenezer Billings, which is one of the most delightful summer retreats in this neighborhood.

On the corner between Green street and Canton avenue stood the "Davenport store," famed of old as a halting-place for all the teams. "*Baiting for Horses*" was in plain sight. The thirsty were also refreshed; and, as all were thirsty in those days, it so happened that the weary traveller seldom passed this store without a friendly call.

BRUSH HILL.

The beautiful hill in the north-westerly section of Milton from the very earliest times has borne the name of Brush Hill. The tradition is, that shortly before the settlement of the country a great forest fire swept over the hill, consuming the trees with everything in its pathway, and that over the burnt district sprang up a thick growth of bushes; from this circumstance it took the name of Brush Hill, which it has never lost. This hill was early occupied. The open fields, strong soil, and wide views drew many of the first settlers to this section.

On its southerly slope, commanding a charming view of the Blue Hill range and of the interlying valleys, stands the mansion of Henry A. Whitney, as seen in the picture. This artistic modern structure presents a striking contrast among the buildings of olden times. The estate of Mr. Whitney extends from Blue Hill avenue, southerly, over Canton avenue into the meadows and forest beyond, embracing, in part, the lands taken up by the Tuckers and Sumners of colonial days.

The old house near the paper-mill at Mattapan was probably built by James Boise for his own residence, soon after he purchased the Mill estate. June 29, 1765, he conveyed to Richard Clark the "northerly half of the dwelling-house in which he lived, and six acres of pasture land, bounded northerly on the ditch."

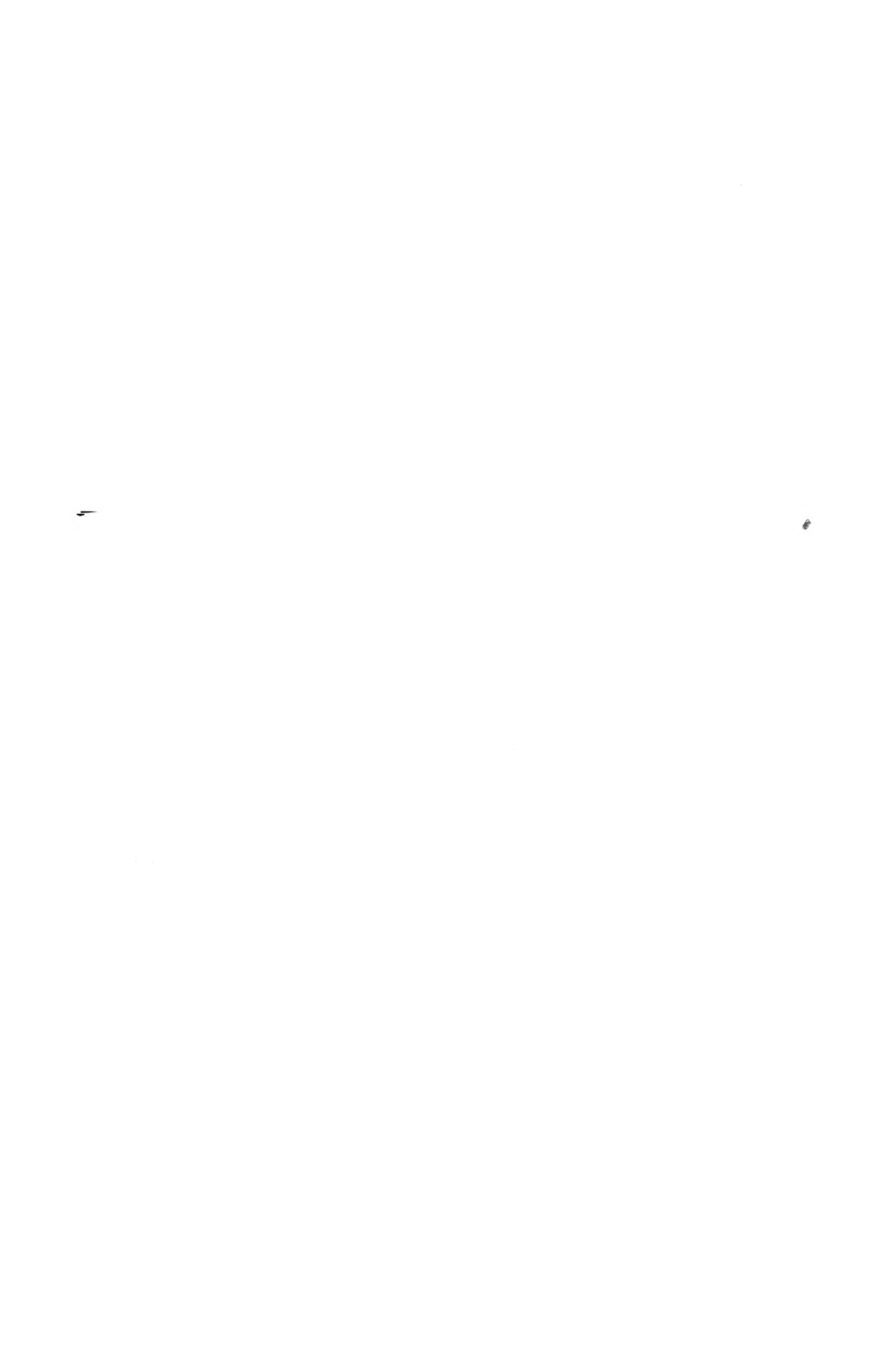
The George Hollingsworth house at Mattapan, just south of the canal, on the west side of Blue Hill avenue, is the Jackson house, built by Jonathan Jackson about 1712. It has been



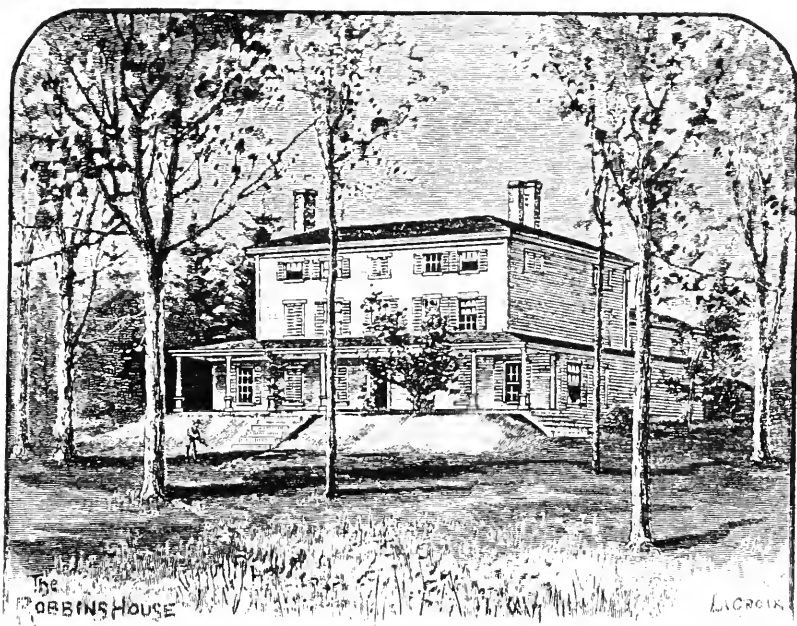
One Whitney Mansion



VIEW FROM VERANDA



remodelled and enlarged, but most of the original building remains. Here lived Hugh McLean during the latter years of his life, and John McLean through his early life, until he entered on active business in Boston, and later for the summer months. Mark Hollingsworth bought the place of the Massachusetts General Hospital, residuary legatee under the will of John McLean, Jan. 28, 1824; consideration, \$3,500. (See Norfolk Deeds, Lib. 72, Fol. 14.)



Soon after incorporation John Trott settled down on the land now owned by Amor L. Hollingsworth: his house stood near Mr. Hollingsworth's, where the well is now seen. A tract of land east of the house was long known as the "Trott Pasture." The house of Samuel Trescott stood on the east side of Brush Hill road, directly opposite the driveway to the Robbins house: his well, near by, is still in use.

James Smith Jr. Sugar refiner of Boston bought August 1734, of Margaret Trescott, Samuel Topliff, and Hannah his wife 60 acres of land lying on Brush Hill bounded north by the river and on both sides by the road. — *Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 49, Fol. 34.*

Mr. Smith purchased other tracts of land in the same vicinity, making in all one hundred and seventy-one acres. About this time he built the Robbins house. He was a large capitalist, or became such, and is said to have had more mortgages recorded in Suffolk Registry than any other man of his day.

We find the following notice of his death: —

Last Thursday night, died at his seat at Brush Hill, Milton, Mr. James Smith, of this town, sugar-boiler, in the 81st year of his age. His funeral will be attended from the house of James Murray, Esq., in Queen street, this afternoon, precisely at five o'clock. — *Boston Evening Post*, Aug. 7, 1769.

Mr. Smith's second wife was Mrs. Campbell, formerly Elizabeth Murray, sister of James Murray. At the decease of her husband, Mrs. Smith, who afterwards became Mrs. Inman, conveyed, Sept. 28, 1769, to Honorable Thomas Hutchinson, of Milton, and Ezekiel Goldthwait, of Boston, the estate on Brush Hill and elsewhere, comprising one hundred and seventy-one acres, in trust, the income and improvement of the same to go to her brother, James Murray. Mr. Murray improved the place, and was a resident of Milton in 1674, but, sympathizing strongly with the Government in the struggle of the times, he withdrew to Boston, where he passed about a year, and in 1776 went to England. His interest in the Brush Hill estate was transferred to his daughters. They, too, were strong Royalists, and only by continuing to live in the house through the war were they able to retain their Milton property.

Robert Tucker moved from Weymouth to Milton about 1662. In Nov., 1663, he purchased three tracts of land on Brush Hill, of Widow Farnsworth, Elder Withington, and Mrs. Fenno, containing in all about one hundred and seventeen acres. In his will, dated 7th March, 1681, he speaks of the "new house." This house is now standing on the west side of Brush Hill road, at the head of Robbins street, owned by Miss Susan W. Clark, a descendant of Robert Tucker, whose ancestor, George Clark, married Elizabeth, daughter of Jaazaniah Tucker, the son of Manasseh; his son, Jaazaniah Tucker Clark, was father of the Milton Clarks. It is probably the oldest house in Milton, and evidently belongs to the old colonial times. The annular increments in a section of white oak timber removed from one of the beams in repairing this house show a growth of one hundred and eleven years. This timber, which still remains in the building, hard and sound as when first put in place, has an age of at least three hundred years.

Miss Clark, in her travels abroad, stopping in the old Prussian town of Goslar, saw many quaint houses, and secured the photo-

graph of one after which she decided to fashion the roof and exterior of her Brush Hill house. The knocker on the front door of the remodeled house was brought from Goslar.



On the east side of Brush Hill road, but a short distance from the Tucker house, is the Sumner house, built but a few years later, by Roger Sumner, and still owned and occupied by the Sumner family. The inventory of his Milton estate was taken by Thomas Vose, Ralph Houghton, and Samuel

Trescott, 14th Dec., 1700, "Mary Sumner, the widow of Roger, to have as her thirds the old end of the dwelling-house in Milton, valued at £18 8s." Waitstill [Sumner] Tucker, eldest daughter, "to have one-third part of the chamber, and one-third part of the garret in the new end of the dwelling-house, and other estate."

Between the Tucker house and the house of Joshua W. Vose, on the same side of Brush Hill road, were the Foord and Jones houses. The Jones house, which was first the Blake house, was struck by lightning in 1789 and the westerly part torn to pieces; both of these have disappeared. Nathan Foord, of Marshfield, married Waitstill Tucker, daughter of Jaazaniah, son of Manasseh Tucker, and took up his residence on the Tucker estate, Brush Hill, Milton. Here sprang up a family of nine children. All were born in Milton, and most of them marrying residents of the town, became closely associated with its interests. James, the second son, married Hannah Blake, of Milton. He was made Register of Deeds for Norfolk County, April, 1813, and was successively followed in this office by his son Enos Foord, and by James, the son of Enos, now resident in California.

The old Vose house was in the field, down the hill, perhaps twenty rods east of the Jesse Vose house.

The house of Deacon Edward Capen stands on the highest land of Brush Hill occupied by a Milton residence, and lower down, on the same side of the street, is the house of Deacon Amariah Tucker and his son, Deacon Nathan Tucker, all faithful, earnest men. In the winter of 1788-9 the house of Deacon Amariah Tucker was consumed by fire. There was a party that night at Dr. Turner's, who lived on Canton avenue, where Mrs. Eldridge now resides, in full sight of Deacon Amariah's house. When the party broke up, at midnight, Deacon Amariah's house was seen to be on fire. A horseman galloped with all speed over the road, nearly a mile, and aroused the family in season to rescue them from the flames, but not to save their effects. The tall, massive Willard's clock, now ticking in the drawing-room of Miss M. E. Tucker's house, was almost the only valuable article saved; it cost Deacon Amariah sixty silver dollars. This was passed out of the window, and Deacon Amariah's wife, a slight woman, took it in her arms and bore it through the deep snow across the road to a place of safety. Ordinarily it would test the strength of two men. The present house was built during the next year.

The old original George Sumner house, built about 1662, stood in the field south-east of the Ferry houses. It was burned

down April 10, 1748, and another house was built. Subsequently, Abijah Sumner, son of Benjamin and grandson of George, lived in this house. His only daughter, Sarah, married Joshua Kingsbury. Their daughter, Rhoda, married Simon Ferry. Mr. Ferry bought out the other heirs, and came into possession of the estate. He continued to reside in the Sumner house until about 1836, when he built the Ferry house, now standing on the south side of Brush Hill road, near the great elm. In 1848 the old Sumner house was taken down, and another was built for George S. Ferry; afterwards this was moved to the position on Brush Hill road, where it now stands, still owned and occupied by G. S. Ferry, son of Simon. In this house is a charred timber from the old house burned in 1748.

April 10, 1748. Mr. Benjamin Sumner's house in Milton caught on fire, and was consumed with most of the wearing apparel of the family. — *Boston News Letter*.

The old Edward Blake homestead, last owned by Ziba Blake, was on the north side of Brush Hill road, east of the house of Deacon Nathan Tucker, and near the house of Mr. White. His estate extended back to the river, as did most of the estates on the north side of the road.

A little south-east of the Nathan Tucker house, on the opposite side of the road, was the Noah Damon house. It was standing in 1781.

The house of George Tucker, which stood north of the road, in the rear of the Dana Tucker house, was sold by his son, E. G. Tucker, and removed to the Capen estate, on some of the highest land of the hill, where it now stands, near the Capen driveway.

The small-pox hospital was located on the George Tucker farm, in the rear of the Dana Tucker house.

George Tucker of Milton yesterday fell from the tongue of his wagon while passing through Roxbury and was immediately killed. — *Boston Evening Post*, June 19, 1805.

There lies before me, as I write, a touching obituary notice, with lines on his death, by Edward H. Robbins.

The old Lion house, belonging to descendants of Preserved Lion, one of Milton's earliest citizens, stood on the north side of Brush Hill road, east of the Timothy Tucker house, and very near the house of Edward Finn; no trace of it remains.

The Reuben Lion house is the old Brush Hill school-house enlarged. It originally stood very near the Brush Hill road, on

land now owned by William M. Ferry, between his barn and the road. The exact location is indicated by the English elms growing there, first planted by Gov. Robbins when he owned the land.

South of the Elijah Tucker house, and on the opposite side of Brush Hill road, on land now owned by Miss Forbes, stood the first Vose house, where the progenitors of the Brush Hill Voses lived. The Vose land originally extended nearly to Paul's bridge.

Deacon Oliver Houghton, one of Milton's best citizens, lived in the old house on Brush Hill road, at the head of Atherton street. The house is now moved to the rear, and the lot is occupied by "The Woodpecker," a summer boarding-house recently moved to this locality.

John Shepard Crehore had a chair manufactory on the Lyman Davenport place. Here, and at Adam Davenport's chair factory on Milton Hill, the old-fashioned, hard-wood, high-backed chairs were made. These are still found in Milton families, and are prized for their comfort and durability.

Early in this century John Crehore owned a large farm near Paul's bridge [early known as "Hubbard's Bridge"], a part of which now belongs to Mr. J. Mann. It was then an extensive dairy farm. "In 1812 John Crehore made 2181 lbs. of cheese, and sold 200 bbls. of apples." He was the first in Milton to raise strawberries for market.

Here also originated the "Diana Grape," which took the name of Diana Crehore, wife of John, who raised the grape from the seed of the Catawba. It was named and introduced by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society more than fifty years ago, and still holds its place among our best native grapes. The original vine was living fifteen years ago.

On one corner of Blue Hill avenue and Robbins street stood the toll-house of the old Brush Hill turnpike, where toll was taken as late as 1844. This was moved farther up and converted into the house of Mr. Gilbert Sumner. The toll-house was kept by Mr. McKendry, who had a hatter's shop on the opposite corner. Mr. Wilder Broad, the carpenter, bought the shop and land and built his house there. When Mr. H. A. Whitney came into possession of the land on that corner, this house was bought by Herbert B. Tucker, and moved to Mattapan, where it now stands, on Brush Hill road, owned by Patrick Morton.

SCOTT'S WOODS.

The origin of this name, attached to a portion of the territory annexed to Milton on the south-west, in 1712, is still in doubt.

Mr. Robbins' hypothesis, that it took its name from the Scotchmen employed by the Braintree Iron Company, is not supported by facts. In his address appears the following statement:—

The town of Boston was greatly interested in the undertaking, and the location of the works at Braintree was encouraged by a grant of three thousand acres of land, still belonging to Boston, at that place. This tract is the same land which was purchased in 1711 by Mannaseh Tucker, Samuel Miller, and John Wadsworth, of Milton, and divided by the Court between Braintree and Milton at that time. The fifteen hundred acres attached to our jurisdiction forms the present Scotch Woods Settlement.

The land purchased by the above citizens of Milton in 1711 was the tract known as the "Blue Hill Land," belonging to Boston. This section was remote from, and had no connection with, the grant to the Iron Company. It is wholly distinct and separate territory. I cannot understand how our honored citizen, usually so correct, was led into this error; but, with his statement, such an origin of the name of this section of our town seemed natural.

It is highly probable that Scott's Woods took its name from a family by the name of Scott residing on the territory before its annexation with Milton, and continuing in Milton through the whole of the last century.

Benjamin Scott, of Braintree, whose will was proved April 9, 1684, gives his brother Peter all his estate, until Peter's son, Benjamin, reaches the age of twenty-one years, then the son Benjamin takes half; if this son dies before the father, then the next son takes it. If Benjamin should live to enjoy the house and land after his father's death, he shall pay to his brother, Peter Scott, £10, and to John £5. John, the son of Benjamin, was baptized in Milton, November 22, 1702. Ebenezer Scott joined the church in Milton, 1743; he married Sarah Williams, of Dorchester, April 12, 1741. Sarah, wife of Ebenezer, died 1791. Mary, the daughter of Ebenezer, baptized November 22, 1747, and Catherine, daughter of Ebenezer, baptized November 19, 1749. Jan. 26, 1792, Samuel Scott married Susanna Tucker.

Mrs. Susanna Tucker, wife of Capt. Nathaniel Tucker, of Scott's Woods, fifty years ago made the following statement to Edmund J. Baker: That an old man named Scott lived near the point where the old Scott's Woods road crosses the Randolph avenue, and that some part of that road was through his hands. Mrs. Tucker was born in 1777; she obtained her information from Samuel Tucker, born in 1731. With her intelligence and means of knowing the facts, and with her im-

pression that the neighborhood took its name from this family, the probability almost reaches certainty.

Manasseh Tucker, one of the four grantees of the "Blue Hill Land," continued to reside on his Brush Hill estate. His son Samuel, who had married Rebecca Leeds, of Dorchester, March 2, 1711, moved upon the new purchase in the wilderness, where a house was built, referred to in the will of his father. It probably stood on Hillside street, where the house of Charles K. Hunt now is, and may have been in part the same house. In this house the third Samuel Tucker, great-grandson of Manasseh, lived through most of his life, and finally removed to the tavern on Randolph avenue built by him, where he died, July 19, 1841, aged ninety-one years, then the oldest man in Milton.

The house nearest the Canton line, on Hillside street, known as the "Johnson House," was the old Tucker, afterwards Farrington house, conveyed by the Tuckers, June 5, 1760, to Seth Crane, and by him conveyed to Jonathan Farrington, June 14, 1785. Here were born Jonathan, Abel, John, and Nathaniel Farrington. This house or some other was standing here in 1754, and was conveyed by William Tucker, son of Ebenezer, to Ebenezer Tucker, Jun.

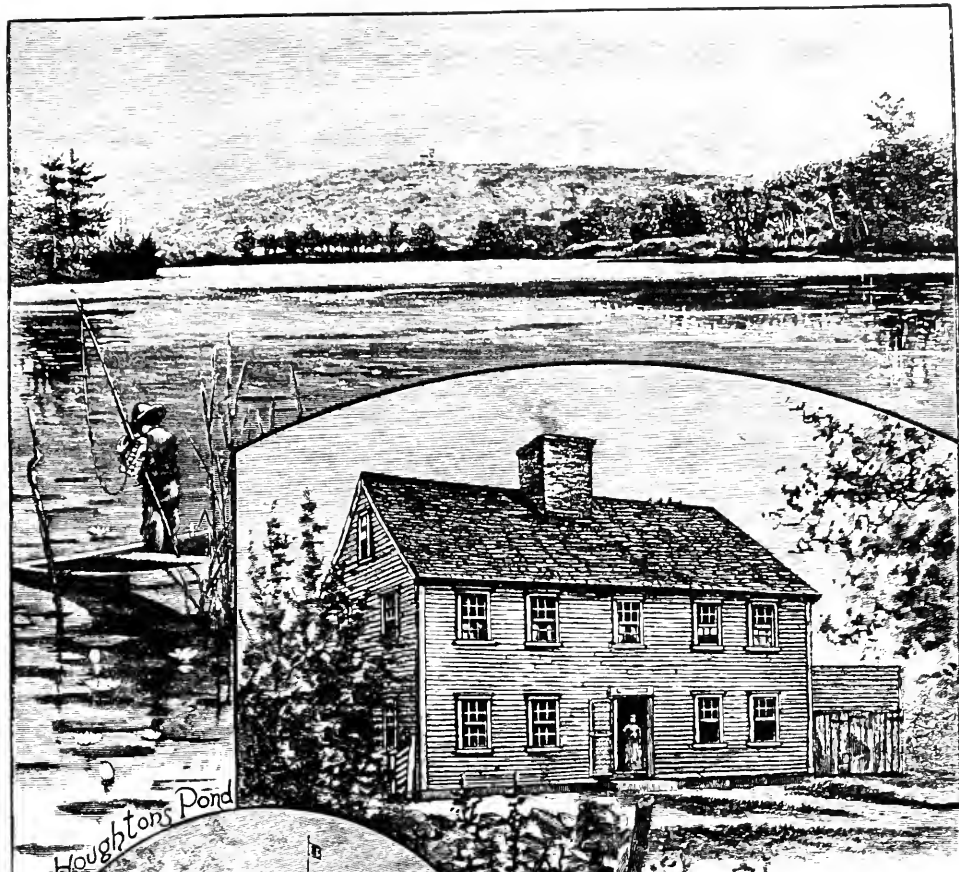
Dec. 12, 1754. Voted that the town will hire Mr. Ebenezer Tucker, Jun. His house for a work house for the poor. Mr. Benjamin Crane was chosen keeper of the work-house until next March meeting.

The old Benjamin Crane house was that known as the Elijah Hunt house, who married Rachael Crane.

Ralph Houghton removed from Lancaster to Milton in 1690, and soon after built the Houghton house. In 1722 the house and one hundred and fifty acres of land were conveyed to Ebenezer Houghton by his father, Joseph. It continued in the Houghton family until 1885. It is now about two hundred years old.

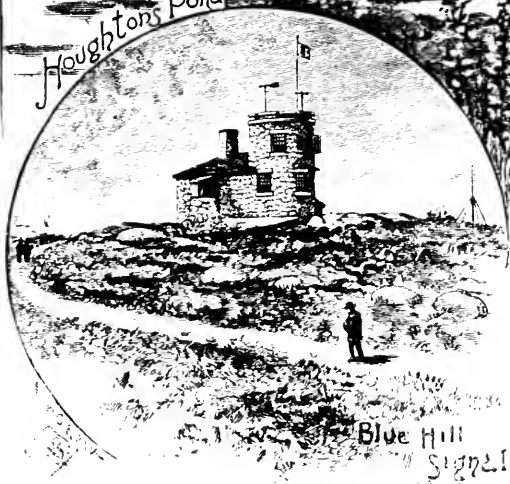
November 27, 1800, two sons of Jason Houghton, always called "Master Houghton,"— Charles Pierce, aged eleven, and Warren, aged eight years, — were sent upon the ice by their father to bring within shot duck that had settled in the open water, when they broke through, and were drowned before his eyes.

Joseph Hunt, of Randolph, living near the boundary of Milton, whose wife, Beula, died June 13, 1873, at the great age of 104 years, bought of John Houghton, son of Nathaniel, a tract of land on Hillside street, on which stood an old house called the "Barracks," probably a garrison house in the Indian wars. His son Thomas took down the old building and erected the present



The Houghton House.

Houghton's Pond



Blue Hill
Signal
Station



house, long known as the Thomas Hunt house, and now owned by Mrs. E. M. Cary.

North of this house, on the same side of the street, just where the hill begins to rise, stood an old house in former years, no trace of which now remains. It was occupied for a time by a blind woman, Nanny Smith. When Deacon Houghton's children were drowned in the pond she stood at her door agonized by their screams.

"Aunt Sally Sampson," sister of Thomas Hunt, lived in an old house standing where the Simmons house now is.

Artemas Kennedy, grandson of Andrew Kennedy, Jr., moved from Westport to Milton, to the estate of his ancestors, in Scott's Woods, where he established a bakery about 1820. He built the house now owned by his son, J. L. Kennedy. His bakery was east of his dwelling-house, where a large business was done for several years, and many workmen employed. At his decease the business was continued by his sons and Jason Thayer, till 1856. Andrew Kennedy, Jr., son of Capt. Andrew Kennedy, of the Navy, was the adopted son of John Pitcher. He kept tavern in Milton during the Revolutionary war. He and four of his sons were at the battle of Lexington. He married Amy Wentworth, 1753. The Kennedy place was owned in the first years of the town by John Pitcher; a cellar, on the south side of the street in the fields, indicates the position of his slaves' quarters.

A short distance up Forest street is a cellar where the Tynes house stood which was recently burned.

Jeremiah Tucker, son of Jeremiah, called "Master Jerry," lived in the house east of the Kennedy house, which he built.

Alpheus M. Withington bought the Samuel Tucker estate, and sold to Thomas Hunt, who sold the same to Charles K. Hunt and Samuel Cook. The bakery of Mr. Tucker, occupied by his son Joshua, was in a building on the north side of Hillside street, a little east of his residence; it has been changed into a dwelling-house, now owned by C. K. Hunt.

The bakery of Nathaniel Tucker stood on the same side of the street, still further east; it was changed to a dwelling-house and removed to the avenue of Col. Russell, in the rear of his Scott's Woods house.

WHITE'S AND WILD'S TAVERN.

The Copeland house, which stood on or near the site of the residence of C. L. Copeland, and was removed to Randolph avenue, near Pleasant street, was in early times owned by Mr. White, who kept tavern there. It was afterwards known as

Wild's tavern. In the year 1787 a man belonging in Middleboro' started on horseback from Boston to that place, and got as far as Wild's tavern, where he died of yellow-fever.

Capt. Nathaniel Tucker's house, now owned by Col. Russell, was the Stephen Miller house spoken of in the history of the Miller family.

Capt. Tucker and Capt. Withington built the Lewis Tucker house, and had a bakery in the shop near by ; this was changed by Lewis Tucker into a cabinet-maker's shop. William B. Washburn, Governor of Massachusetts, and member of Congress, the successor of Charles Sumner, when a boy, lived with Capt. Nathaniel Tucker for two years, as assistant on the farm, and attended the Scott's Woods school. He went from Mr. Tucker's to Deacon Adams', and after that began his preparation for college.

Capt. Isaac Tucker, the son of Jeremiah, lived in the house built by himself, now owned and occupied by Aaron D. Vose. This house is very old, and has been rebuilt and repaired. Capt. Isaac was a man of sound judgment and firm principle ; he was greatly respected by all his contemporaries. He was appointed captain of a company of the 6th Regiment, 1st Division, Militia, County of Suffolk, May 25, 1789. His commission, signed by Governor Hancock, is in the possession of his descendants.

Deacon Isaac Tucker, son of Capt. Isaac, had a house just west of the Aaron D. Vose house, built for him by his father, which was burned after his death ; his widow built again on the same site ; her house was also burned, and a cabinet-maker's shop near by. Deacon Isaac possessed a strong personal character. He was beloved and esteemed in the church and town. He died at the commencement of a career of great usefulness.

Deacon David Tucker, son of Jeremiah, and father of Deacon Jesse Tucker, lived in a very old house standing near the house of David W. Tucker. Deacon Jesse took this house down and built the present house in 1837. These two deacons, father and son, are well remembered, and Deacon Jesse distinctly so, by the people of Milton. They were high-minded, noble men, whose influence will never die.

A knoll, covered with pine-trees in the rear, and somewhat to the east of this house, is, by tradition, an old Indian burial-place. Indian relics have been found in the near vicinity, — arrow-heads and a tomahawk.

Far up on Chickataubut hill, south-east of the house of D. W. Tucker, are seen the well-defined foundations of a building, five hundred feet above sea level and very difficult of access. What

misanthrope could have sought a residence there? or was it a signal-station during the war?

CLARK'S TAVERN.

Clark's tavern, on Randolph avenue, was built by Samuel Tucker in 1809, for his son Joshua, for the purpose of accommodating the travel on the new turnpike. It was purchased by Minot Thayer, who kept it as a hotel. It was successively rented to Cephas Belcher, Mr. Linfield, Vinton Clark, and Mr. Huekings, each of whom kept it several years. Wm. H. Clark purchased it in 1877, after having carried it on twenty-four years. The house opposite was built by the father of Robert Vose, Esq. It was purchased by Mr. Swift, of Bridgewater, enlarged to its present dimensions, and used as a hotel for several years. Mr. Swift was a blacksmith, and had a shop near his barn. It now belongs to the Wm. H. Clark estate.

Mr. Isaac Copeland, grandfather of C. L. Copeland, lived on the old Scott's Woods road, a short distance from D. W. Tucker, in a house which has disappeared. It was early known as the Miller house. His wife, Rebecca [Pierce] Copeland, before her marriage lived in the family of Gov. Belcher, while he was a resident of Milton.

The house of Capt. Samuel Wadsworth, who fell at Sudbury, 1676, was opposite the residence of George K. Gannett; this was burned in 1669. The family took temporary refuge in the barn, where Rev. Dr. Benjamin Wadsworth, minister of Boston, and President of Harvard College, was born. Another house was built, and remained there till 1803. The walls of this house, and of many old houses in Milton, were packed with seaweed.

The gale of 1815 was from the south-east. It prostrated chimneys, unroofed houses, and laid flat acres of woodland. The house of George K. Gannett, then owned by John Gibbons, was a story and a half high; the gale blew off the roof, and in repairing the damage, it was raised to two stories.

The old Bent house was probably built by Josiah Bent. Here the bakery was started in 1801, in a single small oven. It is now used as a storehouse for the bakery.

The Reed house, opposite the bakery, was built by John Gibbons. It was owned for a time by Josiah Bent. Noah Reed, by whose descendants it is now owned and occupied, bought it of Joel Pratt in 1801.

The old Wadsworth house, standing on the grounds of Capt. E. D. Wadsworth, was built by Benjamin Wadsworth, the great-

great-grandfather of Capt. Wadsworth, in 1735. It appears at the heading of this chapter.

The large square house, formerly of Josiah Wadsworth, on the east side of Highland street, was built by John Wadsworth, who lived there at the time of the Revolution. About 1800 it was enlarged, and a second story was added by Deacon William Wadsworth, father of Josiah, for the purpose of furnishing accommodations for the pupils of Milton Academy.

NEW STATE.

New State took its name in this wise. Daniel Vose was engaged in an extensive grocery and shipping business at the village, having a large wholesale grocery store, and employing many men.

The idle men from the section of the town in the region of Pleasant street were accustomed to congregate at his store for the extra work which Mr. Vose furnished; thus, many times, spending day after day in loafing and idleness. Allen Crocker, the chief clerk of Mr. Vose, exasperated by the lazy habits of the people, on one occasion, when the gang were loafing around the store, told them that they were a worthless set, and a nuisance; that God Almighty would rain fire and brimstone on them as he did on Sodom and Gomorrah, were it not for Stephen Horton; he saved the place. They were not fit to live in Massachusetts; he would rid the State of such a crew, and set them off into a new State by themselves, — that Moses Belcher was to be Governor, John Marshall, Lieut.-Governor, and Asa Horton, Secretary of State.

The tirade was effective. From that day the place was called "New State," and Moses Belcher was known only as "Governor Belcher" till his death.

On the east side of the old way, as it used to go, from the foot of Reed street across Randolph avenue, and up over the hill, is a cellar in good preservation, where lived, perhaps, a Crane, and, perhaps, a Scott; no one living knows. The house was not standing in 1795. Remains of the asparagus bed are still visible. On the south side of Pleasant street, near the Brophy house, stood the old house of Rufus Gulliver.

On the north side of Pleasant street, on land of D. G. Corliss, a short distance east of his house, was the residence of Joseph Calef; he married Mehitable Miller in 1758. He built the Jason Reed house, and sold it to Ezra Coats.

The house of Alexander Vose stood on the south side of

Pleasant street, nearly opposite the house of Aaron W. Vose. Indications of the cellar are now visible.

Asa Horton was a venerable-looking man, of long, flowing white beard. He lived a hermit's life on Gun Hill street, near the cemetery entrance, where the well is now seen. The pond near his house, on the west side of Gun Hill street, on which the boys now skate, is called to this day "Asa's Pond."

The old Murray house was removed from the site where the Bailey mansion stood to the place it now occupies, nearly opposite the residence of Mr. John Higgins.

The old house of John Higgins was the residence of Moses Belcher, who obtained the *sobriquet* of Governor, in the establishment of "New State," already described, and was always after known as "Governor Belcher."

Directly east of this is the cellar marking the residence of John Marshall, and the land in front and in the rear comprises the "Marshall farm."

On the opposite side of Pleasant street a passage-way opens, on which lived some of our earliest citizens. A short distance up this way, where the barn of John Craig now stands, was the house of Stephen Horton, which was standing within the memory of some of our oldest citizens. This house was the station at which were conducted the famous experiments in vaccination, October, 1809, described in another chapter. An eighth of a mile south-west of Stephen Horton's house, on a hill, was the house of Enoch Horton; a portion of the cellar wall now stands, plumb and strong to the very top. About the same distance south of Stephen Horton's house are indications of a cellar, with the garden in front, supposed to mark the abode of one of the Crane family. This hill was early called "Hull's Hill." Nearer the street was the house of Stephen Horton, son of Enoch, destroyed by fire a few years since. A new house now stands over the same cellar. Within fifteen years seven houses have been built along this ancient pathway, and on the beautiful summits in the immediate vicinity.

On the westerly side of Pleasant street, where it makes a sharp angle to the north, was the old Talbot house. This was removed farther north, and now forms the rear of the Pierce house. Opposite the site of the Talbot house, on the east side of Pleasant street, stood the house owned and occupied by Joseph Hunt; a little farther east, on the lane to the quarries, was the Samuel Hunt house. These have disappeared; but still farther east, crowning a hill among the waving trees, is the mansion of Edward Cunningham.

Up the passage-way to the house of Mr. Samuel Brown, and

in the rear of his barn, stood a house erected by the Babcocks, who, a hundred and fifty years ago or more, carried on the tannery business in that locality; the position of the vats in the valley may be seen to this day. The last occupant of this house was Joshua Ward, a gardener and grafter, known to many citizens; it was destroyed by fire twenty years ago. The tannery, afterwards owned by E. Winter Calef, was burned in 1773.

GUN HILL STREET.

This street is supposed to have taken its name from the following incident. In the Indian wars, from lack of horses, heavy guns were sometimes drawn from place to place by detachments of troops. On one occasion, when passing over this hill, which was then traversed by a drift-way, a gun became so imbedded in the mud that it was necessary to abandon it for the night, and to protect it from seizure by the Indians with a guard of soldiery. From that time it has borne the name of "Gun Hill."

The Hunt House, on Centre street, opposite Milton Cemetery, was built by Josiah How for his son Lemuel. Lemuel subsequently removed to Templeton. Josiah How sold the house and land, about seventy rods, with a shoemaker's shop and chaise-house thereon, to Ziba Blake, September 8, 1790. Ziba Blake sold it March 3, 1791, to Jeremiah Crane; at the same time Josiah How, of Milton, and Lemuel How, of Templeton, conveyed to the said Jeremiah Crane seven and one-eighth acres of land immediately around the house.

The "Peggy How" house, near Milton Cemetery, on Randolph avenue and Centre street, is very ancient. It was built by Isaac How, who moved from Dorchester to Milton about 1743.

On the Asaph Churchill land, Churchill's lane, south of Mr. C. M. S. Churchill's house, formerly stood four houses built by Mr. Churchill many years ago. The cellars alone remain.

The stone cottage on Randolph avenue, near Reedsdale road, was built by Joseph N. Howe, about 1830; he married Rebecca Calef, who inherited the land.

The Henshaw house stood on the corner of Randolph avenue and Centre street. In excavating for the cellar of the new Milton Academy, the foundation of the chimney was discovered, and perfect bricks, probably two hundred and fifty years old, were found.

The house of Col. Elijah Vose stood on the west side of Gun-hill street and Randolph avenue. This house was used as an inoculating hospital in 1777 and later.

The Shepard house, now owned and occupied by Thomas H. Hineckley, was bought by his father, Capt. Robert Hineckley, of Samuel Mather [deed recorded at Dedham, Lib. 36, Fol. 168], who bought of John Wells. One of the Mather family once lived there; the shelves now in use in the pantry of the house were the book-shelves of Mr. Mather.

ALGERINE CORNER.

Hon. Edward H. Robbins owned several tracts of woodland in the region of Algerine Corner. These lots were yearly encroached on by some of the residents in that section for their winter wood to such an extent that he determined to stop it. Knowing one of the parties, he went directly to him with this proposition: "If you will promise to keep out of my wood-lot for this winter, I will give you the best load of wood ever cut in Milton." The man, looking at him in amazement, replied: "No, Squire, I can't agree to that bargain, I should lose too much money!" Mr. Robbins retaliated by naming them a "*set of Algerines*." The name stuck to the corner.

Some years ago the residents in the immediate vicinity proposed as a name for this locality, "Union Square," which was adopted by the town, and made a matter of record.

CHAPTER VII.

HIGHWAYS AND BY-WAYS.

“And round and round, over valley and hill,
 Old roads winding as old roads will,
 Here to a ferry, and there to a mill.”

[Whittier.]

— ON the gathering of people together into neighborhoods, villages, and towns, one of the first things to be sought out is an easy passage-way from hamlet to hamlet, from house to house, to provide for social converse, and for the many occasions in life when men are dependent on each other, and need comfort, counsel, and aid from their fellow-men. Necessity follows the most direct and easy pathway, turning aside to avoid obstacles which it has neither time nor power to remove.

Thus the first settlers of Milton spent but little time or money in the construction of roads. They used the “Indian Trail,” or beat out the foot-path, or bridle-path, by following each other from day to day in the same track, winding around hills, and avoiding low, wet places; and, after a time, widened it out for a cart-path. On these tracks they built their houses and established their homes, sometimes remote from each other and often in the wilderness, apart from any direct communication with neighbors. There were foot and cart paths, “drift-ways,” and “cattle-beats” all over the town before the construction of regular roads, and often on the line of these early ways, which proved to be the most feasible, the future highway was built.

ROAD OVER MILTON HILL, 1654.

The first road in this territory, of which we have any record, was laid out from Braintree [now Quincy] over Milton Hill, through Dorchester, to the Roxbury line, as follows: —

Wee whose names are here vnderscribd. and being appynted by our several Townes and being mett this first day of the 7: m^o 1654: to lay out the High Waye through Dorchester Woods from Brauntre Bounds to Roxbury Bounds, do agree as followeth:

first, that the Waye shall be fowre Rodd Wide from Brantre bounds to Roxbury bounds. secondly, beginning neere Hinrye Crane's house the way to Lye on the Sowthest side of it in the old Beaten roede waye; and so to a Lowe White oake marked on the same side of the waye, and so by the marked trees to the broeke; so from the Brooke the way being Lade in the Winter we agreed to take about a roode wide into Anthony Golliford's lott whiare the fence Interrupts the waye; and to a marked post towards John Gills house: and from thence to a stake in Elder Kingsley's yearde, and from thence to the mille in the olde beaten roede waye: &c. —

of Dorchester NICHOLAS CLAPE.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

of Brantree MOSES PAINE.

GREGORY BELLCHER.

[Record Commissioners' Fourth Report, page 70.]

— This road was projected and built by Dorchester before Milton was set off. It began near the house of Henry Crane, one of our oldest citizens, who lived at East Milton, on the north side of Adams street, between the residences of E. B. Andrews and Wm. Q. Baxter, somewhat in the rear, and on land now owned by N. H. Beals, just where a new house is now being built. At a later date the house of Charles Pierce was erected in front of the Crane house, quite near the street, where the well is now seen. This, too, has disappeared. Anthony Golliford's house stood opposite the house of G. W. Bass, between Squantum street and the brook. As Adams street reaches the brook, going northerly, it diverges out of line, north-easterly, into the Gulliver land, as indicated in the old record. John Gill's house, at that date, stood on the north side of Adams, nearly opposite the opening of Pleasant and Centre streets. Elder Kingsley's house was near the "Old Babcock House," now owned by Mr. Cornelius Babcock.

This old highway, laid out sixty-six feet wide, from the Braintree line to the Mill and beyond, is the identical road now known as Adams street. It has retained the same general direction and outlines for the long period of two hundred and thirty years, although not in early times improved to its present width. Before it was laid out, there was a beaten path from the river, over the hill, and on towards the Plymouth colony.

It is always referred to in the records of Dorchester as the "Country Heigh Waye." Mr. Edward Adams, of East Milton, informs me that when this old way was laid out one of his ancestors contracted for building a section of it, and thus secured the tract of land ever since owned by his descendants.

TWO OTHER ROADS BUILT BY DORCHESTER.

A few years later, and before the incorporation of Milton, two highways were laid off from the "Country Heigh Way" to run into the woods towards the Blue Hill, as appears in the Fourth Report of the Record Commissioners:—

[Page 94.] "At a meeting of the Selectmen the :10:11:1658: it was ordered that William Robenson and Thomas Mekens are appointed to lay out the landing place by Naponset Mill and the landing place in Mr Huchensons farme: And it is further ordered the same day that the aboue sayd William Robenson and Thomas Mekens are appointed [to view] the most convenient places for two heigh wayes from the Country heigh way to run into the woods towards the Blue Hill and to make Return vnto the select men the 14: 12: next."

[Page 100.] "At a meeting of the select men the 17. (7) 1660 William Robenson and Thomas Mekins were appointed to view a place for an heigh way that may be Conuenient wher John Gill and Robert Redman shall shew you and to make ther returne vnto the select men the 24 of this moneth."

[Page 102.] "At a meeting of the select men the 26. (9) 1660 John Smith Thomas Mekens and Richard Hall are appointed to lay out the way from the Country heigh way by the meeting house at Vnquetie through John Gills land and Robert Redman's land that is to Run to the way that Runs to the blue hills: Alsoe John Smith Thomas Mekens and Richard Hall are appointed to lay out the way from the landing place by the mill through Robert Voses Farme"

[Page 103.] "At a meeting of the select men the 13 (3) 1661. Thomas Mekings John Smith and Richard Hall are appointed vpon the penaltie of five shillings of each man to lay out and marke or stake out the way from the Country heigh way by the meeting house at Vnquetie through John Gills land and Robert Redmans land, that is to Run to the blue Hills: and to make Returne vnto the select men by the one and twentieth day of this p'sent month."

[Page 104.] "The returne of John Smith Thomas Mekings and Richard Hall the 21 (3) 1661: we haue layd out and staked the way two rodd and halfe broad from the meeting house at vnquetie from John Gills land and Robert Redmans land to John Fenno's house leading to the way to the Blue Hills."

The commissioners were dilatory in their work, but the town was persevering and determined, and the "penaltie" proved effective.

The two roads thus laid out by the inhabitants of Dorchester, we may conclude, with a good degree of assurance, are roads now improved by the town of Milton, as follows:—

A PART OF CANTON AVENUE, 1660.

The way laid out through "Robert Voses farme" was along the line of our Canton avenue as far as Brook road, where stood John Glover's house, at that date belonging to Robert Vose;

then on to Vose's lane; and, doubtless, along the line of Brook road to the bridge over the brook, at some point it met a path-way towards the Blue Hills.

CHURCHILL'S LANE, 1661.

The other road from the "Country Heigh Waye" towards the Blue Hills was what was named in that day "Vose's lane," and is now known as "Churchill's lane." This road meets all the conditions found in the records. Robert Redman owned the land on the northerly side, and lived about half-way down the hill. John Gill purchased the estate belonging to the heirs of Israel Stoughton, which embraced all the land on the north-easterly side of Adams street, and extended on the westerly side to the base of the hill. John Fenno lived near Milton Cemetery. Churchill's lane is two and a half rods wide, and is sufficiently crooked for those times. The road passed through the land of Gill and Redman to the house of John Fenno, where it united with Gun Hill path, or some other path leading to the Blue Hills.

All other existing roads from Adams street, or the "Country Heigh Waye," are of later date. Randolph avenue, Centre street, and Pleasant street were made after the corporate existence of Milton, and are fully described in our town records. The conclusion, then, is fairly drawn that the road in question is our Churchill's lane.

The importance of exactness in the location of this road is manifest, when it is known that here for the first time a *meeting-house at Unquetie* is spoken of, and that these records afford the only data from which we are to learn where this first meeting-house stood.

The general idea has been, and until late the only one, that the first meeting-house was erected on the land donated by Robert Vose, near the north-east corner of Vose's lane and Centre street. The meeting-house that stood on the Vose land was built in 1671, nine years after the incorporation of Milton, while the house here referred to was standing in 1660, and, doubtless, ten years before.

In the old town records there is reference to this first meeting-house, as follows:—

At a town meeting the last day of September 1670 it was agreed by the Towne vote that ther should be a convenient meeting-house for the townes use built neare about Goodman Vose, his loked barre & also that *the old meeting house* be repaired to meet in this winter and Seargeant W^m Blake Seargeant Rob^t Badcock Seargeant Sam. Wadsworth Thom. Swift Antony

Golliford and Robert Tucker was chosen by the towne to see the old house repaired as soon as they can, and to see the new one built in one years time if they can.

LOCATION OF FIRST MEETING-HOUSE.

The location of the first meeting-house was, therefore, on or near this road.

The Dorchester records of the two meetings of 1660 and 1661 instruct the commissioners in each case:—

To lay out the way *from* the Country Heigh Waye *by* the meeting house at Unquetie through John Gills land, and Robert Redmans land.

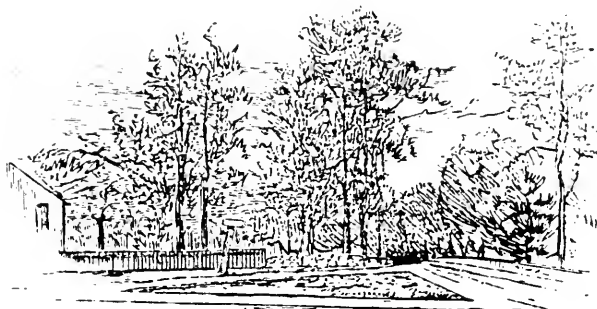
The return of the commissioners is as follows:—

We have layd out and staked the way two rodd and halfe broad *from* the meeting house at vnquetie, from John Gills land and Robert Redman's land to John Fenno's house.

If we construe the word *by*, in the records of the two meetings, adverbially, according to its early use, as meaning near, at a point near, or in the vicinity of, implying that they started from the "Country Heigh Waye" at a point near the meeting-house at Unquetie, we reconcile these records with the return of the commissioners, who report that they have staked out the road *from* the meeting-house at Unquetie to John Fenno's house. Looking at the records in this light we decide that the first meeting-house of Milton stood on Milton Hill, opposite or near the opening of Churchill's lane.

On the other hand, if we take the later use of the word *by*, the conclusion will be that they laid out the road from the "Country Heigh Waye" through John Gill's land and Robert Redman's land, passing the meeting-house at Unquetie on their course. Then the first meeting-house was at some point on this road; and in view of the residence of most of the inhabitants, and convenience of access, we should expect it to stand not far from Milton Cemetery. It was, doubtless, a very humble building, only sufficient to afford shelter to the small number of worshippers. The first meeting-house of Salem, built in 1634, the frame of which is now standing, was seventeen by twenty feet in size. In 1672 it was converted into a school-house. A very early school-house on Milton Hill stood on the triangular piece of headland at the opening of Churchill's lane (which opening at that date was larger than now), Adams street passing it on the north-east and Churchill's lane on the north and south. This may have been the location of the meeting-house, or the identical building. The weight of evi-

dence seems to bear in this direction. We know that the meeting was sustained by the union of Braintree and Milton people; that Adams street was the only regularly established road, and that Elde. Kingsley, the leading character, and most of the settlers, in the early times, lived on or near the "Country Heigh Way."¹



Site of first Church

PLEASANT STREET, 1669.

The first road laid out by the town of Milton, of which there is a description in the town records, was Pleasant street. This narrow and crooked street, which has come down to us with as little change in its original direction and width as any road in town, shows the custom of the early residents of cutting out a way from their dwellings and farms to neighborhoods, churches, and needful localities, regardless of lines and curves; sometimes, as in this case, following drift-ways worn by the cattle in the passage to and from pasturage and drinking places.

Pleasant street, formerly called New State, the direct work of our fathers, is, even now, one of the most beautiful and inter-

¹ Since the above was written, Benjamin F. Dudley, a resident of fifty years on Milton Hill, asked me the question: "Did you know they used to hold public worship in the old school-house at the head of Churchill's lane?" Never did question gain quicker attention! For, bating the hints drawn from the description of roads in the Dorchester records, it was the only gleam of light thrown on this first meeting-house, after a most exhaustive search among old records, documents, and citizens. I learned that his information was from members of the old Swift family, living in the near vicinity from the beginning, some of whom doubtless worshipped in that first meeting-house, and perhaps helped to build it. He thought "Aunt Fanny," whose memory of facts related to her, and whose intelligent construction of circumstances would reach back over a space of one hundred and fifty years, was his informant. She attended school in the house after it was converted into a school-house. This concurrent testimony would seem to fix the location of the first meeting-house at the head of Churchill's lane.

esting of our streets. It is bordered, on the southerly and easterly side, by woods and gently rounded knolls, already crowned, in many cases, by the dwellings of our citizens. The extensive grounds of Mr. Edward Cunningham, stretching over one hundred and fifty acres of meadow and forest, beautifully diversified by hill and dale, can hardly be surpassed in the quiet, rude magnificence of nature so carefully preserved. The transcript of the laying out of roads will be, in all cases, in the exact language and spelling of the Records, and the records quoted are those of Milton, unless otherwise stated.

Milton, April 5, 1669. Upon complaint made by Divers persons of the necessity of a way to be layd out the East Side of y^e town marsh of the line that way, and divers persons intending to build houses and emprove ther land thereabout and also ther being much feeding land ther about, and many Cattle using to goe ther about, and ther being no convenient plas for cattle to gett water in all that side of the town except the Brook that runs between Mr. Holmans and Anthony Gullivers house, with other reasons; and the Selectmen having considered the allegations and viewed the place, do judge mete, and do order that ther shall be a way for carting and recourse for Cattle from the Country highway near the house that Anthony Gulliver bought of John Gill, and so to run through Richard Collicut's land by the outside of his fence in the same cartway as to go to georg Badcocks land &c . . . till it do come to Samuel Wadsworth's land. And it is agreed and ordered that the way shall run through Samuel Wadsworth's land and further as need shall require.

The points in this description are sufficiently well known to fix the identity of the street here laid out.

The house first occupied by John Gill, and here spoken of as bought by Anthony Gulliver, stood on the north side of Adams street, opposite the opening of Pleasant, and was last known as the "Rawson house." Richard Collicut owned the J. W. Brooks place, with all the land down the hill to Pleasant street. The Babcocks lived up Pleasant street, where some of the family, within a hundred and fifty years, carried on a tannery in the rear of the house of S. Brown. Samuel Wadsworth held a tract of one hundred acres, extending from Canton avenue to the Braintree line. The road struck his land near the point of its present junction with Randolph avenue; then, just north of the blacksmith's shop, it passed up over the hill and down again, across Randolph avenue, and directly up Reed's lane, "through Samuel Wadsworth's land." There is no other record of the building of Reed's lane.

ROAD FROM MATTAPAN TO THE BROOK, 1670-3.

At a very early time there was an Indian trail, and afterwards cart-path, now mostly extinct, except as far as the Ruggles

houses and Central avenue, commencing on Canton avenue at Ruggles lane, and passing by his house and westerly, across Central avenue and land of John M. Forbes, to a point on our Brook road between the residences of T. H. Hinckley and Miss Forbes, now marked by a gate. This way continued over Brush Hill to the "Fresh meadows." It is distinctly traced on the historical map. Edward Vose owned a farm on the easterly side of the "Church land." His house stood somewhat south of the residence of Mr. John H. Burt. In the year 1673 a road was laid out, beginning at the corner of his farm, at the Brush Hill way, leading to the Fresh meadows, and running nearly in the direction and almost in the line of Thacher street, "towards the brook called *Balsters brook*, to the corner of Ezra Clapps land;" there it turned to the left, and running easterly parallel with the brook, united with Brook road on the north-west side of the bridge, nearly opposite the house of J. H. Dudley, Jr. In the configuration of the land between Thacher street and Brook road, and parallel with the brook, the old way may be traced out, with its walls partly standing, to this day.

FOOT-PATH FROM COUNTRY HIGHWAY TO MEETING-HOUSE,
1672.

In May, 1672, a foot-path, four feet wide, was laid out by Anthony Gulliver, Thomas Swift, and John Fenno, from the "Country Heigh Waye" to the meeting-house. It began at, or near, Algerine corner, and ran for a short distance nearly in the course of Centre street [built in 1824]; then it passed over upon the land of B. F. Dudley, and crossed the "swampe at a plase known by the name of Shepe Bridge," and so met the "town highway" [Churchill's lane], near the residence of C. M. S. Churchill. "Shepe Bridge" was on the land of Mr. Dudley, probably at the point where his bridge now crosses the stream. The same large, flat stone that first covered the bridge has been re-laid by Mr. Dudley, and retained to the present time. The meeting-house at that time was on the Robert Vose lot.

VOSE'S LANE, 1673.

In the year 1673 Vose's lane was laid out by Robert Vose, two rods wide, "from the woods gate," to the parallel line, instead of an open highway from the meeting-house to his barn, and thence to the woods gate formerly laid out by the town, "which was grievous to said Vose."

FOOT-PATH FROM BRUSH HILL TO MEETING-HOUSE, 1674.

Milton the 30th day of the first Month 1674. Wee whos names are underwritten by ordr from the Select men, have laid out a footpath from Brush Hill to ye Meeting House in Milton as followeth, that is to say: beginning at the highway at Farnsworth Lot leading down to Edward Vose his Stonewall as is manifest by divers marked trees, and from thence straight to the field of Edward Vose his house, and so by Ezra Clapp's barn, and thence to the brook, and so along the highway to a walnut tree at Vose his cornfield, and thence strait over Goodman Vose [Robert Vose] his pasture to the Meeting house as is manifest by marked trees and stumps. Which way is to be four feet wide.

INCREASE SUMNER.

WILLIAM BLAKE.

EZRA CLAPP.

This foot-path started at the lot purchased by Robert Tucker of Widow Farnsworth, near the head of Robbins street, fifty years before Robbins street was laid out, and ran in a north-easterly direction, crossing the Church land, Blue Hill avenue, and Mattapan street north of the "Myers house," till it struck the street opened in 1670, running by Edward Vose's farm to Balster's brook, and thence it ran by Ezra Clapp's barn to the brook near Mr. Dudley's house [then Jonathan Badcock's]; crossing the brook it took a course along Brook road to near White street, and then crossed "Goodman Vose's pasture," now owned by Shepherd, Frothingham, Whitney, and Gannett, to the meeting-house on the Vose lot. A cart-path also led from Brush Hill to the rear of the ice-houses, on Mattapan street, where the foot travel passed on a "Log."

BRUSH HILL ROAD, 1676-7.

The select men of Milton doe order that ther shall be an open way two rods wide too begine at Neponset Riv^r where they used to goe and from the place called the Oxpen, and so up the Beaten Rode soe that it come to the southerly side of George Sumners lot wher the way is fenced out, and so from the corner of Goodman Sumners uper field, that is the southerly corner next the highway, and so to run a Straight line till it comes to Ebenezer Claps corner of his upper feld next the way, we mene that corner next to Goodman Clemons land, and the way to lie on the lower side of the line 2 Rods wide and so to keep the Beaten Road to the plaine til it com to the way leading to the Blew hil meadows, and we doe order Goodman Tucker Sen. and george Lion and henry Glover to stake out the way from the southerly corner of georg Sumners uper feeld to Runy strait with the corner of Ebenazers upper feeld next the way, which way is to bee tow Rods brod.

ROBERT TUCKER,
THOM. SWIFT,

ANTHONY GULLIVER,
THOMAS HOLMAN,

Selectmen.

The above road began at the ford on the river, and ran in the rear of the Hollingsworth house, meeting the old drift-way, to the ox-pen, and thence from Mattapan street, by the Schofield estate, to Brush Hill street, and to the Blue Hill meadows, called later the Great Fowle meadows. Many years prior to the laying out of this road there was a beaten path to Ponkapog, the home of the Indians.

ROAD FROM PINE TREES TO MEETING-HOUSE, 1680.

The records show that a public way was laid out from the pine trees, over the Church land, to the meeting-house, in 1680. It appears not to have been completed, and for years was in a rough and perhaps impassable condition, as, forty-one years later, it was laid out anew on the same ground.

March 2, 1723—4 It was voted that there should be a way laid out on the parallel line, on the south east side of the Church land. We began at the corner of sd. Chh. land near pine tree bridge and laid out the sd. way one and a half rods on each side of the parallel line until we came to the other corner of sd. Church land near the dwelling house of Nathaniel Pitcher.

JOHN WADSWORTH	} <i>Selectmen.</i>
HENRY VOSE	
BENJAMIN FENNO	
JOHN DANIEL	
SAMUEL WADSWORTH,	

March 16 1723.

ROAD FROM PINE TREES TO DORCHESTER LINE, 1681.

The year after the road was opened from the pine trees to the meeting-house it was extended westerly to the Dorchester line [now Canton].

Milton 1.5^m, 1681. The select men of Milton laid out a highway leading from the pine trees to Dorchester line; going to ponkapog they began at the line between the towns — the first being a chestnut two rods eastward and so run to a whit ocke marked on the west . . . and so to keep the old way til we come to the ridge hill, and so along the top of the ridge we came near Thomas Swifts lot . . . and so to a black ocke on the west side and so to the side of Henry Glovers fense, and then turning a litell about ner the spring we marked 2 trees more, and so to the parallel line beinge upon Ralph hoffens lote and so along the parallel line to John Fenno's lande till we come to Samuel Pitcher's and so over the plain by John diek's land till we come to near the pine trees, thus far was don that day.

ROBERT TUCKER	} <i>Selectmen.</i>
GEORGE SUMNER	
THOMAS SWIFT	
HENRY CRANE	
THOMAS HOLMAN,	

CHANGE IN LOCATION OF BROOK ROAD, 1694.

Whereas there was a way laid out by the selectmen of Milton upon the 25th day of the 12 mo. 1673 from the northwest corner of Edward Voses pasture at the woods gate as it now goes from said gate over the brook by Jonathan Badocks house, and so by Ezra Clapps house till it comes to Mr Thachers barn, and from thence over y^e plain till it comes to the way leading from the oxpen to Brush Hill; but upon further consideration, we the present Select men of Milton this present year 1694 for several reasons do see cause to remove some part of said ways, that is to say, that part of said way that was laid out from Mr Peter Thachers Barn that now is till it come to the highway leading from the oxpen to Brush Hill — and instead of going there it shall begin, and is by us laid out from the brook by Jonathan Badocks house where the bridge now is upon said Badock's land, and so many rods wide as is needful for the conveniency of long teams with long timber comfortably to gain and enter the bridge, till it come to the west end of said Badocks barn, and from thence to go two rods wide &c . . . till it come and mete the aforesaid way which leads from the oxpen to Brush Hill. This is to be an open way without either gates or bars.

The Jonathan Badock house was a part of the house now owned by J. H. Dudley, Jr. Fifty-six years ago, when this estate was purchased by Charles Breck, the eastern portion of the house was so time-worn and decayed that new sills and timbers were needful; while the westerly part was sound and modern. A part of this house, therefore, has, we have no doubt, an antiquity of more than two hundred years.

A careful analysis of the above record will show that the way therein described as changed to the present Brook road between the house of Dudley and the ox-pen, before this change, turned sharply to the west, just north of the bridge, and ran between the brook and the barn now standing, as far as the barn of Rev. Mr. Thacher, when it turned northerly, following about the line of Thacher street, and terminated in the open space at the junction of Brook road and Mattapan street, near the ox-pen.

REV. PETER THACHER'S CELLAR.

The knowledge of this early way passing the residence of Milton's first pastor allays the surprise, so often felt, that he should have built his house in this out-of-the-way place.

Near this road, which is here discontinued, is found the cellar of Rev. Peter Thacher, and also the site of Ezra Clapp's house, his nearest neighbor and faithful parishioner. From the centre of Mr. Thacher's cellar has grown up an elm which has attained great size, and spreads its pendent limbs over the whole site of the former dwelling. On the ground near by lie two smoothly worn flat stones, which served for steps or flagging; while

within sound the brook murmurs by. These little fragments of the past, mementos of other days and other men, are, indeed, impressive messengers, seeming to say:—

“ And this our life exempt from public haunts,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.”

No one would surmise that in a place, to us so remote, rarely visited, and almost unknown, could ever have transpired scenes of such thrilling interest. Here lived, during forty years of his long pastorate, amid the aspirations and despondencies of an eventful life, one whom, after the lapse of two centuries, we recall with affection and reverence: and from this place he passed to the home above.



SITE OF REV. PETER THACHER HOUSE

On this spot, in the year 1689, was begun the first regular prayer-meeting in Milton, on Friday evening. It was continued during the life of Mr. Thacher; it was taken up by succeeding pastors for the same evening; it has never been discontinued; it will, I am sure, be sacredly observed while time remains.

Visiting this ground in early June, when every landscape smiles with radiant promise, and rejoices in the sweetness of song and in the exuberance of animal and insect life, I was standing near this overspreading tree, lost in the suggestive thoughts awakened by the surroundings, when an oriole in the limbs

above poured forth his rich, exultant song. It thrilled my soul with the deepest emotion. The notes of praise, mute on human lips, seemed to be taken up, and prolonged, and borne aloft by nature's voices.

FOOT-PATH FROM NEW STATE TO MEETING-HOUSE, 1696.

In 1696 a foot-path was laid out "from the house of Thomas Horton over land of Mr. Badcock, John Fenno, Daniel Henshaw, Charles and John Redman, to the town bye way which gos to the meeting house." It followed about the course of Gum Hill street, and perhaps was afterwards changed into this highway.

BRUSH HILL ROAD WIDENED, 1706.

We have the following record of the widening of Brush Hill road:—

Complaint being made to us, the Selectmen of Milton, namely: Thomas Switt, Georg Sumner Jonathan Gulliver Manasseh Tucker and Thomas Vose, by several of our inhabitants, that there was very great need of laying the ways wider, coming down the north-east side of Brush Hill through a part of Dorchester Church Lands, by reason there is no passing in time of snow and ice where the way now is; therefore, for the better accommodating of passage down said hill, we being met thereon upon the 26 day of September 1706, Samuel Triscot being present with us we agreed upon a walnut tree to be marked with a dublue on the north side, said tree standing near the corner of Samuel Triscot's orchard and on the north side of the old way, from thence to a walnut tree also marked with a dublue on that side next the highway, from thence to heap of stones by the old saw-pit, from thence to a great black oak over the rim, from thence to a great old stump with a heap of stones upon it and is neir the old way in the Sandy Valley.

Recorded the 9 day of October 1706 by me
THOMAS VOSE, *Town Clerk.*

The house of Samuel Trescott was directly opposite the residence of Hon. James M. Robbins; traces of the cellar are still visible, and the Trescott well, over against the avenue to the Robbins mansion, is still in use. From this point the road was widened to Brook road, and beyond through Long pasture¹ to its present junction with Mattapan street.

¹ The Town of Dorchester owned a tract of land of two hundred and fifty-five acres on the Milton side at Mattapan, known as the "Long pasture." This was, doubtless, a part of the "Ministerial land," and may have extended up the river as far as the northern boundary of the Robbins estate.

March 2, 1801. The "Long pasture" was leased by Dorchester to Jeremiah Smith Boies, Esq., for five hundred years, at the rate of forty-nine dollars per acre, and one cent a year during the term, amounting to the sum of \$1,249.50, "reserving, however, about two acres between the old and new way, which they consider expedient." This tract of "about two acres," lying between Brook road and Brush Hill road, is now

ROAD FROM OX-PEN TO MATTAPAN BRIDGE, 1712.

In the early part of the last century that portion of Milton about Mattapan was mostly a wilderness, and was known as a part of the "Five-hundred acre lot." It was, to a great extent, covered by woods, but afforded also much pasturage, which was used by the proprietors of the common lands, called Commoners, as grazing land for their cattle, under the charge of herds-men. Here was located what is often spoken of in our records as the "Ox-pen," an enclosure for herding the oxen and steers at night, or whenever necessary. The "Cow walk" was nearer the Lower Mills.

The following transcript from the Dorchester records will be of interest in this connection.

The herdsmen here spoken of are old Milton citizens:—

Dorchester the 26 of the second mo: 1653. It is covenanted and agreed by and between the select men of this towne for this p'sent yeare and Antony Newton and Willm Solsbury of the same towne that the said Antony Newton and Willm Solsbury shall and will from the 9 of the 3 moneth next insueing vntil the 27 or 28 day of 7 moneth following keepe all such oxen or steeres in a heard, as shall at their first goeing forth be deliued vnto them for that inde by any of the inhabitants of the said towne and none of other townes to be received or kept with them without leeuve or lysense from the said town first had and obtayned. Their walk or place of feeding to be on the further side of the river Norponset and above or beyond the Cow walke of Dorchester and not suffered to goe among the Cowes. And also the said Anthony Newton and Willia Solsbury doth covenant to and with the said selectmen, to goe forth with the oxen and steeres halfe an hower by soun, and bring them to their appointed place or pen so called abought soun sitting eury night that so the owners may have them if they please to send for them either in the evening or in the morning before the said tyme of their goeing forth and not be disapointed when they have vrgent occasion to vse them. And to make the demm sufficient for largnesse of ground that so the Oxen or Steeres may be les iniurious or hurtfull one vnto an other as also sufficient in point of fence, and for their faithfulness and care herein they the said Antony and Willm is to have twoe shillings a head to be paid at twoe paymts, the one halfe within one moneth after they be put to them and the other halfe at the end of the 7 moneth following at som convenient place in towne where they doe appoint, but if in case they be driven to com for their pay then they are allowed to receive two shillings and two pence a head.

WILLIAM SALSBOR * *

ROBT HOWARD in the name
of the rest of the Select men.

[Record Commissioners, Vol. IV, p. 62.]

The ox-pen was situated near the point where Brook road crosses Mattapan street, a position convenient for residents of

owned by the City of Boston, and has long been used as a gravel pit. [See Dorchester Records, March 2, 1801.]

Brush Hill, and for citizens in other parts of Milton, reaching it over Brook road, as well as for the mass of the inhabitants north of the river. A cattle beat led to the ford on the Dorchester side, and extended from the ford to the ox-pen. The ford was a short distance west of the Mattapan bridge.

The bridge spoken of at the date specified in the following extract from the Milton records, if built at or near that time, was a private one for the convenience of the mill-owners; and the road then laid out may not have been opened, except as a bridle-path, as the first reliable evidence of a bridge at this point and a road to the same is as follows: "Road to bridge near Jacksons Mill laid out by a jury in 1734. Bridge built by the Court of General Sessions in 1736." The "road to bridge" referred to above may have been the road on the Dorchester side.

June 24, 1712. The Select men namely Jonathan Gulliver Ebenezer Wadsworth Ephraim Tucker met by appointment to lay out an open highway from the Oxpen to the river where there is to be a cartbridge erected and we began by the river where the bridge is to be made and marked a red oak on the east side, and the highway is to be on the east side two rods in width; then we marked another red oak by the side of the trench, the way lying on the east side of said tree, then we proseded and marked another red oak and the way is to ly on the west side, then the way is to run in a strait line till it comes to a small walnut tree by the way side where it now lies and the way is to be on the west side of said tree, then to go as the way now lies till it meets the way that leads over the river commonly called the oxpen way; and said way is to be two rods wide.

While it is difficult to trace out and identify many of the roads projected in the early years of the town, as all landmarks except parallel lines, rivers, brooks, and rocks have long ago disappeared, this road may be readily identified.

If we extend the line of the old drift-way from the ox-pen passing the Austin Mansion, straight to the river, it will cross the estate of G. Hollingsworth in the rear of his house, and reach just the position of the "old ford" on the river. The way here described is the road as it now runs from the bridge, and a short distance south of the Hollingsworth house, until it intersects this old drift-way from the ox-pen. The present road, if not built till 1734, is in the line of the road here laid out in 1712.

ROAD OVER THE BLUE HILL LAND, 1713.

At the request of the inhabitants of the Town of Milton, the Select men met the 29 of April 1713, namely Capt. Jonathan Gulliver Manassath Tucker Ebenezer Wadsworth Ephraim Tucker to lay out a highway over the land

commonly called the blue hill land, we being met we began at the brook beyond Samuel Tuckers house, and marked a small white oake which is to be in the middle of the way, and we proceeded and marked a black oake &c . . . and from thence to a rock and the way to ly on the west side and from thence between John Wadsworths house and barn til it comes to the way that lies on the back side of said Wadsworths house, and at the meeting of the Select men since the above day, they then agreed that the way should be where it now is from John Wadsworths house till it comes to the southwest corner of Deacon Swifts Lott, then the way is to ly between the land of Deacon Swift and John Wadsworth till it comes to the land of John Hersey and then to ly between the land of John Wadsworth and John Hersey till it comes to the highway yt lys by Nathaniel Pitchers house and the way to ly on John Wadsworths a rod and a half in width — and on the land commonly called the blue hill land the way is to be two rods wide and to ly open, and John Wadsworth has liberty to lay the way strait from his house till it comes to the south west corner of Deacon Swifts land but the way on John Wadsworths land is not as yet to ly open

Entered the 26 day of December 1713

by me EPHRAIM TUCKER *Town Clerck.*

The above-described road is Highland street, and a part of Randolph avenue and of Hillside street. The description begins on Hillside street, at the brook south-west of Samuel Cook's house. Charles K. Hunt now lives in the Samuel Tucker house. It proceeds over the line of Hillside street and Randolph avenue, which diverges a little from the old way, to the house of Mr. David W. Tucker, where the old road branches off easterly from Randolph avenue, and crosses it again near the house of Mr. George Vose; passing the Vose and Gannett estate, and the "Bent Bakery," it continues on the line of Highland street, passing through the Wadsworth land, in its entire length to Canton avenue, opposite the Academy house, formerly the residence of Andrew Pitcher.

WHITE'S LANE, 1714.

The next year, White's lane, now White street, was opened.

At the request of some of the inhabitants of the Town of Milton, the Select-men of Milton met the 5 day of April 1714 to lay out an open highway from the highway leading to the meeting house to the way that lys by Seargeant Peter White's we being by the way leading by Seargeant Whites we began a few rods on the land of Mr Roson &c. . . . and soe to the bounds between the land of Daniel Hensher on the west and Sergent Thomas Vose East and from thence by the highway that leads by the Meeting house one rod in width on the land of Daniel Hensher, and one rod in width on the land of Thomas Vose.

EPHRAIM TUCKER }
JONATHAN GULLIVER } *Selectmen.*

Sergeant White lived on the north-west corner of White street and the extension of Central avenue, from Brook road to

Thacher street. The meeting-house then stood on the Robert Vose lot.

ROBBINS STREET, 1722.

The Select men John Wadsworth Benjamin Fenno Edward Blake and Samuel Wadsworth laid out the public way from the way leading over Brush Hill to the way that is made use of over the Church land. Beginning near Deacon Manassah Tuckers barn on Brush Hill we laid it half a rod on Deacon Ephraim Tuckers land and a rod on Deacon Manassah Tucker's land, and near the end of a stone wall dividing the above mentioned Deacons' land, it is to be a rod wide on Deacon Ephraim Tucker's land, and from thence on the strait line we laid the way three quarters of a rod on each Deacons land until we came to the land of William Sumner and then we laid the way three quarters of a rod wide on each side of the line until we came to Deacon Manassah Tuckers land and three quarters of a rod wide between William Sumners land and Deacon Manassah Tuckers land until we wanted three rods of coming to the end of William Sumners land, and to run near east with a strait line to the nearest corner of Ebenezer Sumners land, and then three quarters of a rod on each side between Ebenezer Sumner on one side and Deacon Manassah Tucker and his son Ebenezer on the other side until we come to the Brook near the house of said Ebenezer Tucker and in a strait line over the corner of Ebenezer Tuckers land, and a corner of Ebenezer Sumners land into the other way. It is consented that there be two good sufficient gats on the said way that is to say one at each end.

There was much controversy about this road, and it was not fully built until 1734. But the general direction herein described is still retained. The bend in the street midway, running nearly east and west, identifies it as the road in question. Ebenezer Tucker owned the land now owned by D. Murphy, and probably the identical house now standing. In a second laying out of this way his house is spoken of as on the east side, and his barn on the west. The tract of land through which the road passed had been in the possession of the Tuckers and Sumners for upwards of sixty years. In 1852-3 Robbins street, then called New lane, was widened and greatly improved, at the expense of \$844.11.

ROAD OVER BLUE HILL LAND FROM STOUGHTON TO
S. TUCKER'S, 1734.

At the request of the inhabitants of the Town of Milton we the subscribers met on the (26) day of June 1734 to lay out an open highway over the land commonly called Blue Hill Land. We began at Stoughton line at the corner of Mr John Puffer's stone wall and laid it out two rods wide where the way now goes untill we came near Edward Adams' Jr. house, we marked a blacke oake at the bottom of the hill the way to be two rods on the south of said tree and so on the south side of a great rock with a heap of stones on the top of the rock and so to come into the way to Edward Adams' house & so keeping the old way untill we came near a stony brook and

on the left hand of the way we marked a white oake tree in the middle of way and so come to Braintree line and so on the south side of Nathaniel Houghtons house as the way now goes untill we come to the easterly side of Deacon Manassah Tuckers Lote and so turning to the left hand in a foot path down the hill and so over the brook in Mr Samuel Millers land and keeping the old way untill we come to a wet piece of land neare John Pitcher's and so to the old way and so on over the brook neare Mr Samuel Tuckers house.

SAMUEL MILLER	} <i>Selectmen.</i>
SAMUEL TUCKER	
JOSEPH BELCHER	
NEHEMIAH CLAP	

There are brooks and houses referred to in this description sufficient to enable us to decide that the road here laid out was nearly identical with Hillside street from Canton line to Mr. Samuel Cook's, and at this point joined the road laid out twenty-one years before, extending over Highland street to Canton avenue. Before the construction of this road it is supposed that there was what was called the "east way to Ponkapog." Reference to this way is seen in the division of the three thousand acres of Blue Hill lands between Milton and Braintree. In running the division line the Commissioners say:—

Beginning at a heap of stones in the bound line of the easterly end of the three thousand acres of Blue Hill Land, &c. . . . we proseeded and ran a line west and by South nine degrees Southerly, and marked several trees in the line with letters, as aforesaid, until we came to a gray oak tree standing near the *cartway leading from Milton to Poncapog*, by the foot of one of the Blue Hills.

Following by compass the exact direction designated in the report of the Commissioners, we found at the foot of Chickataubut Hill an old cart-path, which was traced to its beginning near the "Samuel Tucker" house on Hillside street. This was known as "Brook lane." It opened at the brook, south of Samuel Cook's, and passed easterly over C. L. Copeland's land, crossing Randolph avenue a little north of E. Snow's house, and, running into the woods easterly and southerly between Glover's Hill and Bear Hill, made its way into Braintree, and probably on the south side of Blue Hill river to Ponkapog. Doubtless before the road from the Stoughton line, now Hillside street, was laid out, there was passing in that direction by undeveloped drift-ways; but the travel southerly and easterly was probably by the line of this extinct pathway. At a later period, before the building of Randolph avenue and Forest street, the way to Randolph was from "White's Tavern" diagonally across the

Copeland estate to the big rock on Randolph avenue, near the Quincy line. Forest street was not opened until many years after the opening of Hillside from the Stoughton line.

ROAD AROUND WIGWAM HILL, 1764.

We the subscribers, finding it necessary to have a road through a pasture on the west side of Wigwam Hill, so called, to avoid going over the same as it now runs, Have Surveyed the same and have laid out a Public Road of two rods wide, the West Side of which road is to begin at a heap of stones on the stone wall about two rods to the eastward of a stone bridge on south side of said hill, thence in a strait line till it comes through a rocky piece of ground on the west side of said Hill, thence to the south corner of Oxen-bridge Thacher's land on the west side of the old road. June 26, 1764. STEPHEN MILLER, JEREMIAH TUCKER, ISAAC HOW.

Wigwam Hill is the first Hill south-west of Academy Hill, extending from the pound to Pine-tree brook.

This road around the hill is now extinct. Traces of it are seen in the stony tract through the woods. It began two rods east of Pine-tree bridge and ran across the B. S. Rotch estate, a little south of the Rotch mansion, and across the land of Isaac C. Gulliver to the Thacher land, which was south as well as north of the brook, and terminated at some road near the Thacher estate, perhaps Canton avenue, or it may be Brook road. The meeting-house was still on the Vose lot. The object of the road seems to have been to avoid passing over the hill from the pine trees to the meeting-house, although the road over the hill along the parallel line was laid out in 1681, and a second time definitely located in 1723. For some reason known to our fathers the road over Wigwam Hill was a hard road to travel.

SUSPENSION OF ROAD-BUILDING.

The inhabitants of the town, having provided themselves with such roads as were required for the convenience of travel and for the necessities of business, seemed to have turned their attention to other matters, and but little was done in road-building during the last half of the eighteenth century. Indeed, so often were they called from peaceful pursuits to the protection of their liberties and the defence of their homes, that no time was left for public improvements; besides, heavy drafts on their numbers and resources, continually made by the country, reduced them to a deplorable condition of weakness and poverty. But, with the opening of a new century and the return of more favorable conditions, attention was again directed to the needs of the town.

In the period of turnpike roads two of these ways were projected in Milton: the Blue Hill turnpike, latterly called the Randolph turnpike, and the Brush Hill turnpike.

BRUSH HILL TURNPIKE.

A petition for this road was made by Joseph Billings, Samuel Leonard, and others, Feb. 6, 1804, and a committee was chosen by the town to oppose the same.

Feb. 7, 1805, voted that we do highly disapprove of a turnpike being made from the road at the west end of the Blew Hills to the upper bridge, as petitioned by Samuel Leonard, and others.

The turnpike was located in 1805-9, and was continued as a turnpike until 1857, when its franchise was surrendered, and the surrender was accepted on condition that it be laid out as a highway. In 1859 the General Court limited the time for laying out the highway to one year from the passage of the act. Within the designated period the County Commissioners laid out the road, defined and established its boundaries by stone monuments set at the termini and angles, and made the same a matter of record. [Vol. 8, p. 289.] It was accompanied with an accurate plan. [No. 303.] A new plan was made in 1884, delineating the true bounds of the road, which is on file at the Town Clerk's office.

BLUE HILL TURNPIKE, OR RANDOLPH TURNPIKE.

This turnpike, extending from the junction of the highways now known as Adams street and Canton avenue in Milton, through the easterly section of the town, towards Randolph, was laid out in the years 1804 and 1805, the portion through lands of Mr. Jeffrey near the northerly terminus having been located in the year last named.

Like most of the turnpike enterprises of that period the road had limited uses for travel. Its location was principally through wild land or woodlands, with a succession of heavy grades, long, steep hills and narrow viaducts, requiring frequent and expensive repairs.

Having fallen into comparative disuse it was laid out as a highway, as will appear by the records in the clerk's office, Dedham, in 1848.

This location of the road was of unequal widths, and not defined at the termini and angles by permanent stone bounds, such as were subsequently required by statute provisions. At

the March meeting of the town in 1883, a committee was chosen to apply to the County Commissioners (with whom is the entire jurisdiction) to define the limits of the way by new location. Surveys have been had, and the accomplishment of the work has for several years awaited the final action of the County Commissioners.

Since its location as a highway the grades have been greatly improved and the viaducts widened, under the direction of the surveyors of the highways of the town, and many commodious and expensive dwellings have been recently constructed at the northerly section of the way.

ATHERTON STREET.

In 1811, Atherton street, then called Union street, was laid out from Canton avenue [then Middlestreet] to Brush Hill street, "From Jedediah Atherton's strait to the turnpike, and from the turnpike strait to Oliver Houghtons." It cost \$750, \$300 of which was paid by the town, and \$450 by sundry subscribers.

Centre street was laid out by the Court of Sessions in 1822, and was finished in 1824.

<i>Mattapan street</i> was built in 1840-1, cost . . .	\$1,058	75
<i>Harland street</i> " 1847-8, " . . .	1,800	00
<i>School street</i> ¹ " 1848, " . . .	500	00
<i>Fairmount avenue</i> " 1857, " . . .	865	25
<i>Central avenue</i> " 1874, " . . .	3,276	84
<i>Williams avenue</i> " 1875, " . . .	2,506	00
<i>Central-avenue bridge</i> " 1877, " . . .	3,600	00
<i>Thacher street</i> " 1877, " . . .	3,955	70
<i>Hemenway street</i> " 1877, " . . . in part	658	84
<i>Clapp street</i> " 1878, " . . .	612	27
<i>Central-ave. extension</i> " 1880, " . . .	1,030	00
<i>Eliot street</i> " 1882-3, " . . .	11,500	00
<i>Reedsdale street</i> " 1884, " . . .	6,399	32

¹ Mr. John M. Forbes built School street, and set out the elms shading the same in 1847-8. The whole tract on each side of School street, from the Russell estate on the east to the Swift land on the west, was purchased by Mr. Forbes Aug., 1842, at the auction of Dr. Holbrook's estate, except about half an acre belonging to John McQuirk, who lived in a stone house then standing on land now owned by Mr. Nathan Godfrey, corner of School street and Randolph avenue, where the well is now seen.

Mr. Forbes also secured this tract of Mr. McQuirk, and conveyed to him and his wife Sarah, in her right, Feb. 24, 1844, a tract of thirty-five acres, situated on Highland street, which he purchased of John J. Low, and at the Administrator's sale of the estate of Jazaniah R. Ford, in 1840. Through this land School street was laid out. The North school-house lot was conveyed to the town of Milton by Mr. Forbes, in exchange for the lot on Milton Hill, on which stood the school-house, burned Nov. 23, 1846. The heirs of Abel Allyn, who gave the Milton Hill lot to the town, joined in the conveyance of the same to Mr. Forbes.

RAILROADS.

In early times connection with Boston was by private conveyance or by the public stage. In 1847 the Dorchester and Milton Branch of the Old Colony Railroad was constructed, with stations at Milton Lower Mills and Mattapan.

At a later date the East Milton and West Quincy Branch of the Old Colony Railroad was built, with a station at East Milton.

The westerly part of the town and Brush Hill have railroad accommodations on the New York & New England, and Providence roads at Mattapan, Hyde Park, and Readville. Thus the villages at the northerly and easterly extremities of the town are well supplied with railroad facilities, and the westerly part fairly so; while the central and southerly sections are remote from any railroad station.

REPAIRS OF HIGHWAYS.

It appears by the records that, from the very beginning, and for one hundred and fifty years, the highways were kept in order by the direct labor of the citizens. The various neighborhoods took in charge the roads within their own limits, and each man above the age of sixteen years worked a definite time under the direction of surveyors appointed by the town. This plan was continued with more or less changes until about 1834.

April 4, 1810—Voted that the work on the highways be apportioned on the polls and estates as it was last year—namely that each Poll be assessed one day, and estate in the same proportion, that a Poll be allowed one dollar and fifty cents—a sufficient team two dollars and twenty five cents per day—that each Surveyor cause the stones to be picked up within the limits of the last week in every month from April to November—and that three fourths of the work be done by the last of July, the remainder by the last of November next.

It will be seen by the above that our predecessors seventy-five years ago had in mind several points of good road-building, viz.: fair pay for labor; stone-picking all over town eight times a year; and the bulk of the work done early, in season to become compact and solid before winter. This was their policy before and after the time here designated.

CHANGE OF PLAN.

March 8, 1834. A large committee of the Town recommended a decided change in taking care of the poor. To employ a superintendent, and have the able bodied paupers work on the roads.

This plan was adopted. The Poor Department and Road Department were combined, and the Selectmen, who were Overseers of the Poor, were also Surveyors of Highways. The teams and implements for road-work were kept at the poorhouse, — one superintendent taking charge of both departments; if there was lack of help among the inmates, additional men were hired, and kept at the poorhouse. In this manner the roads were repaired for thirty-seven years.

SUPERINTENDENT OF HIGHWAYS.

In 1872 Samuel Cook was appointed superintendent of the roads, with entire charge of this important work. He continued in this office, with much success, for six years. The selectmen took charge of the work in 1878 as surveyors of the highways. In 1879 S. L. Tucker was appointed to this trust.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

In 1880 Oliver W. Peabody, George K. Gannett, and John Littlefield were elected by the town road commissioners. Under the charge of commissioners the roads continued until March, 1887.

The treatment of the question of roads on the part of the town has been both wise and liberal. Believing that good roads were needful for the prosperity and reputation of the town, they have wisely sought to entrust the care of them to those who have given to the subject time and study and much consideration, and then have furnished abundant means to carry out their plans. The town's appropriation for the repair of highways for the year 1881 was \$15,000; for 1882, \$18,500, repairs and construction; for 1883, \$15,000.

By careful observation of the management of the roads since the town has placed them in charge of special boards it has been possible to learn their working policy. It would seem to be as follows:—

First. Thorough treatment of wet and springy ground.

Second. Thin coatings of crushed stone or screened gravel for ruts and low places, applied in short spaces, and worked down by sprinkler and roller.

Third. Reduction of steep acclivities and filling up of valleys in the roadway.

RESULTS.

The results of the great care and expenditure on our roads cannot fail to be manifest to all. Many places that from the

first existence of the town have been wet and springy, at times almost impassable, are now hard and dry through the whole of the season.

It is not asserted or intimated that our roads are perfect; often there are portions of the highways that seem greatly in need of repairs. It is, however, unreasonable to expect that the long line of public ways in the town, now not much less than forty miles in length, can be everywhere, and equally, good through the whole season; and not less unreasonable to expect that the best-made sections of road, subject to constant and heavy travel, will continue smooth, solid, and dry, without attention.

It is only claimed that the system of working the roads adopted by the officers of the town is in the right direction, and, in the end, will secure as good roads as can be built.

The purchase by the town of a steam stone-crusher has enabled the commissioners to apply to the roads the best system of road structure. Some of these sections of new-made road, built by them, have been constructed on the "*McAdam process*," which consists in forming a road crust by layers of small angular stones, as they come from the crusher, with but little regard to the foundation or substratum of the road.

Other sections are, in part, on the "*Telford system*," where the foundation is the main point. This consists of a pavement of large rough stones, laid by hand, with their bases down and their points upward; these are filled in with smaller angular stones, carefully packed, and the whole is covered with three or four inches of still finer stone. The road-bed is thoroughly drained. River street in Dorchester is made on this plan, and sections on Canton and Randolph avenues, Milton. Both of these roads, when consolidated, form a hard, smooth, and durable surface. Thus, by the wisdom and liberality of the town, we are being furnished with roads which are, and will be, a comfort to ourselves, and a pleasure to our friends from other towns whom we welcome to these pleasant drives.

"There is no expedient which more powerfully conduces to the advancement of a people in civilization, or to the extension of their prosperity and national wealth, than the construction of good roads connecting the various centres of commerce and of industry about which they may have collected themselves.

"Roads, in fact, may be considered as a system of veins and arteries by which all those principles necessary for the maintenance of the prosperity of a country are kept in circulation."

CHAPTER VIII.

TAX-LISTS AND TOWN OFFICERS.

FOR the purpose of bringing before the town the names of the earliest inhabitants, and showing their financial condition, and the changes which have taken place in the lapse of years, we have here reproduced the first tax-list found in the records of 1679, with the tax-payers, and the sums paid by each. Then follows an exact copy of the taxes and tax-payers of the year 1700; a list of the tax-payers of 1750, and the sum raised by the town for that year; with a similar list and a like statement of money raised for the year 1800. The statements for later years will show how the town has risen from poverty to a degree of affluence ranking it, in valuation, among the highest of the Commonwealth, taking in view the number of inhabitants.

Thus may be traced down, from the beginning, the changes in men and things; the passing out of sight of familiar names, and the advent of new men as generation after generation comes upon the stage of life, and then disappears, and the slow but positive growth into a condition of substantial prosperity.

The Town Rate made for the year 1679, and here copied, was for the sum of sixteen pounds. Another rate was ordered for the same year, as follows:—

At a public Town Meeting the 3: 12: 1678. it was legally voted that there should be a Rate made in the Town of Milton, levied upon the inhabitants, of thirty pounds for the us of M^r Samuel Man; which is and may be helpful to us in the us of the Ministry, and the Select-men were to make the rate; and also it was voted that Mr. man should have one third part of his pay in money, or as money.

FIRST RECORDED TAX-LIST OF MILTON.

A Rate made the 13th. 12^m. 1678 in the Town of Milton to pay the Town debts as followeth: viz.

	£	s.	D.		£	s.	D.
Henry Crane	00	12	06	Thomas Holman	00	13	04
Samuel Golifer	00	06	06	John Kinsley	00	11	00
Anthony Golifer	00	19	03	William Denison	00	10	09

	£ s. D.		£ s. D.
Anthony Newton	00-02-09	Georg Lion	00-03-08
John Daniel	00-08-05	Edward Black	00-04-08
Thomas Swift	00-07-07	Joseph Tucker	00-01-00
Nath. Picher	00-04-00	Samuel Picher	00-03-00
Joseph Belchers Estate	00-09-02	John Fenko	00-04-05
John Williston	00-02-01	Timothy Wals	00-01-06
Widdow Saulsbury	00-02-07	Teag Crehore	00-02-10
Walter Mory	00-02-02	Benjamin Badcock	00-05-05
Daniel Hinsher	00-03-08	T. Clement's Meddow	00-00-06
Thomas Vose	00-07-01	Neahmiah Hayden	00-00-10
Steven Langley	00-01-07	William Pen	00-00-08
Edward Vose	00-16-04	Caleb Hobard	00-01-03
Widdow Gill	00-16-02	William Pherry	00-00-08
John Kerny	00-01-10	Thofild Curtis	00-00-03
Thomas Horten	00-01-02	Martin Sanders	00-00-08
Ephraim Newton	00-01-10	Edward Thomson	00-01-07
Widdow Wadsworth	00-03-01	William Owen	00-00-05
John Jordon	00-10-11	Richard Colicot	00-00-05
Widdow Badcock	00-05-09	Thomas Garner	00-01-03
The Corn Mill	00-08-10	Simon Lins	06-02-00
Richard Smith	00-01-08	Thomas Tolman	00-00-10
Umphre Tifiny	00-02-08	Joseph Wild	00-01-00
Robert Badcock	00-06-02	Thomas Williams	00-01-00
Jonathan Badcock	00-05-09	Return Badcock	00-01-00
Samuel Badcock	00-03-04	Eleazar Lelond	00-01-00
Simon Pecke	00-04-00	Robert Mason	00-01-00
John Dicke	00-06-00	Thomas Stevens	00-00-06
Robert Tucker	00-08-03	Sanslet Peare	00-00-06
Georg Sumner	00-07-09	John Gosbery	00-01-00
William Blacke	00-05-11		
Ebenezer Clapp	00-03-01		
James Tucker	00-02-08		
		Sixty Seven Signatures	16 00 00

A.D. 1700.

The following tax-list, copied from the original records, represents only the town tax of £27 10s. The same individuals were assessed for the year 1700 to pay the salary of Rev. Peter Thacher, £68; for the use of the Province £48, and for the use of the County of Suffolk £3 17s., making an aggregate of £147 7s. 0d.

In observance of the Treasurer's warrant dated the seventh day of March 1700. We the Selectmen of Milton on the 14th day of May following the said date, made this part of assessment our Town's proportion, being twenty seven pounds, this being the East end of the Town's population as followeth:—

	Poles.	Housing & Lands.	Stock & Faculty.	Sum Total.
Henry Crane	0	00 02 07	00 02 01	00 04 08
Samuel Gulliver	0 2 0	00 13 02	00 07 00	01 02 02
James Atherton	0 0 0	00 00 07	00 00 09	00 01 04

	Poles.	Housing & Lands.	Stock & Faculty.	Sum Total.
Thomas Lincorne.....	0 2 0	00 00 02	00 00 05	00 02 07
Jonathan Gulliver.....	0 2 0	00 13 04	00 07 08	02 03 00
Thomas Holman.....	0 2 0	00 10 06	00 05 07	00 18 01
Isaac Grose.....	0 2 0	00 02 07	00 00 05	00 05 00
Joseph Hunt.....	0 2 0	00 02 08	00 00 07	00 05 03
Enoch Hunt.....	0 2 0	00 02 11	00 00 09	00 05 08
Thomas Horton.....	0 4 0	00 02 06	00 00 06	00 07 00
Obedia Haws.....	0 2 0	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 02 00
Peter White.....	0 2 0	00 05 03	00 01 11	00 09 02
Nathaniel Badcock.....	0 2 0	00 01 09	00 00 11	00 04 08
John Kinsley & his Mother.....	0 2 0	00 06 02	00 02 03	00 12 05
John Daniel.....	0 2 0	00 08 00	00 02 01	00 12 01
Thomas Swift.....	0 2 0	00 05 03	00 06 02	00 13 05
Nathaniel Pitcher.....	0 2 0	00 02 08	00 02 02	00 05 09
William Badcock & his Mother.....	0 2 0	00 02 05	00 01 09	00 06 02
Nathaniel Badcock.....	0 2 0	00 01 09	00 00 11	00 04 08
Moses Belcher.....	0 2 0	00 11 06	00 04 04	00 17 04
Samuel Miller.....	0 2 0	00 07 06	00 07 00	00 16 06
John Redman.....	0 2 0	00 01 09	00 00 07	00 04 04
Richard Smith.....	0 2 0	00 00 00	00 00 07	00 02 07
William Vose.....	0 2 0	00 01 09	00 00 07	00 04 04
John Fenno.....	0 2 0	00 02 00	00 02 00	00 06 00
Daniel Henshaw.....	0 2 0	00 03 06	00 02 02	00 07 08
Thomas Vose.....	0 2 0	00 04 05	00 02 00	00 08 05
Thomas Vose Ju ^r	0 2 0	.....	.....	00 02 00
Thomas Holman Ju ^r	0 2 0	.....	.....	00 02 00
Samuel Gulliver Ju ^r	0 2 0	.....	00 00 04	00 02 04
David Horton.....	0 2 0	.....	.....	00 02 00
Philip Liscorn.....	0 2 0	.....	.....	00 02 00
Samuel Webb for the Mills.....	.....	00 07 07	.....	00 07 07
Henry Crane for Collins Meadow.....	.....	00 01 06	.....	00 01 06
John Marsh.....	.....	00 03 00	.....	00 03 00
Nathaniel Walse of Brantery.....	.....	00 01 03	.....	00 01 03
Samuel Paine.....	.....	00 00 05	.....	00 00 05
Samuel Bass.....	.....	00 00 05	.....	00 00 05
Thomas Share.....	.....	00 00 06	.....	00 00 06
Ebenezer Share.....	.....	00 00 02	.....	00 00 02
Solomon Vezey.....	.....	00 00 10	.....	00 00 10
Theophilis Curtes.....	.....	00 00 04	.....	00 00 04
John Rugles.....	.....	00 00 09	.....	00 00 09
Dependance French.....	.....	00 00 07	.....	00 00 07
John French.....	.....	00 00 02	.....	00 00 02
Samuel French.....	.....	00 00 02	.....	00 00 02
John French.....	.....	00 00 02	.....	00 00 02
Widdow Joamh Badcock.....	.....	00 00 06	00 00 05	00 00 11
				12 16 08

This rate committed to Constable
John Redman to Colect

THOMAS SWIFT,
THOMAS VOSE,
THOMAS HOLMAN,
SAMUEL GULLIVER. } *Selectmen.*

Recorded this 18 day of May 1700
by me Thomas Vose
town Clark

In observance of the Treasury warrant dated the twenty seventh day of March 1700 we the Selectmen of Milton on the 14th day of May following the said date made this part of assessment our towns proportion being twenty seven pounds: this being the West End of the towns proportion as followeth:

	Poles.	Housing & Lands.	Stock and Faculty.	Sum Total.
Edward Vose.....	0 2 0	00 13 02	00 03 09	00 18 11
John Trot.....	0 2 0	00 00 11	00 00 09	00 03 08
John Wadsworth & his Mother.....	0 2 0	00 06 02	00 02 08	00 10 10
Ebenezer Wadsworth.....	0 2 0	00 02 03	00 01 04	00 03 07
Nathaniel Gulliver.....	0 2 0	00 02 08	00 01 11	00 06 07
Walter Morcy.....	0 2 0	00 01 09	00 01 00	00 04 09
William Sumner.....	0 2 0	00 02 08	00 02 04	00 07 00
Joseph Houghton.....	0 2 0	00 01 04	00 01 06	00 04 10
Sammel Pitcher.....	0 2 0	.....	.....	00 02 00
Benjamin Fenno.....	0 2 0	00 05 03	00 02 11	00 10 02
Henry Glover.....	0 2 0	00 04 11	00 01 65	00 08 04
Henry Glover Junr.....	0 2 0	00 00 11	00 00 10	00 03 09
Ephraim Newton.....	0 2 0	00 04 05	00 02 11	00 09 04
Peter Lion.....	0 2 0	00 00 05	00 01 11	00 04 04
Ebenezer Warren.....	0 2 0	00 00 05	00 00 06	00 02 11
Timothy Crehore.....	0 2 0	00 05 09	00 02 04	00 10 01
Jonathan Wiat.....	0 2 0	.....	.....	.....
Nathaniel Wales.....	0 2 0	00 04 09	00 01 07	00 08 04
Widdow Lion.....	0 0 0	00 00 05	00 00 05	00 00 10
James Tucker.....	0 6 0	00 07 06	00 02 06	00 16 00
Ebenezer Clap.....	0 4 0	00 04 00	00 03 09	00 11 09
William Blake.....	0 0 0	00 02 04	00 00 09	00 03 01
Nathaniel and Edward Blake.....	0 4 0	00 03 06	00 01 06	00 09 00
Lieut George Sumner.....	0 4 0	00 08 09	00 02 01	00 14 10
George Sumner Junr.....	0 2 0	00 01 09	00 01 09	00 05 06
Ephraim Tucker.....	0 2 0	00 05 03	00 02 01	00 09 04
Manaseth Tucker.....	0 2 0	00 05 04	00 02 01	00 09 05
Ebenezer Sumner & his Mother.....	0 2 0	00 04 06	00 01 09	00 08 03
Samuel Triscot.....	0 4 0	00 03 06	00 02 02	00 08 08
John Williston.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	00 04 00
Henry Vose.....	0 4 0	00 02 08	00 01 10	00 08 06
Ezra Clap.....	0 2 0	00 06 00	00 04 00	00 12 00
Jonathan Badcock.....	0 4 0	00 03 11	00 02 00	00 09 11
Widdow Hannah Badcock.....	0 2 0	00 06 01	00 02 01	00 10 02
James Badcock.....	0 2 0	.....	.....	00 02 00
Joseph Bent.....	0 4 0	00 00 11	00 00 09	00 05 08
John Vose.....	0 2 0	00 00 11	00 01 05	00 04 04
Nathaniel Vose.....	0 2 0	.....	.....	00 02 00
William Bentley.....	0 2 0	.....	00 00 03	00 02 03
Thomas Tolman.....	0 0 0	00 00 09	.....	00 00 09
Samuel Jones.....	.....	00 00 07	.....	00 00 07
Robert Field for Moses Medow.....	.....	00 01 06	.....	00 01 06
Mathias Puffer.....	.....	00 00 10	.....	00 00 10
Stephen Crane.....	.....	00 00 10	.....	00 00 10
				<hr/> 14 10 06

This rate committed to
Constable Samuel Triscot
to Collect

THOMAS SWIFT
THOMAS HOLMAN
THOMAS VOSE
SAMUEL GULLIVER
MANASETH TUCKER

} *Selectmen.*

Recorded this 18th day of may 1700 by me
Thomas Vose,
Town Clark.

This record shows 78 polls in 1700 and 92 tax-payers.

A.D. 1750.

Passing over a period of fifty years we give the names of one hundred and sixty-nine tax-payers, who, in 1750, appear on the stage as the active men of Milton, and the amount of the assessment for that year.¹

These Rates made by the Assessors of Milton in November 1749 being each mans part and proportion To the Rovince Tax of 344-17-6 in Bills of the Last Tenor, and to the Town Tax of 152-6-4 in Bills of the Last Tenor and to the County Tax of 9-16-3 in Bills of the Last Tenor.

Tax Payers at the West End of the Town.

Samuel Clark,	Ebenezer Houghton,	Capt. Samuel Tucker & Son,
Elizabeth Kilpatrick,	Edward Crane,	Samuel Miller, Esqr.,
Benjamin Crane,	Mr. Isaac Billing,	Jeremiah Tucker,
Joseph Crane,	John Pitcher,	Lieut Samuel Wadsworth &
Dea. Nathaniel Houghton,	John Daniel,	Sons,

¹ The Tax of Milton, with Reprs. pay, in 1759 was, in the whole, £512 " 13 " 7 L.M.
The Tax of Milton, with Reprs. pay, in 1760 was, in the whole, £484 " 13 " 7.
The Tax of Milton, with Reprs. pay (being £20), for 1761 was, in the whole, £398 " 2 " 6.

Estimate of the several articles in Milton by which the tax of the town was regulated, 1761:—

115½	Dwelling Houses at £5	577 " 10 -
54 -	Feet of Wharf	- " 5 -
1 -	Grist Mill	4 " - -
439	Cow Pastures at 16/	351 " 4 - -
5635	Bushels of Grain at 8d	187 " 16 " 8
1600 -	Barrels Cider at 2/4	193 " 12 " 4
400	Tons English hay at 18/	414 " - - -
278 -	Ditto Fresh at 6/	83 " 8 " -
196	Ditto Salt at 8/	78 " 8 " -
	Rents Received	477 " 1 " -
14	Servants for life at £3.	42 " - - -
30	Tuns Vessels at 4/	7 " 4 " -
£667	Stock in Trade at 6 ½ Ct.	40 " - " 5
£5148 -	Money at Interest at 6 ½ Ct	308 " 17 " 7
179	Horses at 4/	35 " 16 " -
176 -	Oxen at 4/	35 " 4 " -
388	Cows at 3/	58 " 4 " -
1359 -	Sheep at 4d	22 " 13 " -
42	Hogs at 1/	2 " 2 " -
		<hr/>
		£2919 " 6 " 0

A true copy Ex^d.

W A. BELCHER.

Nathaniel Blake, Jur.,
 Capt. John Gulliver,
 Anthony Gulliver,
 Samuel Keys,
 Wido. Hannah Gulliver,
 Ens. Simon Blake,
 Ebenezer Sumner,
 Jazaniah Sumner,
 William Tucker,
 Caleb Hearsey,
 Benjamin Horton,
 Benjamin Fenno,
 Joseph Bent,
 Thomas Vose,
 Samuel Glover,
 Justus Soper,
 John Newton,
 Thomas Swift,
 Elijah Crane,
 David Sumner,
 Joseph Billing & Son,
 John Lowran,
 Majr Benjamin Fenno,
 Samuel Fenno,
 Stephen Davenport,

Samuel Davenport,
 Dr. John Sprague,
 Samuel Crehore,
 Isaiah Crehore,
 Ebenezer Crehore,
 Dea. Timothy Crehore,
 Capt. John Crehore,
 Lien. Robert Vose,
 Robert Vose, Junr,
 Ebenezer Tucker,
 Samuel Tucker,
 David Blake,
 James Tucker,
 Noah Damon,
 Moses Blake,
 Ebenezer Knight,
 Wido. Elizabeth Blake,
 Wido. Hannah Blake,
 Ens. Benjamin Sumner,
 Abijah Sumner,
 Daniel Sumner,
 William Sumner,
 Robert Field,
 Abijah Smith,
 John Bent,

Lien. Jazaniah Tucker,
 Seth Sumner,
 Mr James Smith,
 John Sumner,
 George Gault,
 Benjamin Gault,
 John Gault,
 John Patterson,
 Thomas Edwards,
 John Loughhead,
 Mr Edward Jackson,
 Stephen Harris Nailor,
 Robert Pope,
 John Trescott,
 Thomas Cummings,
 Thomas Trott,
 Thomas Lyon, Junr,
 Cap: John Robinson,
 Jonathan Davis,
 Moses Davis,
 Edward Capen,
 Ebenezer Jones,
 Daniel & Aquila Tolman,
 John Puffer, Junr.

Eighty Eight Names.

These Rates were committed to Mr. Samuel Tucker Constable to Collect.

SAMUEL WADSWORTH
 STEPHEN DAVENPORT
 JAZANIAH TUCKER

Assessors of Milton.

These Rates made by y^e Assessors of Milton in November 1749 being each mans Proportion to the Province, Town, and County Tax and being each mans part for the East End of the Town of Milton.

Tax Payers in the East End of the Town.

Pelataiah Rawson,
 Abijah Crane,
 Moses Hayden,
 Capr. Samuel Kinsley,
 John Adams,
 Capr William Pirce & Son,
 David Rawson,
 William Cunningham,
 Mr. Byfield Lyde,
 Jeremiah Phillips,
 Nathan Ford,
 Ebenezer Bent,
 Hannah Carshore,
 George Badcock,
 Ebenezer Scott,
 James Field,
 William Foy, Esqr,
 William Woodhouse,
 John Swift,
 Ebenezer Swift,
 Joseph Miller,
 Henry Crane,
 Charles Apthorp, Esqr,
 Joseph Gouch, Esqr,
 John Sherman,

William Badcock,
 Benjamin Felton,
 Jeremiah Smith,
 William Nelson,
 Thomas Harris,
 Nathaniel Switt,
 Ebenezer Badcock,
 Edward Vose,
 Isaac How,
 John Vose,
 Jonah How,
 Samuel Henshaw & Son,
 David Vose,
 Jonathan Vose,
 Capr Nathaniel Vose & Sons,
 Lien. John Badcock,
 Nathaniel Abram,
 John Waterhair,
 Thomas White,
 David Coplan,
 Joseph Chap,
 Nathaniel Shepard,
 Ebenezer Sumner, Junr,
 Thomas Pearl,
 Joseph Hunt,

Edward Adams,
 Brinsmead Hunt,
 Nathan Badcock,
 David Horton & Joseph,
 David Horton, Junr,
 Enoch Horton,
 Philip White,
 Ebenezer Horton,
 John Marshall,
 Mr John Wadsworth,
 Wido. Elizabeth Wadsworth,
 Benjamin Wadsworth,
 Seth Smith,
 Joseph Richard, Esqr.,
 Stephen Winchester,
 Thomas Glover,
 Dr. Benjamin Steadman,
 Lien. Benjamin Beal,
 Josiah French,
 Moses French,
 Hannah French,
 William Penniman,
 Dea. John Adams,
 Benjamin Ruggles,
 John Marsh & Bretheren,

Josiah Capen,
Thomas Spurr,
Jonathan Coplan,
Mary Deau,

Capt James Draper,
John Babcock.

Eighty One Names.

These Rates committed to
Mr Ebenezer Sumner, Juur,
Constable to collect

SAMUEL WADSWORTH, }
STEPHEN DAVENPORT, } *Assessors of Milton.*
JAZANIAH TUCKER, }

These Rates were Recorded by Benjamin Wadsworth,
Town Clerk.

A. D. 1800.

Moving on through another half-century, we find a new list of agents engaged in meeting the duties and discharging the trusts of the town. The same family names appear, but instead of the fathers are the children.

The amount raised by tax in 1800 was \$1,500.

The following list embraces the names of two hundred and sixty-two tax-payers:—

Abel Allyne,
John Amory,
Ditto Welles' estate,
Samuel Adams,
John Adams,
Moses Adams,
John Adams, Jr.,
Minot Adams,
Samuel Allyne,
Benjamin Bronsdon,
Lemuel Babcock,
Hannah Babcock,
Seth Bagges,
Ditto Nathan Vose Estate,
Ithamar Babcock,
John Bent,
Josiah Bent,
Capt. Joseph Bent,
John Bent, Jr.,
Shepard Bent,
Thomas Baker,
Parson Belcher,
Moses Belcher,
Ditto for Mrs Houghton's
Estate,
Joseph Billings,
Ziba Blake,
James Blake,
Ditto Rebecca Rawson's
Marsh,
William Bowman,
J. Smith Boise,
Joseph Bodge,
Stephen Bradley,
Peter Brow,
John B. Bronsdon,
Daniel Briggs,
Enos Blake,
Benjamin Bowland,
Lewis Babcock,
George Clark,

Nathaniel Clark,
William Childs,
Ditto for Blaeke's Estate,
Benjamin Bronsdon, Jr.,
Peter Blanchard,
Thomas Crane, Esq.,
Henry Crane,
Vose Crane,
Seth Crane,
Jesse Crane,
Jeremiah Crane,
Isaac Copeland,
Ephraim Copeland,
Samuel Carraway,
Benjamin Canady,
Artemus Canady,
Ebenezer W. Calef,
Ezra Coats,
Asaph Churchill,
Samuel Cabbot,
Ditto for Joseph Babcock's
Estate,
John Capen,
Dea. John Crehore,
John Crehore, Junr,
William Crehore,
Benjamin Crehore,
Ditto for Mrs. Mellus' House,
John S. Crehore,
Thomas Crehore,
— Cook,
Adam Davenport,
Nathaniel Davenport,
William Davenport,
Isaac Davenport,
Phineas Davenport,
John Dingley,
Nathaniel Daniels,
— Davis,
Archibald McDonald,
Isachar Everett,

Jonathan Farrington,
Benjamin Felt,
Ditto for Mary Rawson's
land,
Benjamin Felt, Junr.,
Mary Fanno,
Elisha Field,
Waitstill Foord,
Jazaniah Foord,
James Foord,
Nathan Foord,
Joseph Foord,
Simon Ferry,
Elizabeth Foye,
Daniel French,
Daniel French, Junr.,
Alexander French,
Benjamin Field,
John Gardiner,
Nathaniel Gay,
John Gay,
Moses Gay,
John Gibbons,
Nathaniel Glover,
Sarah Glover,
Jacob Gill,
Sam'l K. Glover,
John Gulliver,
Dea. Cornelius Gulliver,
Lemuel Gulliver,
Thomas Harling,
Benjamin Henshaw,
Judah Henry,
William Hooker,
Ditto Hunt's house,
Hannah Henshaw,
Isaac Hunter,
Dr. Amos Holbrook,
Stephen Horton,
Samuel Horton,
Samuel Horton, Junr.,

Patience Horton,
 Asa Horton,
 Nathaniel Humphrey,
 Caleb Hubbard,
 Ditto for Babcock's &
 Blake's pasture,
 Widow Elizabeth Howe,
 Gideon & Elijah Hunt,
 Brinsmead Hunt,
 Abner Hunt,
 Silas Hunt,
 Samuel Hunt,
 Lemuel Hunt,
 Isaac Hunt,
 Ralph Houghton,
 Jason Houghton,
 Oliver Houghton,
 John Houghton,
 Nathaniel Jones,
 Ditto for Tucker house,
 Patrick Jeffrey, Esq.,
 Uriah Johnson,
 Sarah Kneeland,
 Silas Kinney,
 Heirs of Hugh McLean,
 Samuel Leeds,
 John Little,
 Jacob Lyon,
 Barnabas Lathrop,
 Moses Lamb,
 John Marshal,
 Joseph May,
 Heirs of Mungo Maccay.
 Ditto for Briggs' Estate,
 Javan Morse,
 Ezra Morse,
 Calvin Marshal,
 Thaddeus Morton,
 Ditto part Dr. Glover's Es-
 tate,
 Fuller Mills,
 James Mitchel,
 ——— Nourse,
 Joseph Puffer,
 Lemuel Pratt,
 Charles Pierce,
 Ditto for Mrs Rowe's Estate,
 Rufus Pierce,
 William Pierce,
 Bartholomew Pierce,
 John Pierce,
 Joel Pratt,
 Calvin Pratt,
 Aaron Proctor,
 Samuel Packard, Junr.,
 Josiah Parker,
 Lemuel Pierce,
 Phineas Paine,
 Solomon Parker,
 Ditto for Dea. Williams'
 Estate,
 Nehemiah Perry,

Rowland Powers,
 William F. Pinchbeck,
 Ditto part of Vose's house,
 Joseph Pope,
 Ditto part of Daniel Vose's
 Estate,
 Dyer Rawson,
 Ditto for Rebecca Rawson's
 Marsh,
 James Raven,
 Edward H. Robbins,
 James Read,
 Noah Read,
 Benjamin Read,
 Thomas Read,
 Elisha Read,
 Josiah Reed,
 Elizabeth Rowe,
 John Ruggles,
 John Ruggles, Junr.,
 John Sherman,
 Isaac Smith,
 Ditto for part of Vose's
 house,
 Joseph Stimpson,
 John Sullivan,
 Sullivan & Bodge for Vose's
 mill & Lillie's house,
 Charles Stone,
 Minor Smith,
 ——— Smith,
 Henry Smith,
 Heirs of Lydia Sumner,
 Heirs of Enos Sumner,
 Seth Sumner,
 Ditto for Clark's land,
 William Sumner,
 David Sumner,
 Sarah Sumner,
 Jabez Sumner,
 Marcy Sumner,
 Marcy Sumner, Junr.,
 Jesse Sumner,
 Ditto for Vose's house,
 John Swift,
 Samuel Swift,
 John Swift, Junr.,
 Samuel K. Spurr,
 Peter Stone,
 Ditto for part of Vose's Es-
 tate,
 Benjamin Sylvester,
 Ditto for Susannah Crane's
 Estate,
 William & Thomas Taylor,
 Benja Thayer,
 George Talbut,
 Samuel Thompson,
 Ditto for part of Robbins'
 Estate,
 Dr. Benjamin Turner,
 Catherine Tucker,

William Tucker,
 Ebenezer Tucker,
 Elisha Tucker,
 Ditto for Pierce's house,
 Timothy Tucker,
 Nathaniel Tucker, Junr.,
 Amariah Tucker,
 George Tucker,
 James Tucker,
 Joseph Tucker,
 Jarat Tucker,
 Abel Tucker,
 Dea. David Tucker,
 Jeremiah Tucker,
 Isaac Tucker,
 Nathaniel Tucker,
 Samuel Tucker,
 Samuel Tucker, J. Copeland
 and D. French for Bil-
 ling's Estate,
 Daniel Vose,
 Daniel T. Vose,
 Joseph Vose,
 Elijah Vose,
 Ditto for Paine's pasture,
 Benjamin Vose,
 Ditto for Dorchester pas-
 ture,
 Nathan Vose,
 Lewis Vose,
 Heirs of Patience Vose,
 Hannah Vose,
 Stephen Vose,
 Alexander Vose,
 Samuel Vose,
 Samuel Vose, Junr.,
 Moses Vose,
 Lydia Vose,
 John White,
 Elijah Withington,
 ——— Winslow,
 Joseph Wadsworth,
 Benjamin Wadsworth,
 William Wadsworth,
 John Wadsworth,
 Joshua Ward,
 Arnold Welles,
 Ebenezer Williams,
 Ditto for Welles' Estate,
 Zebediah Williams,
 Samuel Williams,
 Joseph Wild,
 Ditto for Houghton Estate,
 Elijah D. Wild,
 Ditto for part of Tucker
 bake-house & barn,
 John Young,
 { John Drew,
 { Joseph Colton,
 { Simeon Goldeu.

SAM'L K. GLOVER, } Assessors
 JAMES FOORD, } of
 JASON HOUGHTON, } Milton.

Recorded by JOHN RUGGLES.

Town Clerk.

MORE RECENT STATEMENTS.

The financial condition and expenditures of the town for later years may be learned from the following statements:—

1837.	Total expenditures	\$9,284 75
1838.	" "	5,559 64
1839.	" "	6,082 06
1840.	" "	4,923 72
1845.	" "	5,560 60
1850.	" "	6,982 88
1855.	" "	30,075 03

1860.

Value of real estate	\$1,820,100 00
Value of personal estate	1,362,900 00
Total valuation	<u>\$3,183,000 00</u>
Number of polls, 641; rate of taxation, \$4.50 on \$1,000.	

1870.

Value of real estate	\$2,020,100 00
Value of personal estate	2,105,800 00
Total valuation	<u>\$4,170,900 00</u>
Number of polls, 560; rate of taxation, \$9 on \$1,000.	

1880.

Value of personal estate	\$5,753,325 00
Value of real estate	3,513,400 00
Total valuation	<u>\$9,268,725 00</u>
Number of polls, 810; rate of taxation, \$6.50 on \$1,000.	

1885.

Valuation of personal estate	\$8,166,100 00
Valuation of real estate	4,219,050 00
Total valuation	<u>\$12,385,150 00</u>
Number of polls, 865; rate of taxation, \$6 on \$1,000.	

Interesting facts may be drawn from these bald statistics. It will be seen that, in the lapse of twenty-five years from 1860, while the increase in polls has been two hundred and twenty-four, giving an annual increase of nine, the increase in the taxable property of the town has been \$9,202,150, equal to an annual increase of \$368,086.

Other deductions, equally surprising, will follow a further examination of these figures.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

In the following pages appear the names of those who have filled the principal offices of trust through the whole history of the town.

It will be of interest in these records to trace the succession of public officers and discover who were the leading men of the day; to note the changes of families, and the general progress of things as society advances.

SELECT MEN OF MILTON, 1668-1887.

1668. Sargent Babcock, Sargeant Blake, Thomas Swift.
 1669. Robert Vose, Robert Tucker, Thomas Swift.
 1670. Sargent Babcock, Sarg Wadsworth, Anthony Golliver, Thomas Swift, Robert Tucker.
 1671. Robert Tucker, William Blake, Samuel Wadsworth, Thomas Swift, Anthony Golover.
 1672. Robert Tucker, William Blake, Samuel Wadsworth, Thomas Swift, Anthony Golover.
 1673. Anthony Gollifer, Samuel Wadsworth, Thomas Swift, Robert Badcock, Robert Tucker.
 1674. Samuel Wadsworth, Thomas Swift, Anthony Gollifer, Mr. Holman, Robert Tucker.
 1675. Anthony Gollifer, Thomas Holman, Samuel Wadsworth, Thomas Swift, Robert Tucker.
 1676. Anthony Gollifer, Thomas Swift, Thomas Holman, Nathan Badcock, Robert Tucker.
 1677. Robert Vose, Robert Badcock, George Sumner, Thomas Vose, John Kingsley.
 1678. Thomas Swift, George Sumner, Anthony Gollifer, Edward Blake, Thomas Holman.
 1679. Robert Tucker, George Sumner, Thomas Swift, Henry Crane, Thomas Holman.
 1680. Robert Tucker, Thomas Swift, George Sumner, Henry Crane, Thomas Holman.
 1681. Henry Crane, Anthony Golifer, Thomas Swift, George Sumner, Thomas Holman.
 1682. Anthony Golifer, Thomas Swift, George Sumner, Thomas Holman, Ralph Houghton.
 1683. Anthony Golifer, Thomas Holman, Quartermaster Thom Swift, George Sumner, Ralph Houghton.
 1684. Anthony Golifer, Thomas Holman, Quartermaster Thom Swift, George Sumner, Ralph Houghton.
 1685. Thomas Swift, George Sumner, Thomas Vose, John Kingsley, Anthony Golifer.
 1686. Thomas Swift, George Sumner, Thomas Holman, Thomas Vose, John Kingsley.
 1687. Thomas Swift, George Sumner, Thomas Holman, Thomas Vose, John Kingsley.
 1688. Thomas Vose, Thomas Swift, George Sumner, Benjamin Badcock, Samuel Gullifer.
 1689. Thomas Vose, Thomas Swift, George Sumner, Benjamin Badcock, Samuel Gullifer.

1690. Thomas Vose, Thomas Swift, George Sumner, Ebenezer Clap, William Blake.
1691. Thomas Holman, Thomas Swift, Robert Badcock, George Sumner, Ebenezer Clap.
1692. Thomas Holman, Thomas Swift, Robert Badcock, George Sumner, Ebenezer Clap.
1693. Capt. Thomas Vose, George Sumner, Lieut. Thomas Swift, Ezra Clap, Ephriam Tucker.
1694. Thomas Vose, Thomas Swift, Edward Vose, Ezra Clap, Thomas Holman.
1695. Thomas Vose, Thomas Swift, Edward Vose, Ezra Clap, Thomas Holman.
1696. Thomas Vose, Lieut. Thomas Swift, George Sumner, Senior, Ebenezer Clap, Ephriam Tucker.
1697. Thomas Vose, Lieut. Thomas Swift, George Sumner, Senior, Ebenezer Clap, Ephriam Tucker.
1698. Thomas Swift, George Sumner, Sr, Ebenezer Clap, Ephriam Tucker, Jonathan Gulliver.
1699. Dea. Thomas Swift, Lieut. George Sumner, Ensign Ebenezer Clap, Sarg. Ephriam Tucker, Jonathan Gulliver.
1700. Thomas Swift, Thomas Vose, Thomas Holman, Samuel Gulliver, Manasseh Tucker.
1701. Thomas Vose, Thomas Swift, George Sumner, Ebenezer Clap, Manasseh Tucker.
1702. Thomas Vose, Thomas Swift, George Sumner, Ebenezer Clap, Manasseh Tucker.
1703. Thomas Swift, Thomas Vose, George Sumner, Ebenezer Clap, Thomas Holman.
1704. Thomas Vose, George Sumner, Thomas Swift, Ephraim Tucker, Jonathan Gulliver.
1705. Thomas Vose, Ebenezer Clap, Jonathan Gulliver, Manasseh Tucker, Dea. Thom Swift.
1706. Thomas Vose, Deacon Thomas Swift, Jonathan Gulliver, Deacon George Sumner, Manasseh Tucker.
1707. Thomas Vose, Deacon George Sumner, Lieut. Gulliver, Dea. Swift, Manasseh Tucker.
1708. Voted to have three — Ephraim Tucker, Jonathan Gulliver, Manasseh Tucker.
1709. Voted to have three — Ephraim Tucker, Jonathan Gulliver, Manasseh Tucker.
1710. Voted to have three — Jonathan Gulliver, Ephraim Tucker, Ebenezer Wadsworth.
1711. Voted to have three — Jonathan Gulliver, Ephraim Tucker, Ebenezer Wadsworth.
1712. Voted to have three — Jonathan Gulliver, Ephraim Tucker, Ebenezer Wadsworth.
1713. Jonathan Gulliver, Ephraim Tucker, Henry Vose, Manasseh Tucker, Ebenezer Wadsworth.
1714. Voted to have three — Ephraim Tucker, Jonathan Gulliver, Ebenezer Wadsworth.
1715. Ephraim Tucker, Jonathan Gulliver, Samuel Miller, Henry Vose, William Sumner.
1716. Ephraim Tucker, Jonathan Gulliver, Samuel Miller, Henry Vose, William Sumner.
1717. Voted to have three — Ephraim Tucker, John Daniel, Jonathan Gulliver.
1718. Voted to have three — Ephraim Tucker, John Daniel, Jonathan Gulliver.
1719. Ephraim Tucker, John Wadsworth, Jonathan Gulliver, Manasseh Tucker, Benjamin Fenno.
1720. Ephraim Tucker, John Wadsworth, Jonathan Gulliver, Manasseh Tucker, Benjamin Fenno.
1721. John Wadsworth, Benjamin Fenno, Thomas Vose, Samuel Wadsworth, Edward Blake.

1722. John Wadsworth, Benjamin Fenno, Thomas Vose, Samuel Wadsworth, Edward Blake.
1723. John Wadsworth, Benjamin Fenno, Lieut. Henry Vose, Samuel Wadsworth, Edward Blake.
1724. John Wadsworth, Benjamin Fenno, Lieut. Henry Vose, Samuel Wadsworth, Edward Blake.
1725. John Wadsworth, Samuel Wadsworth, Ephraim Tucker, Jonathan Gulliver, John Daniel.
1726. John Wadsworth, Samuel Wadsworth, John Daniel, George Sumner, Samuel Swift.
1727. John Wadsworth, Samuel Wadsworth, John Daniel, George Sumner, Samuel Swift.
1728. John Wadsworth, Ephraim Tucker, Samuel Wadsworth, Jonathan Gulliver, Samuel Swift.
1729. Jonathan Gulliver, Ephraim Tucker, John Wadsworth, John Daniel, George Sumner.
1730. John Wadsworth, John Daniel, Samuel Miller, Jr., Edward Glover, Peres Bradford.
1731. John Wadsworth, George Babcock, Benjamin Sumner, Edward Glover, Peres Bradford.
1732. John Daniel, Benjamin Sumner, Edward Glover, George Babcock, Peres Bradford.
1733. John Wadsworth, John Daniel, Edward Glover, Benjamin Sumner, Ephraim Tucker, Jr.
1734. Major Samuel Miller, Samuel Kinsley, Joseph Belcher, Samuel Tucker, Nehemiah Clap.
1735. Major Samuel Swift, Major Samuel Miller, Nehemiah Clap, Edward Glover, Benjamin Sumner.
1736. Major Samuel Swift, Major Samuel Miller, Nehemiah Clap, Edward Glover, Benjamin Sumner.
1737. Major Samuel Swift, Lieut. Samuel Kinsley, Samuel Tucker, Nehemiah Clap, Benjamin Sumner.
1738. Colonel Swift, Col. Miller, Nehemiah Clap, Ephraim Tucker, Edward Glover.
1739. Col. Swift, Col. Miller, Nehemiah Clap, Ephraim Tucker, Benjamin Sumner.
1740. Col. Swift, Benjamin Sumner, Col. Miller, Nehemiah Clap, Ephraim Tucker.
1741. Benjamin Sumner, Nehemiah Clap, Ephraim Tucker, Capt. William Pierce, Mr. Joseph Bent.
1742. Samuel Miller, Esq., Samuel Swift, Esq., Nehemiah Clap, Benjamin Sumner, Ebenezer Tucker.
1743. Samuel Swift, Esq., Samuel Miller, Esq., Nehemiah Clap, Ephraim Tucker, Nathaniel Houghton.
1744. Samuel Swift, Esq., Samuel Miller, Esq., Ephraim Tucker, Benjamin Sumner, Dea. Nath. Houghton.
1745. Voted to have three — Samuel Miller, Samuel Swift, Ephraim Tucker.
1746. Samuel Miller, Samuel Swift, Benjamin Sumner, Benjamin Wadsworth, Dea. Nath. Houghton.
1747. Benjamin Wadsworth, Benjamin Fenno, Samuel Swift, Samuel Miller, Dea. Nathaniel Houghton.
1748. Samuel Miller, Major Benjamin Fenno, Benj. Sumner, Jazaniah Tucker, Benj. Wadsworth.
1749. Lieut. Saml Wadsworth, Stephen Davenport, Coll. Samuel Tucker, Lieut. Jazaniah Tucker, Benj. Wadsworth.
1750. Lieut. Saml. Wadsworth, Samuel Miller, Ensign Benj. Sumner, Lieut. Benj. Wadsworth, Lieut. John Badcock.
1751. Lieut. Saml. Wadsworth, Saml. Miller, Benjamin Wadsworth, Benj. Sumner, John Adams.

1752. Voted to have three — Deacon Nathaniel Houghton, Benjamin Wadsworth, Dea. Timothy Crehore.
1753. Voted to have three — Benjamin Wadsworth, Dea. Nathaniel Houghton, William Tucker.
1754. Voted to have three — Benjamin Wadsworth, Dea. Nathaniel Houghton, William Tucker.
1755. Lieut. Jazaniah Tucker, Seth Sumner, David Rawson, Benjamin Crane, W^m. Tucker.
1756. Lieut. Jazaniah Tucker, Benj. Wadsworth, John Adams, Jeremiah Tucker, W^m. Tucker.
1757. Benj. Wadsworth, Benj. Fenno, W^m. Tucker, David Rawson, Jeremiah Tucker.
1758. Stephen Davenport, Capt. Thomas Vose, W^m. Badcock, Josiah How, Lieut. Enoch Horton.
1759. Benjamin Wadsworth, Jr., W^m. Tucker, Stephen Davenport, Jr., Josiah How, Dea. Nat. Houghton.
1760. Samuel Miller, Esq., Dea. Nat. Houghton, Stephen Davenport, Josiah How, Lieut. Jeremiah Tucker.
1761. Dea. Nathaniel Houghton, Benjamin Wadsworth, Stephen Davenport, Josiah How, Dea. W^m. Tucker.
1762. Edward Hutchinson, Benj. Wadsworth, Stephen Davenport, Stephen Miller, Josiah How.
1763. Dea. W^m. Tucker, Lieut. Jazaniah Tucker, Stephen Davenport, William Badcock, Stephen Clap.
1764. Dea. Wadsworth, Stephen Miller, Isaac How, Capt. Jeremiah Tucker, Samuel Davenport.
1765. Dea. Wadsworth, Stephen Miller, Dea. W^m. Tucker, Josiah How, Samuel Davenport.
1766. Dea. Benj. Wadsworth, W^m. Tucker, Stephen Miller, Josiah How, Lieut. Saml. Davenport.
1767. Dea. Benj. Wadsworth, W^m. Tucker, Stephen Miller, Josiah How, Lieut. Saml. Davenport.
1768. Stephen Miller, Ebenezer Tucker, John Adams, Isaac How, Stephen Davenport.
1769. Stephen Miller, Stephen Davenport, Ebenezer Tucker, John Adams, Isaac How.
1770. Josiah How, Dea. Tucker, Capt. Jeremiah Tucker, Capt. Lemuel Bent, Nathan Babcock.
1771. Josiah How, Dea. Tucker, Joseph Clap, Amariah Blake, Joseph Houghton.
1772. Dea. Josiah How, Lemuel Bent, Nathan Babcock, Ebenezer Tucker, Samuel Davenport.
1773. Stephen Miller, Amariah Blake, Dea. Joseph Clap, Joseph Tucker, Samuel Davenport.
1774. Ebenezer Tucker, Nathan Babcock, Amariah Blake, Capt. Samuel Davenport, Oliver Vose.
1775. Capt. Ebenezer Tucker, Amariah Blake, Oliver Vose, Ralph Houghton, William Pierce.
1776. Capt. Ebenezer Tucker, Amariah Blake, Mr. Ralph Houghton, Dea. Joseph Clapp, William Pierce.
1777. Capt. Ebenezer Tucker, Amariah Blake, Mr. Ralph Houghton, Dea. Joseph Clapp, William Badcock.
1778. Amariah Blake, Capt. Ebenezer Tucker, Dea. Joseph Clap, Ralph Houghton, Capt. William Badcock.
1779. Samuel Henshaw, Seth Turner & William Tucker.
1780. Amariah Blake, Deacon William Tucker & Mr. Ralph Houghton.
1781. Amariah Blake, Dea. William Tucker, Mr. Ralph Houghton, Capt. William Badcock, Dea. Ebenezer Tucker.
1782. Amariah Blake, Deacon Josiah How, Seth Turner, Esq.
1783. Amariah Blake, Deacon Josiah How, Seth Turner, Esq.

1784. Capt. William Badeock, M^r William Davenport, M^r John Ruggles.
 1785. Amariah Blake, Dr. Samuel K. Glover, Capt. David Tucker.
 1786. Capt. William Badeock, Col. Josiah Halden, Capt. David Tucker.
 1787. Capt. William Badeock, Seth Sumner, Esq., Capt. David Tucker.
 1788. Capt. William Badeock, Seth Sumner, Esq., Capt. David Tucker.
 1789. Capt. William Badeock, Seth Sumner, Esq., Capt. David Tucker.
 1790. Capt. William Badeock, Seth Sumner, Esq., Capt. David Tucker.
 1791. Capt. William Badeock, Seth Sumner, Esq., Capt. David Tucker.
 1792. Capt. William Badeock, Seth Sumner, Esq., Capt. David Tucker.
 1793. Capt. William Badeock, Seth Sumner, Esq., Capt. David Tucker.
 1794. Capt. William Badeock, Seth Sumner, Esq., Capt. David Tucker.
 1795. Samuel K. Glover, James Foord, Joseph Billings, Jason Houghton, Col. Elijah Vose.
 1796. Samuel K. Glover, James Foord, Joseph Billings, Jason Houghton, Col. Elijah Vose.
 1797. Samuel K. Glover, James Foord, Jason Houghton.
 1798. Samuel K. Glover, James Foord, Jason Houghton.
 1799. Samuel K. Glover, James Foord, Jason Houghton.
 1800. Samuel K. Glover, James Foord, Jason Houghton.
 1801. Samuel K. Glover, James Foord, Jason Houghton.
 1802. Samuel K. Glover, James Foord, Jason Houghton.
 1803. Samuel K. Glover, James Foord, Jason Houghton.
 1804. Deacon David Tucker, Capt. William Pierce, M^r Oliver Houghton.
 1805. Capt. David Tucker, Capt. William Pierce, John Ruggles, Jun^r.
 1806. Capt. David Tucker, Capt. William Pierce, John Ruggles, Jun^r.
 1807. Capt. David Tucker, Capt. William Pierce, John Ruggles, Jun^r.
 1808. Capt. David Tucker, Capt. William Pierce, John Ruggles, Jun^r.
 1809. Capt. David Tucker, Capt. William Pierce, John Ruggles, Jun^r.
 1810. Capt. William Pierce, M^r. John Ruggles, Jr., Capt. Jazaniah Foord.
 1811. John Ruggles, Jun^r, Jazaniah Foord, Dr. Samuel K. Glover.
 1812. John Ruggles, Jun^r, Jazaniah Foord, Dr. Samuel K. Glover.
 1813. John Ruggles, Jun^r, Jazaniah Foord, Dr. Samuel K. Glover.
 1814. John Ruggles, Jun^r, Jazaniah Foord, Dr. Samuel K. Glover.
 1815. John Ruggles, Jun^r, Jazaniah Foord, Dr. Samuel K. Glover.
 1816. John Ruggles, Jun^r, Jazaniah Foord, Dr. Samuel K. Glover.
 1817. John Ruggles, Jun^r, Jazaniah Foord, Dr. Samuel K. Glover.
 1818. John Ruggles, Jun^r, Jazaniah Foord, Dr. Samuel K. Glover.
 1819. John Ruggles, Jun., Jason Houghton, Samuel H. Babcock.
 1820. John Ruggles, Jun^r, Jason Houghton, Samuel K. Glover.
 1821. John Ruggles, Jun^r, Jason Houghton, Samuel K. Glover.
 1822. John Ruggles, Jun^r, Jason Houghton, Samuel K. Glover.
 1823. John Ruggles, Jun^r, Jason Houghton, Samuel K. Glover.
 1824. John Ruggles, Jason Houghton, Samuel K. Glover.
 1825. John Ruggles, Jason Houghton, Samuel K. Glover.
 1826. John Swift, Elijah Tucker, Jesse Tucker.
 1827. John Swift, Elijah Tucker, Jesse Tucker.
 1828. John Swift, Elijah Tucker, Jesse Tucker.
 1829. John Swift, Elijah Tucker, Jesse Tucker.
 1830. John Ruggles, James Campbell, Thomas Hunt.
 1831. John Ruggles, James Campbell, Thomas Hunt.
 1832. John Ruggles, James Campbell, Thomas Hunt.
 1833. John Ruggles, James Campbell, Thomas Hunt.
 1834. John Ruggles, Thomas Hunt, Henry G. Durell.
 1835. Henry G. Durell, Thomas Hunt, Ebenezer G. Tucker.
 1836. Henry G. Durell, Thomas Hunt, Ebenezer G. Tucker.
 1837. H. G. Durell, J. L. Pierce, C. Breck.
 1838. E. G. Tucker, C. Breck, T. T. Wadsworth.
 1839. E. G. Tucker, C. Breck, T. T. Wadsworth.
 1840. E. G. Tucker, C. Breck, T. T. Wadsworth.
 1841. C. Breck, T. T. Wadsworth, J. Young.

1842. T. T. Wadsworth, Joseph Young, Ebenezer Pope.
 1843. Charles Breck, Ebenezer Pope, Timothy Tucker.
 1844. E. Pope, J. W. Houghton, James Breck.
 1845. E. Pope, J. W. Houghton, C. Tucker.
 1846. E. Pope, J. W. Houghton, C. Tucker.
 1847. Ebenezer Pope, Jason W. Houghton, Charles Tucker.
 1848. Ebenezer Pope, Jason W. Houghton, Charles Tucker.
 1849. Samuel Babeock, Charles Tucker, Samuel Cook.
 1850. Samuel Babeock, Timothy Tucker, Samuel Cook.
 1851. Samuel Babeock, Samuel Cook, Timothy Tucker.
 1852. Samuel Babeock, Samuel Cook, Timothy Tucker.
 1853. Samuel Cook, Timothy Tucker, R. P. Fenno.
 1854. Samuel Cook, Timothy Tucker, R. P. Fenno.
 1855. Samuel Babeock, Jesse Vose, J. Gould, R. P. Fenno.
 1856. Samuel Babeock, Jesse Vose, J. Gould.
 1857. Samuel Cook, Timothy Tucker, R. P. Fenno.
 1858. Samuel Cook, Timothy Tucker, R. P. Fenno.
 1859. Samuel Cook, Timothy Tucker, Geo. K. Gannett.
 1860. Samuel Cook, Timothy Tucker, Geo. K. Gannett.
 1861. Samuel Cook, Timothy Tucker, Geo. K. Gannett.
 1862. Geo. K. Gannett, C. L. Copeland, S. L. Tucker.
 1863. S. L. Tucker, James Breck, J. R. Webster.
 1864. S. L. Tucker, Samuel Cook, Amos Poole.
 1865. S. L. Tucker, Samuel Cook, John H. Burt.
 1866. Stillman L. Tucker, Samuel Cook, John H. Burt.
 1867. Stillman L. Tucker, Cotton C. Bradbury, John Sias.
 1868. Stillman L. Tucker, John Sias, Samuel Gannett.
 1869. Stillman L. Tucker, John Sias, T. Edwin Ruggles.
 1870. Stillman L. Tucker, John Sias, T. Edwin Ruggles.
 1871. Robert M. Todd, Edwin D. Wadsworth, Sumner A. Burt.
 1872. Robert M. Todd, Sumner A. Burt, John Tolman.
 1873. Samuel Babeock, Henry S. Russell, T. Edwin Ruggles.
 1874. Samuel Babeock, Henry S. Russell, T. Edwin Ruggles.
 1875. Samuel Babeock, Henry S. Russell, T. Edwin Ruggles.
 1876. Samuel Babeock, Henry S. Russell, T. Edwin Ruggles.
 1877. Samuel Babeock, Henry S. Russell, T. Edwin Ruggles.
 1878. Samuel Babeock, Henry S. Russell, T. Edwin Ruggles.
 1879. J. Walter Bradlee, John H. Burt, E. B. Andrews.
 1880. J. Walter Bradlee, John H. Burt, Otis S. Godfrey.
 1881. J. Walter Bradlee, John H. Burt, Otis S. Godfrey.
 1882. J. Walter Bradlee, John H. Burt, Otis S. Godfrey.
 1883. J. Walter Bradlee, John H. Burt, Otis S. Godfrey.
 1884. J. Walter Bradlee, John H. Burt, A. A. Brackett.
 1885. J. Walter Bradlee, A. A. Brackett, T. Edwin Ruggles.
 1886. J. Walter Bradlee, A. A. Brackett, T. Edwin Ruggles.
 1887. J. Walter Bradlee, A. A. Brackett, T. Edwin Ruggles.

TOWN CLERKS, 1662-1887.

The records of the town for eight years after incorporation are very imperfect; but, as the first entries are in the handwriting of Robert Tucker, the presumption is that he was the first Town Recorder.

The answer of the General Court to the petition for incorporation bearing date of May 7, 1662, is recorded by "Robert Tucker, Recorder of Milton."

Jan. 17, 1669-70. An exchange of land between Robert Badcock and John Fenno is entered on the records by "Robert Tucker, Recorder."

The first notice in our records of an appointment to this office is as follows: —

At a Town Meeting the 10th of March, 1670⁷¹, Thomas holman was chosen to be the townes Clarke to have the Towne book and Record such Vots as the towne due from time to time legally pass.

Recorded List.

1670-71	Thomas Holman	1745-1763	Benjamin Wadsworth
1673-1676	Robert Tucker	1764-1765	Stephen Clap
1677	John Kinsley	1766-1767	Elijah Wadsworth
1678-1682	Thomas Holman	1768-1779	Amariah Blake
1683	Ralph Houghton	1779	Samuel Henshaw
1684-1685	Thomas Holman	1780-1785	Amariah Blake
1686-1688	John Kinsley	1786-1806	John Ruggles
1689-1690	Thomas Vose	1807-1813	James Foord
1691-1692	Ebenezer Clap	1814-1834	John Ruggles, Jr.
1693-1708	Thomas Vose	1835-1838	Nathan C. Martin
1709-1729	Ephraim Tucker	1839-1842	Jason F. Kennedy
1730-1734	John Daniel	1843-1873	Jason Reed
1743-1745	Nehemiah Clap	1873-1887	Henry B. Martin
1743-1745	Ephraim Tucker		

TOWN TREASURERS, 1704-5 — 1887.

The revenues of the town were collected by the Constables and disbursed by the Selectmen, for forty-three years after its corporate existence.

March 19, 1704-5. Jonathan Gulliver was chose Town Treasurer for the ensuing year.

The records contain no further reference to Town Treasurer for the long period of twenty-eight years.

March 12th, 1733. Mr. George Badcock was chose Town Treasurer.

Dec. 20th, 1733. It was put to vote to the Town whether they would reconsider the vote of the choice of Mr. George Badcock to be Town Treasurer, he being infirm and unable to serve in that office, and it passed in the affirmative.

It was voted that the Selectmen succeed Mr. Badcock that was chosen Town Treasurer, and do the work his office obliged him to do.

The records show no further action with regard to Town Treasurer until 1739.

Recorded List.

1739-1743	Nehemiah Clap	1776-1781	William Tucker
1743	Ephraim Tucker	1782-1784	Josiah How
1744-1745	Dea. Benjamin Wadsworth	1785-1820	John Ruggles & John Ruggles Jr.
1746	" Voted that there should be no Town Treasurer "	1821-1823	Jedediah Atherton
1747	" Voted that there should be no Town Treasurer "	1824-1834	Jesse Vose
•		1835-1838	Isaac Gulliver
1748-1768	Benjamin Wadsworth	1839-1857	Charles Breck
1768-1774	Mr. Josiah How	1858-1873	Jason Reed
1775	Amariah Blake	1873-1887	Charles Breck

COLLECTORS, 1766-1887.

In the year 1766 it was voted to choose Collectors; previous to this date the Constables had attended to this work.

Recorded List.

1767	Mr James Boice	1800-1	Mr Samuel Swift
1768	" James Boice	1802-3	" Oliver Houghton
1769	" Andrew Adams	1804	" Charles Stone
1770	" Nathan Badcock	1805	Dr Benjamin Turner
1771	" Joshua Vose	1806	Mr Bowen Crehore
1772	" " "	1807-8	" Charles Stone
1773	" Ziba Blake	1809	" Lenuel Pierce
1774	" Jacob Copeland	1810-11	" Isaac Gulliver
1775	" James Boies	1812	Capt. Josiah Bent
1776	" Samuel Henshaw	1813	Mr Isaac Gulliver
1777	Deacon Joseph Clapp	1814-15	" William Farwell
1778	" " "	1816	" Ralph Vose
1779	Mr. Amariah Blake	1817-18	" Nathaniel Davenport
1780	" Rufus Pierce	1819	" Samuel Marden
1781-84	Dr. Enos Sumner	1820-22	Capt William Pierce
1785	Mr Samuel Swift & Capt. Ebenezer Williams	1823-24	Mr. Jesse Vose
1786	Capt. Bartholomew Pierce & Capt. Ebenezer Williams	1825	" Nathaniel D. Turner
1787	Joseph Badcock Esq.	1826-28	" Jason Houghton
1788	Major Joseph Badcock	1829-31	" Charles Tucker
1789-90	Capt Rufus Pierce	1832	" Edward Curtis
1791-92	Mr. Joseph Tucker	1833-37	" Jason Houghton
1793-94	" Oliver Houghton	1838	" Seth Turner
1795	Asaph Churchill Esq	1839	" Ebenezer G. Tucker
1796	Mr Joseph Tucker	1840	" Seth Turner
1797-98	Col. Ebenezer Williams	1841	" J. R. Clark
1799	John Ruggles Jr.	1842-52	" Simeon Emerson
		1853-55	" John D. Bradlee
		1856-87	" Simeon Emerson

MODERATORS, 1706-1887.

The first reference to the presiding officer at Town Meetings appears in the records of the year 1706, when Jonathan Gulliver is recorded as Moderator. No further mention is made of

Moderator until 1714; at the three meetings of that year Lieut. Henry Vose, Deacon Thomas Swift, and Ebenezer Wadsworth are recorded as Moderators; from that date the record is complete to the present time.

Recorded List.

1715	Henry Vose	1762	James Boies
1716-17-18	Jonathan Gulliver		Andrew Belcher
1719-20	John Wadsworth	1763	Capt. Joseph Rosson
1721	John Wadsworth		Dr. Samuel Gardner
	Lieut. Henry Vose		Dea. William Tucker
1722	Jonathan Gulliver	1764	Andrew Belcher
	Lieut. Henry Vose	1765	Dea. Benjamin Wadsworth
1723	Lieut. Henry Vose		Dea. William Tucker
1724	Capt. Jonathan Gulliver		Stephen Miller
1725	Lieut. Henry Vose		Samuel Davenport
	Capt. Jonathan Gulliver	1766	Dea. Benjamin Wadsworth
1726	Lieut. Henry Vose		Mr. Isaac How
1727	Capt. Jonathan Gulliver	1767	Stephen Miller
	Dea. Manasseh Tucker		Seth Sumner
1728-29	Capt. Jonathan Gulliver		William Taylor
1730-31	Dea. John Wadsworth	1768	Stephen Miller
1732	Edward Glover		Capt. David Rawson
1733	Major Samuel Miller	1769-70	Stephen Miller
1734-39	Major Samuel Swift	1771	Stephen Miller
1740	Benjamin Sumner		Josiah How
1741	Nehemiah Clapp	1772	Dea. Josiah How
1742-44	Major Samuel Swift	1773	Dea. Josiah How
1745	Samuel Miller		Stephen Miller
1746-47	Samuel Swift	1774	Dea. Josiah How
1748-49	Samuel Miller		Ebenezer Tucker
1750	Dea. Nathaniel Houghton		Capt. David Rawson
	Samuel Miller		Col. W ^m . Taylor
	Oxenbridge Thacher	1775	Col. W ^m . Taylor
1751	Samuel Miller	1776	David Rawson, Esq.
1752	Joseph Gooch		Capt. Ebenezer Tucker
	Samuel Miller		Dea. Joseph Clapp
	Dea. Nathaniel Houghton		Mr. Ralph Houghton
1753	Joseph Bent	1777	Capt. Ebenezer Tucker
	Samuel Miller		Mr. Ralph Houghton
1754	Lieut. Samuel Wadsworth	1778 ¹	David Rawson, Esq.
	Joseph Bent		Mr. Ralph Houghton
	Capt. Samuel Tucker		Capt. Ebenezer Tucker
1755	Joseph Bent		Capt. Seth Turner
1756	Joseph Gooch	1779	Capt. James Boies
	Samuel Miller		Capt. James Boies
1757	Samuel Miller		David Rawson, Esq.
	William Tucker	1780	Mr. Ralph Houghton
1758	Samuel Miller		Samuel Henshaw, Esq.
1759	Samuel Miller		Major Joseph Badcock
	Dea. Nathaniel Houghton	1781	Major Joseph Badcock
1760	Samuel Miller		Ralph Houghton
	Dea. Nathaniel Houghton		David Rawson, Esq.
1761	Dea. Nathaniel Houghton		

¹ There were nineteen town meetings in 1778.

1782	Edward H. Robbins, Esq.	1808	Joseph Badcock
1783-85	Dea. Josiah How		John Ruggles Jr.
	Edward H. Robbins		Joseph Bent
1786	Seth Sumner, Esq.	1809	Major Joseph Bent
	Thomas Crane, Esq.		Hon. E. H. Robbins
	Josiah Hayden Esq.		Col. Seth Sumner
	Joseph Vose, Esq.		Jason Houghton
1787	Seth Sumner, Esq.	1810	Maj. Joseph Bent
	Dr. Amos Holbrook		Hon. Edward H. Robbins
	Josiah Badcock, Esq.		Capt. William Pierce
	Capt. William Badcock	1811	Mr. Oliver Houghton
1788	Seth Sumner, Esq.	1812	John Ruggles Jr.
	Hon. James Warren		Dr. Samuel K. Glover
	Thomas Crane, Esq.	1813	John Ruggles Jr.
1789	Capt. Wm. Badcock		Joseph Rowe Esq.
	Seth Sumner		Dr. Samuel K. Glover
1790	Jeremiah Smith Boies	1814	John Ruggles Jr.
	Seth Sumner		Maj. Joseph Bent
	Mr. John Swift		Capt. Jazaniah Foord
	Major Joseph Badcock	1815	Hon. Edward H. Robbins
— 1791	Capt. Wm. Badcock		Capt. William Pierce
	Seth Sumner	1816	Hon. E. H. Robbins
	Thomas Crane, Esq.		Capt. Jazaniah Foord
	Edward H. Robbins	1817	Hon. E. H. Robbins
1792	Edward H. Robbins, Esq.	1818-19-20	Hon. E. H. Robbins
	Seth Sumner	1820	Maj. Jedediah Atherton
	Capt. William Badcock	1821	Major Jedediah Atherton
1793	Capt. Wm. Badcock	1822-23	Deacon Jason Houghton
	Col. Seth Sumner		Maj. Jedediah Atherton
	J. Smith Boies	1824	Hon. E. H. Robbins
1794	Edward H. Robbins, Esq.		Dea. Jason Houghton
	Col. Sumner	1825	Jason Houghton Esq.
	Capt. Wm. Badcock	1826-27	Jason Houghton Esq.
1795	Edward H. Robbins, Esq.		Hon. E. H. Robbins
	Mr. Asaph Churchhill	1828	Jason Houghton Esq.
1796	Edward H. Robbins, Esq.		John Ruggles
1797	Edward H. Robbins Esq.	1829	Jason Houghton Esq.
	Mr. John Swift		Hon. E. H. Robbins
	Capt. William Badcock	1830	Asaph Churchhill Esq.
1798	Seth Sumner Esq.		Jason Houghton
	Edward H. Robbins	1831	Asaph Churchhill Esq.
1799	Edward H. Robbins Esq.		Alpheus T. French
	Mr. James Foord		Jesse Tucker
1800-1	Edward H. Robbins Esq.	1832-34.	Asaph Churchhill Esq.
1802	Capt. William Badcock	1835	Asaph Churchhill Esq.
	Dr. Samuel K. Glover		Jason Houghton
1803	Capt. Wm. Badcock	1836	John Ruggles
	Edward H. Robbins		Francis Davenport
1804	Mr. Henry M. Lisle	1837-39	Hon. John Ruggles
	Hon. Edward H. Robbins	1840	James M. Robbins
	Dea. David Tucker		David L. Cowell
1805	Capt. Rufus Pierce	1841	Thomas Hollis
	Capt. Wm. Badcock		Hon. John Ruggles
	Dea. David Tucker		Jason Houghton
1806	Dea. David Tucker	1842	George Thompson
	Henry M. Lisle Esq.		Hon. James M. Robbins
1807	Hon. Edward H. Robbins	1843	George Thompson
	Dea. David Tucker		John Ruggles
1808	Hon. Edward H. Robbins	1844	George Thompson

1845	George Thompson John Ruggles	1859	Joseph M. Churchill Edward L. Pierce
1846	Jason F. Kennedy George Thompson Josiah Fairbank	1860	Samuel Babcock
1847	George Thompson Jason F. Kennedy	1861	Edward L. Pierce James M. Robbins
1848	Elijah Tucker George Thompson James M. Robbins Robert B. Forbes	1862	Joseph M. Churchill
1849	George Thompson Josiah Fairbank	1863	Edward L. Pierce Samuel Babcock Joseph M. Churchill
1850	George Thompson Josiah Fairbank Josiah Babcock	1864	Joseph M. Churchill James M. Robbins Daniel Warren
1851	George Thompson Charles Breck	1865-68	Joseph M. Churchill
1852	Joseph McKean Churchill Samuel Babcock	1869	Joseph M. Churchill Samuel Babcock
1853	George Thompson Samuel Babcock	1870	Joseph M. Churchill
1854	Joseph M. Churchill Josiah Fairbank	1871	Joseph M. Churchill Philmaran Ruggles
1855	Joseph M. Churchill	1872	Joseph M. Churchill Stillman L. Tucker
1856	Joseph M. Churchill Samuel Babcock	1873-76	Joseph M. Churchill ¹
1857	Joseph M. Churchill Elijah Tucker	1877	Joseph M. Churchill Samuel Babcock
1858	Joseph M. Churchill	1878	Joseph M. Churchill
		1879	Joseph M. Churchill Edwin D. Wadsworth
		1880-85	Joseph M. Churchill
		1886	Joseph M. Churchill Dr. John Littlefield
		1887	Dr. John Littlefield

SCHOOL COMMITTEE, 1827-1887.

School Committee was chosen for the first time March 12, 1827 [or April 3, 1826].

Recorded List.

1827. Gen. Moses Whitney, Rev. Samuel Gile, Lemuel Babcock, Jr., John Ruggles, Jason Houghton.
1828. Rev. Samuel Gile, Jason Houghton, Joseph Rowe, Esq.
1829. Rev. Samuel Gile, Nathaniel Tucker, Joseph Rowe, Esq.
1830. Rev. Samuel Gile, Nathan C. Martin, Jason Houghton.
1831. Rev. Samuel Gile, Isaac Gulliver, Thomas Snow.
1832. Rev. Samuel Gile, Charles R. Kennedy, Isaac Gulliver.
1833. Rev. Samuel Gile, Moses Whitney, Nathan C. Martin, Charles R. Kennedy, Joseph Rowe, Elijah Tucker.
1834. Rev. Samuel Gile, Nathan C. Martin, Charles R. Kennedy.
1835. Rev. Benjamin Huntoon, Asaph Churchill, Sr., Charles R. Kennedy.
1836. Rev. Benjamin Huntoon, Rev. Samuel Gile, Asaph Churchill, Jr.
1837. Rev. Benjamin Huntoon, Samuel Adams, Asaph Churchill, Jr., Ariel Work, F. W. Davenport.
1838. Rev. Samuel W. Cozzens, F. W. Davenport, Lewis Tucker, J. G. Belcher, David Kimball, Francis Skinner.

¹ In March, 1873, the town passed a vote of thanks to the Hon. Joseph M. Churchill for the able and impartial manner in which he has for so many years performed the duties of moderator.

1839. Rev. S. W. Cozzens, Rev. Joseph Angier, Rev. Joseph Banfield, Hon. John Ruggles, Dea. Jason Houghton.
1840. Rev. S. W. Cozzens, Rev. Joseph Angier, Rev. Joseph Banfield, Jason F. Kennedy, Dana Tucker.
1841. Rev. S. W. Cozzens, Rev. Joseph Angier, Rev. Joseph Banfield, Dr. Simeon Palmer, Hon. J. M. Robbins.
1842. Rev. S. W. Cozzens, Rev. Joseph Angier, Rev. Joseph Banfield, Jeremiah Crehore, Octavius Rogers.
1843. Jason F. Kennedy, Charles Breck, Josiah Babcock, Jr., Jason Thayer, Rev. Joseph Angier.
1844. Rev. S. W. Cozzens, Rev. Joseph Angier, J. Babcock, Jr., J. F. Kennedy, Elijah Tucker.
1845. Rev. S. W. Cozzens, Rev. Edward Otheman, Charles Breck, Josiah Fairbank, J. Babcock, Jr.
1846. Rev. S. W. Cozzens, Rev. Edward Otheman, S. Adams, R. M. Todd, J. Martin, L. Davenport, S. Cook.
1847. Rev. S. W. Cozzens, Rev. J. H. Morison, Rev. W. Harding, A. J. Moshier, S. Adams, L. Davenport, S. Cook.
1848. Rev. S. W. Cozzens, Rev. J. H. Morison, Jason Reed, Samuel Babcock, J. F. Kennedy, E. Tucker, Samuel Cook.
1849. Rev. S. W. Cozzens, Rev. J. H. Morison, Jason Reed, Samuel Babcock, Lewis Davenport, S. Palmer, P. Ruggles.
1850. Simeon Palmer, Jason Reed, Samuel Babcock, Philarman Ruggles, Lewis Davenport.
1851. Rev. Francis Cunningham, Jason Reed, O. T. Rogers, E. G. Tucker, George Hunt.
1852. Rev. J. H. Morison, Rev. A. K. Teele, E. G. Tucker, Geo. Hunt, C. Breck, Joshua Emerson, P. Ruggles.
1853. Rev. J. H. Morison, Rev. A. K. Teele, E. G. Tucker, Geo. Hunt, C. Breck, Joshua Emerson, P. Ruggles.
1854. Rev. J. H. Morison, Rev. A. K. Teele, Ebenezer G. Tucker, Amos Poole, John Sias, Aaron D. Vose.
1855. Rev. J. H. Morison, Rev. A. K. Teele, John Tucker, Josiah Webb, John Sias, John Gould, Amos Poole.
1856. Rev. A. K. Teele, George Vose, J. W. Vose, Josiah Fairbank, Josiah Webb, James Breck.
1857. Josiah Fairbank, James Breck, George Vose, D. G. Hicks, G. W. Clapp, H. M. Fosdick.
1858. Rev. A. K. Teele, Rev. J. H. Morison, George Vose, H. M. Fosdick, James Breck, L. B. Hanaford.
1859. James Breck, D. G. Hicks, Rev. A. K. Teele, Rev. J. H. Morison, George Vose, H. M. Fosdick.
1860. George Vose, Samuel Babcock, James Breck, D. G. Hicks, Albert K. Teele, John H. Morison.
1861. Horace Chapin, J. R. Webster, George Vose, Samuel Babcock, David G. Hicks, J. L. Kennedy.
1862. D. G. Hicks, J. L. Kennedy, J. R. Webster, George Vose, Samuel Babcock, William Rogers.
1863. A. K. Teele, J. H. Morison, James M. Kennedy, Joseph R. Webster, W. H. Seavey, J. W. Vose.
1864. J. R. Webster, W. H. Seavey, A. K. Teele, J. H. Morison, J. W. Kennedy, William B. Foster.
1865. Jacob G. Pierce, W. B. Foster, J. R. Webster, W. H. Seavey, A. K. Teele, J. H. Morison.
1866. J. H. Morison, A. K. Teele, J. G. Pierce, W. S. Everett, S. Babcock, Jason Thayer.
1867. S. Babcock, J. Thayer, Henry S. Russell, Robert H. Buck, E. J. Kendall, W. S. Everett.
1868. Elijah Tucker, Edward J. Kendall, S. Babcock, J. Thayer, H. S. Russell, R. H. Buck.

1869. T. Edwin Ruggles, E. Tucker, E. J. Kendall, S. Babcock, J. Thayer.
 1870. S. Babcock, Jason Thayer, T. E. Ruggles, H. E. Ware, E. Tucker, E. J. Kendall.
 1871. Albert K. Teele, J. Walter Bradlee, S. Babcock, J. Thayer, T. E. Ruggles, H. E. Ware.
 1872. T. E. Ruggles, Rev. F. T. Washburn, Rev. A. K. Teele, J. Walter Bradlee, S. Babcock, J. Thayer.
 1873. George A. Fletcher, George Penniman, T. Edwin Ruggles, F. T. Washburn, A. K. Teele, J. Walter Bradlee.
 1874. Rev. T. F. Clary, J. Walter Bradlee, G. A. Fletcher, G. Penniman, T. Edwin Ruggles, J. Houghton.
 1875. J. Houghton, R. C. Watson, T. F. Clary, J. Walter Bradlee, G. A. Fletcher, G. Penniman.
 1876. Edwin D. Wadsworth, Charles E. C. Breck, Jason Houghton, R. C. Watson, T. F. Clary, J. Walter Bradlee.
 1877. J. Walter Bradlee, T. F. Clary, E. D. Wadsworth, C. E. C. Breck, J. Houghton, R. C. Watson.
 1878. Rev. F. Frothingham, R. C. Watson, J. R. Webster, J. Walter Bradlee, T. F. Clary, J. Littlefield, W. E. C. Eustis, E. D. Wadsworth, C. E. C. Breck.
 1879. E. D. Wadsworth, C. E. C. Breck, Jesse Bunton, Rev. F. Frothingham, R. C. Watson, J. Walter Bradlee, Rev. T. F. Clary, John Littlefield.
 1880. Rev. A. K. Teele, Rev. F. Frothingham, E. D. Wadsworth, Henry F. Thayer, R. C. Watson, C. E. C. Breck, Jesse Bunton, J. Walter Bradlee.
 1881. Rev. F. Frothingham, Rev. A. K. Teele, E. D. Wadsworth, Henry B. Martin, Henry F. Thayer, C. E. C. Breck.
 1882. Miss Emma F. Ware, Miss Emma C. Emerson, F. Frothingham, A. K. Teele, Henry B. Martin, Henry F. Thayer.
 1883. Rev. Calvin G. Hill, Rev. F. Frothingham, Miss Emma F. Ware, Miss Emma C. Emerson, Henry F. Thayer, Henry B. Martin.
 1884. Rev. F. Frothingham, Henry B. Martin, Rev. C. G. Hill, Henry F. Thayer, Miss Emma F. Ware, Miss Emma C. Emerson.
 1885. Miss Emma F. Ware, Miss Emma C. Emerson, Rev. F. Frothingham, Rev. C. G. Hill, Henry B. Martin, Henry F. Thayer.
 1886. Rev. C. G. Hill, Miss Emma F. Ware, Miss Emma C. Emerson, Henry F. Thayer, Rev. F. Frothingham, Henry B. Martin.
 1887. Rev. C. G. Hill, Miss Emma F. Ware, Miss Emma C. Emerson, Henry F. Thayer, Lyman Davenport.

SENATORS FROM MILTON.

No. 1	. . .	Hon. John Ruggles	. . . . .	1820-25
No. 2	. . .	Hon. James M. Robbins	. . . . .	1842
No. 3	. . .	Hon. Samuel Babcock	. . . . .	1864
No. 4	. . .	Hon. George Penniman	. . . . .	1868
No. 5	. . .	Hon. David W. Tucker	. . . . .	1881-82

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT, 1666-1887.

1666	Stephen Kinsley	1681	Robert Tucker
1668	Samuel Wadsworth	1682	Ralph Houghton
1669	Robert Tucker	1683	William Blake
1679	Robert Tucker	1690	William Blake
1680	William Blake	1691-1692	George Sumner

1693-1694	Ebenezer Clap	1803-1809	David Tucker
1697	William Blake	1810	{ William Pierce
1698-1707	Thomas Vose		{ Asaph Churchill
1708-1709	George Sumner	1811	{ William Pierce
1710-1716	Ephraim Tucker		{ Jacob Gill
1717	John Wadsworth	1812	{ Asaph Churchill
1718-1724	Ephraim Tucker		{ William Pierce
1725-1726	John Wadsworth	1813	Jacob Gill
1727	Jonathan Gulliver	1814	Samuel K. Glover
1728-1729	Ephraim Tucker	1815-1816	Jason Houghton
1730	Oxenbridge Thacher	1817-1819	John Ruggles, Jr.
1731	Ephraim Tucker	1820	Voted not to send
1732-1733	John Wadsworth		{ Constitutional Convention
1734-1737	Jonathan Gulliver	1820	{ Barney Smith
1738-1739	Nehemiah Clap		{ Jedediah Atherton
1740-1742	Benjamin Sumner	1821	Voted not to send
1743	Samuel Miller	1822	Barney Smith
1744	Samuel Swift	1823	{ Barney Smith
1745-1746	Samuel Miller		{ William Pierce
1747	Samuel Swift	1824	{ Barney Smith
1748-1749	Samuel Miller		{ William Pierce
1750-1751	Voted not to send	1825	Voted not to send
1752	Samuel Miller	1826-1828	Francis Davenport
1753	Joseph Bent	1829	{ John Ruggles
1754-1756	Samuel Miller		{ John Swift
1757-1758	Jazaniah Tucker	1830-1831	John Ruggles
1759-1764	Andrew Beleher		{ James Campbell
1765	Stephen Miller	1831	{ Thomas Hunt
1766-1768	Jazaniah Tucker		{ John Ruggles
1769-1771	Benjamin Wadsworth	1832	{ Josiah Bent
1772-1773	Josiah How	1833	Voted not to send
1774	{ Stephen Miller	1834	{ Jazaniah S. Foord
	{ David Rawson		{ Jason Houghton
1775	{ at Watertown	1835	{ Moses Gragg
	{ Daniel Vose		{ Jason Houghton
1775	{ Provincial Congress	1836	{ Edmund J. Baker
	{ Capt David Rawson		{ Nathaniel Thomas
	{ Capt Daniel Vose	1837	{ Nathaniel Thomas
1776	{ Ebenezer Tucker		{ James M. Robbins
	{ Joseph Clap	1838	{ Nathaniel Thomas
1777	Ebenezer Tucker		{ Ebenezer G. Tucker
1778	Daniel Vose	1839-1840	Ebenezer G. Tucker
1779	Seth Sumner	1841-1842	Charles Breck
1779	{ State Convention	1843	Thomas T. Wadsworth
	{ Edward H. Robbins	1844	Voted not to send
	{ Samuel Henshaw	1845	Simeon Emerson
1779	{ Representatives to Concord	1846	Voted not to send
	{ Amariah Blake	1847	Jason Reed
	{ Allen Crocker	1848	George W. Greene
1780	Samuel Henshaw	1849-1850	Jason Reed
1781-1782	Edward H. Robbins	1851	Albert J. Moshier
1783	Seth Sumner	1852	No choice
1784-1785	Edward H. Robbins	1853	Jason Reed
1786	Voted not to send	1853	{ Constitutional Convention
1787	Hon James Warren		{ Joseph M. Churchill
1788-1789	James Blake	1854	J. Wesley Martin
1790-1791	Seth Sumner	1855	Samuel Babcock
1792-1802	Edward H. Robbins	1856	Amos Poole

Eleventh Norfolk District.

1857	Joseph M. Churchhill	1865-1866	George Vose
1858-1859	None	1867-1868	None
1860	James M. Robbins	1869	John Sias
1861	Samuel Cook	1870-1871	David W. Tucker
1862-1863	None	1872-1873	None
1864	George W. Greene	1874-1875	Edward L. Pierce

Fourth Norfolk District.

1876-1877	None	1882	Henry B. Martin
1878-1879	Horace E. Ware	1883-1884	J. Walter Bradlee
1880-1881	None	1885-1886	None

CENSUS OF MILTON.

Year.	No. of Inhabitants.	Year.	No. of Inhabitants.
1765	743	1850	2,241
1776	1,213	1855	2,656
1790	1,039	1860	2,669
1800	1,143	1865	2,770
1810	1,264	1870	2,683
1820	1,502	1875	2,738
1830	1,576	1880	3,206
1840	1,822	1885	3,555

So great was the draft on the men and resources of Milton during the long and perilous war of the Revolution that the loss in population was only recovered in thirty-five years. The cost of war, with the depreciation in the currency, reduced the people to the most straitened circumstances. In August, September, and October of 1780 one dollar in specie was equal to seventy-one and seventy-two dollars in Continental money.

Hyde Park was incorporated April 22, 1868, taking from Milton about four hundred acres of land and one hundred and fifty of the inhabitants, — leaving the census of 1870 less than that of 1865.

The annual increase of the town for one hundred years, 1776-1875, inclusive, according to the census, is $15\frac{25}{100}$. The greatest relative increase in population is from 1875 to 1880, which period records an increase of 468, or 93 per annum. The increase from 1875 to 1885 is $81\frac{7}{10}$ per annum.

CHAPTER IX.

MINISTERS OF MILTON.

THE inhabitants of Unquity held religious services among themselves many years before the incorporation of the town of Milton.

Stephen Kinsley, a resident of Braintree, who in 1653 was ordained as ruling elder of the Braintree church, removed to Unquity at an early date, and instituted religious worship in the east part of the town in connection with some of the inhabitants of Braintree. The services may have been conducted by himself, or by some clergyman of whom there is no mention in our records. There is no doubt that meetings were held in Unquity, and also that there was a meeting-house, or what served as a meeting-house and was so called, fifteen years, at least, before the house was erected on the Robert Vose land.

It may also be inferred, from some points in the Dorchester records, that this meeting-house was in the easterly part of the town, on Adams street, near Churchill's lane. (See chapter on Highways and By-ways.)

Dec. 11, 1657. The question being moued vpon the former vote, whether our brethren and neighbours at Vnquitie should pay ore not p'portionable to the one hundred pond to the ministry — in regarde they had a minister ther, therevpon it was voted the same time as followeth. That those about the riuer of Naponsett (except M^{rs} Gloners farme and M^{rs} feis farme) are exempted for payinge vnto M^r Mather for this yeare if they Desire it. — *Fourth Report of Record Commissioners*, p. 89.

REV. JOSEPH EMERSON.

The first regularly licensed clergyman officiating in Milton, of whom we have any account, was Rev. Joseph Emerson. He was here in troublous times, commencing his work in 1666 or 1667. Extreme poverty prevailed. Great difficulty existed in the currency. The whole town, with the help of that part of Braintree lying nearest our borders, could with difficulty raise £53 per year, — his stipulated salary. At first he seems to have "boarded around," as school-teachers used to do, passing a week in a family. At length he married the daughter of Rev. Edward Bulkley, of Concord, and commenced "keep-

ing house," and receiving his pay in the various commodities of the farms, with only occasional instalments of money. This led to embarrassments and misunderstandings. His position became uncomfortable; he received a call to settle at Mendon, and removed from Milton in 1669.

The first mention of Mr. Emerson in our town records is as follows:—

At a day of humiliation on the third day of Feb. 1668 when the Town met to speake how the Lord did bow their hearts concerning Mr. Emerson's settlement: after reading the writing of revered and honored men who met in Boston the 19th of the 12th mo. 1667, they did declare themselves unsatisfied with Mr. Emerson and did send 3 men, namely, Anthony Gulliver, Samuel Wadsworth and William Daniel to acquaint Mr. Emerson with the mind of the people, and also to tell Mr. Emerson that they were willing to pay him for a quarter of a year, whether he did preach or not.

In March, 1669, Robert Badoock made an acknowledgment before the Church in Dorchester for taking up and divulging reports against Rev. Mr. Emerson. — *Dor. Records.*

We are not able to decide definitely when Mr. Emerson came to Milton. He was here in 1667 and 1668, and left after August, 1669.

REV. MR. WISWALL.

In Feb. 1669 a committee was sent to Sandwich to treat with Rev. Mr. Wiswall to be helpful with us in the ministry, offering him £30 per year and the use of house and lands and liberty to cut wood for his own use.

We do not know that Mr. Wiswall was prevailed upon to accept the invitation, but we have evidence that the committee waited upon him, as in the treasurer's account there appears a charge of twelve shillings each for Robert Badoock and Samuel Wadsworth "for going to treat with Mr. Wiswall."

REV. MR. BOUSE.

At a town meeting the 19th of July, 1670, it was agreed by vote that Mr. Bouse should be desired to be helpful to us in the ministry by way of trial.

Mr. Bouse evidently came to Milton for one Sabbath, if no more. Goodman Daniel, who kept a tavern at his place on Milton Hill, had a charge against the town of Milton, 1670, "for bread and wine for Mr. Bouse 0. 1. 6."

REV. THOMAS MIGHILL.

On the 23d of December, 1670, Mr. John Gill and Thomas Swift were requested "to go to Dedham as soon as they should

hear that Mr. Mighill was come from the East, and see to get him to preach the next Sabbath after." They succeeded in securing him. He preached on the 8th of January, 1671, and remained until the end of April. His services were retained still longer.

Sept. 22d, 1671, it was voted by the Town inhabitants, their full and free desire of the settlement of Mr. Mighill among them, and Elder Kinsley, Robert Vose, Anthony Gulliver and Robert Badoock were desired to acquaint Mr. Mighill what the Town's desire was.

Mr. Mighill remained as minister of the town until Feb., 1678, but without regular settlement. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1663. It appears that his labors here were arduous and faithful. The meeting-house on the Vose lot was built during his ministry, after long and persistent effort. — "Twenty-two cords of wood were cut and sold to pay for clothes for the minister."

There was, however, a division of feeling among the citizens with regard to Mr. Mighill. A portion of the town did not harmonize with the movement in his favor, and engaged in worship in a separate company; but the great majority earnestly desired his settlement, and petitioned the General Court to assist them in securing this end.

The petition,¹ which is found in the State Archives, is here

¹ To the honored Counsell sitting in Boston. The humble petition of Generall of the inhabitants of Milton.

Humbly sheweth that whereas we have been under the various changes of God's Providence towards us in respect of those that have been by God's Providence employed amongst us in the ministry in their removal from us.

We have for four years past enjoyed Mr. Thomas Mighill in that work; in which time he has been desired by our Town several times to continue with us in order to a settlement which doth appear in our Town Records, by which we consider the Town standing obliged to inform whatsoever they have promised him.

And concerning Mr. Mighill in special he continued with us in the time of our greatest danger in respect to the warr, which was a great comfort to us that we had the worship of God enjoyed amongst us on the Sabbath day; also he took great pains with instructing and catechising our children, both publicly and privately and praying with them; but by unseasonable of the times and things with us, Mr. Mighill having removed his family by reason of the trouble, so being in some doubt we should lose him, the Town made a new address to him, to continue with us in order to settlement; whereupon he brought his family again into the Town looking at the manifestation of the love of the people judging that he had a call of God so to do; but notwithstanding the Town's obligation on their part and Mr. Mighill's acceptance on his part, we consider that he is more likely to be removed from us, than to settle among us.

Inasmuch as there are several of our neighbors that are about to carry on Church work in our Town, in which work Mr. Mighill is left out, and we consider the reason is not in him.

Now if Mr. Mighill is removed from us on this account we consider it will be a dishonor to God and will bring us under the dearth of promise, and also be a means of continual division amongst us.

By consideration whereof we humbly crave your honors to afford us your advice and assistance herein.

Which we hope will conduce to the glory of God and our comfort.

Dated, Milton, April 1st, 1678.

subjoined, to show the earnestness of religious feeling among the early residents.

It will be noticed, by a reference to the signatures to the petition, that only those on the west side of Balster's Brook, which in those days was the dividing line of the town, appear as favorable to Mr. Mighill.

Mr. Mighill, though urged to remain permanently, accepted a settlement at Scituate, and removed from Milton.

[Thacher's Journal] "Oct. 15, 1684, Mr. Mighill was ordained at Scituate."

REV. SAMUEL MAN.

In the spring of 1676, Rev. Samuel Man, driven from his parish in Wrentham, by the Indian war, came to Milton, and, in 1678, took the position made vacant by the removal of Mr. Mighill. Mr. Man was born in Cambridge, July 6, 1647. He graduated at Harvard College, 1665. He married Esther, daughter of Robert Ware, May 13, 1673. Died at Wrentham, May 22, 1719, in the 72d year of his age, and 49th of his ministry. He taught school in Dedham five years. In 1670 he removed to that part of Dedham now Wrentham, where he preached until March 30, 1676, when the inhabitants were obliged to withdraw, and desert their homes by reason of King Philip's war. All the families left town.

The record says: "Rev. Mr. Man went to Milton, where he stayed over four years." His son Nathaniel was born in Milton, April 9, 1677, and his son William, May 1, 1679. While at Milton he had an invitation, Nov. 16, 1677, "to be helpful in the ministry at Rehoboth."

Rev. Joseph Bean's "Century Sermon," preached at Wrentham, Oct. 15, 1773, says:—

After the war was over, the inhabitants returned, and chose a committee to go to Milton and ask Mr. Man to return to Wrentham.

He was then preaching at Milton, or already had a call to preach there, or Milton people were about to give him a call.

He resumed his duties at Wrentham Aug. 21, 1680, and soon

This petition was presented to the Council by Thomas Vose and John Kinsley, April 1st, 1678.

Signed, — Robert Vose, Robert Badoock, Henry Cranc, William Daniell, John Kinsley, Thomas Vose, John Daniell, Teague Crehore, Samuel Badoock, Daniell Hensher, Benjamin Badoock, Edward Vose, Jonathan Badoock, Steven Langley, Humphrey Tiffney, John Walliston, Walter Morey, Ephraim Newton, William Denison, Robert Redman, Nathaniel Pitcher, Samuel Pitcher, John Pitcher, John Henry, Richard Smith, Thomas Horton.

removed his family there. In 1692 he was ordained and installed pastor of the church in Wrentham, preaching his own ordination sermon, from 1 Cor., chap. 4.

Chief Justice Sewall visited him Sept. 16, 1697, and said he had eleven children. All of his eleven children were married. Just before he died he called his family around him and divided his property among them, giving to each his share, as had been designated in a will which he had written in 1718, but had never executed.

The legacies of the dying father were regarded as satisfactory and sacred, and were carried out with all the exactness of a legally executed testamentary document. His brother Beriah Man was made administrator of his estate, which amounted to £471 1s. 11d.

His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Peter Thacher, of Milton, and was printed.

The first mention of Mr. Thacher is the following entry in the Town Records:—

At a Towne Meeting in Milton, Aug. 13, 1680, it was then desired that if any persons in the Town had anything to aleadg why Mr. Peter Thacher might not be the minister of Milton, they had fre leve to declaire themselves, and if that they did not then speak, it was to be taken for grant, that ther was a willingness of the Town for his coming in.

This was proposed 3 times, and ther was no man did oppose.

ORIGIN OF THE THACHERS.

The origin of the Thachers of New England was probably Queen Camel, Somersetsliire, England.

Rev. Peter Thacher, the supposed great-grandfather of the first pastor of Milton, was instituted vicar of the parish of Queen Camel in 1574, and continued in that office till his death, in 1624,—a period of fifty years.

It is believed that he was the father of Rev. Peter of Milton Clevedon, of John of Queen Camel, and of Anthony, one of the three grantees of Yarmouth, Mass.

Rev. Peter Thacher, the grandfather of Milton's first pastor, was born in 1588; he entered Queen's College, Oxford, May 6, 1603; took the degree of A.B. Feb. 4, 1608, and became Fellow of Corpus Christi College, March 20, 1613. August 9, 1616, he was instituted vicar of the parish of Milton Clevedon, Somersetsliire, and remained in that office till 1622, when he accepted the rectorship of the Church of St. Edmunds, in Salisbury, Wiltshire.

His son Thomas, the father of the Milton Peter, was born May 1, 1620, while his father was vicar of Milton Clevedon, and this was doubtless the place of his birth.

He arrived at Boston in the ship "Beero," in company with his uncle, Anthony Thacher, minister at Marblehead, June 4, 1635, when he was fifteen years old.

He was brought up and educated by Rev. Charles Chauncey, afterwards President of Harvard College. He married, first, May 11, 1643, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Ralph Partridge, minister of Duxbury. She died June 2, 1664. He was ordained pastor of the church at Weymouth Jan. 2, 1664. He married, second, at Boston, Margaret, daughter of Henry Webb, and widow of Jacob Sheaffe, to which place he removed in 1677-78, where he issued from his own pen the first medical document ever published in America. This document can be found in the "Memorial History of Boston," Vol. 4, p. 536.

On removing to Boston, he united with the First Church. About this time, by reason of internal dissensions, twenty-eight members seceded from the First Church of Boston and organized the Third Church. Mr. Thacher, wishing to join the seceders, and failing to secure a letter of dismissal to the new organization, was dismissed to the church in Charlestown, and from this church united with the Third Church, and on the 16th of Feb., 1670, was installed as pastor over the Third Church of Boston (called the Old South Church, after the building of the New South, on Summer street, in 1717), where he remained until his decease, Oct. 15, 1678.

He is spoken of by contemporary writers as "the best writer of his time."

His children were, Peter, born at Salem, Mass., July 18, 1651; Ralph; Thomas, died at Boston, April 2, 1686; Patience, married Wm. Kemp; Elizabeth, married, first, Nathaniel Davenport, killed in the Narragansett fight, Dec. 19, 1675; she married, second, Samuel Davis.

REV. PETER THACHER, OF MILTON,

was born at Salem, Mass., July 18, 1651, and graduated at Harvard, 1671. "June 15, 1674, he was chosen third fellow of the colledg."

Judge Sewall writes, July 1, 1674:—

Sir Thacher Common placed. Justification was his head. He had a good solid piec. . . . stood above an hour & yet brake off before he came to any use. By reason that there was no warning given none, [after ye undergraduates] were present. Save Mr Dan. Gookin Sr., the President, & myself.

In 1676 he accompanied his classmates, Judge Samuel Sewall and John Danforth, to Europe, where he remained for a year or more pursuing and perfecting his studies in preparation for his life-work, giving much attention to the science of medicine, in which he made eminent attainments, so that his opinion in critical cases was often sought for.

After returning to America he preached for nearly a year at Barnstable, Mass., with great and general acceptance, gaining the confidence and affections of the church and community to such a degree that when called to Milton his people were unwilling to consent to his removal; Governor Hinckley and Barnabas Lothrop, in behalf of the church and town, joining in a petition to the Rev. Messrs. Allen, Mather, Torrey, and Willard to use their influence and persuasion in securing his continuance at Barnstable.¹

— The journal of Mr. Thacher contains the following entries regarding his invitation to Milton and his removal from Barnstable: —

June 28, 1680. A committee of eight persons, among whom was Thomas Swift, came to request me to settle among them.

In his reply to the call of the church, dated May 18, 1681, he says: —

I was persuaded so far to comply withall, as to remove myself and my family to this place, y^t so I might the more clearly discern, and faithfully follow divine guidance and direction in my future settlement amongst you, or remove from y^{ou}, according as God should unite y^r hearts of y^r Chh. and Congregation unto me and mine, and ours unto y^{ou} or otherwise dispose.

REMOVAL TO MILTON.

In September, 1680, he removed with his family to Milton.

Sep. 10, 1680, we came safe to Milton that night with our goods, and Quarter Master Swift got them all into the house that night.

We lodged at Mr. Swift's, our whole family.

This removal was attended with no little ostentation and parade. A delegation of ten members of the church of Milton went forward to Barnstable to bear home the coming pastor. He was escorted out of Barnstable and attended on his way as far as Sandwich by a cavalcade of fifty-seven horsemen; and so the triumphal march was made into the new field of labor.

¹ Mass. Hist. Coll., Fifth Series, Vol. 42.

[Thacher's Journal.] Sep. 8, 1680. This day, my dear, myself, Theodora and Lydia began our journey to Milton. Went from Mr. Allines, and had a great company of horse with us, seven and fifty horse and twelve of them double went with us to Sandwich, and they got me to go to prayer with them and I think none of them parted with me with dry eyes.

On the 15th of October following the Milton call was renewed.

In the evening, Mr. Swift, Mr. Holman, and Brother Newton came as messengers of the Chh. to give me a call.

After a residence among the people of nine months, this invitation was definitely accepted, May 18, 1681, and the services of the ordination were attended on the first day of June following.

[Thacher's Journal.] May 20. This day the ordination beer was brewed.

May 30. This day the gates were hung. They made an arbor to entertain the messengers of the Churches.

June 1, 1681. Tuesday, I was ordained (though most unworthy) Pastor of the Chh. in Milton. My text 2 Tim. 4, 5.

Mr. Mather called the votes.

Old Mr. Elliot, Mr. Mather, Mr. Torrey, Mr. Willard laid on hands.

We sung the 24 Psalm. I gave the blessing. They dined at my house in the arbor.

Our narrative would lack completeness did we not here present the answer of Mr. Thacher to the call of the church and town for his settlement as their pastor, — a document showing the ponderous thought and language of the times.¹

¹ Rev. Peter Thacher's answer to the church and congregation in Milton, May 8, 1681: —

"Dearly Beloved in our Lord Jesus Christ, y^e serious and solemn consideration of y^e all-wise disposing and leading hand of Divine Providence both of y^erselves and of me, in respect of your first kind invitation of me unto y^e work of y^e ministry.

"In order unto settlement with you and taking office amongst you, by which and y^e advice of y^e, y^e most judicious and discerning, I was persuaded so far to comply with-all as to remove myself and my family to this place, y^e so I might y^e more clearly discern and faithfully follow divine guidance and direction in my future settlement amongst you or remove from you according as God shall unite y^e hearts of y^e Chh. and congregation unto me and mine and ours unto you or otherwise dispose, and God having in his infinite goodness given me much experience of your undeserved love, kindness and affection of y^e Chh. and Congregation to me and mine, not only in your readiness to doe for me as occasion hath presented, but in your obliging gratitude promised, and in your unanimous, frequent and affectionate calls unto settlement with you and office engagement amongst you, which unmerited and unexpected, tho' much desired unanimous affection hath, doth and (continuing) I hope will much engage, oblige and endear mine to your-selves.

"Y^e consideration of all these things, and many more which I might but shall not mention, calling aloud upon me for more y^e ordinary preponderation, due consultation, fervent supplication, and speedy resolution with final determination. I have diligently weighed, and preponderated, seriously consulted with others, earnestly and extraordi-

In accordance with the custom of the times, Mr. Thacher seems to have preached his own ordination sermon; text, 2 Tim. 4: 5.

The journal continues: —

June 5, 1681, first baptism. June 19, 1681, this day I administered the Lord's Supper, which was the first time it was ever administered in Milton, and the first time I ever administered it.

There were about four-score communicants.

This announcement by Mr. Thacher, that a church of more than eighty members had not enjoyed the privilege and blessing of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper until this date requires some explanation. Although the town had then been incorporated nineteen years, there was no church organization until three years previous to the coming of Mr. Thacher. A new meeting-house was erected on the land donated by Robert Vose in 1672. Rev. Joseph Emerson preached in 1667-8, in the meeting-house on Milton Hill. Rev. Thomas Mighill succeeded Mr. Emerson and remained for eight years; during his ministry the new meeting-house was erected. After Mr. Mighill came Rev. Samuel Man, who immediately preceded Mr. Thacher.

No one of these was regularly settled as pastor of the church, and there was no church to be settled over while these pioneer preachers were laboring with our fathers. Under the rigid views then prevailing the privileges of church ordinances

narily supplicated, both publickly, privately and secretly, divine guidance and conduct, and do therefore resolve and determine, (with submission to divine sovereignty and in entire dependence upon divine sufficiency for assistance and acceptance).

"Notwithstanding my deep unworthiness, of my great unfitness for, my too much backwardness unto, and my great discouragements in the work of the ministry, not only in respect of y^e great duty and difficulty of y^e work in itself considered, but especially in y^e place in respect of those lamentable animosities and divisions which have been in y^e place, which both occasioned your unsettlement until now wth y^e Lord for his own sake pardon, and prevent for y^e future.

"I say notwithstanding y^e, yet I resolve, and determine to give myself up to y^e work in y^e ministry among yourselves (believing God calls me thereunto) on y^e Conditions —

"1. So long you continue one amongst yourselves, and for me, all due means being used or tendered for hearing in case of difference.

"2. So long as I may enjoy y^e liberty of my judgment, according to Scripture rules.

"3. So long as you shall subject yourselves and yours to y^e Ordinances and officers of y^e Chh.

"4. So long as I may follow my studys without distraction: and provide for myself and family according to y^e rules of God's word, so long as you shall give me scripture encouragements, &c.

"I shall endeavor to give myself up unto y^e work of y^e Lord, unto which God and yourselves are calling me, begging your prayers for me that I may come unto you in y^e fulness of y^e blessings of y^e Gospel of peace, and y^e all y^e ministerial assisting grace may be from time to time granted to me, whereby I may be helped thro my whole ministerial work unto God's glory, to y^e conversion, edification and eternal salvation of your soules, and unto my own peace, comfort and tranquility, and y^e best good of my family wth the Lord grant for his own name's sake, supplying all our needs according to y^e riches of his glory by Christ unto whom be honour and glory in y^e Chh. forever more. Amen."

were governed by the strictest rules, and our fathers and mothers must have enjoyed these privileges in connection with the church in Dorchester before the settlement of Mr. Thacher.

MR. THACHER'S FAMILY.

Nov. 21, 1677, Mr. Thacher married Theodora, daughter of Rev. John Oxenbridge; she died in Milton, Nov. 18, 1697, aged 38.

He married again, 1699, Susannah Bailey, widow of Rev. John Bailey, first church in Boston. She died in 1724, aged 59.

He married a third time, three months before his death, Elizabeth, widow of Joshua Gee, of Boston, a ship-builder; she was daughter of Judah Thacher, of Yarmouth, his second cousin.

He had the following children: Theodora; Bathsheba, died in Barnstable; Oxenbridge, born May 17, 1681, died Oct. 29, 1772; Elizabeth, born March 6, 1683, died 1716; Mary, born March 15, 1685; Peter, born Oct. 1, 1688, died April 22, 1744; John; Thomas, born April 6, 1693, died Dec. 19, 1721; John second, son of Peter and Susannah, born March 23, 1701.

Theodora married Lieut. Jonathan Gulliver, of Milton. Elizabeth married Rev. S. Niles, of Braintree. She was buried in Braintree, and her grave is marked by a headstone still legible. Oxenbridge graduated at Harvard College, 1698; for several years he was selectman of Boston and representative to the General Court. He studied for the ministry, and for a time preached to the Indians at Ponkapog, but finally relinquished that profession and engaged in trade at Boston, where he lived for twenty-five years. After his father's death he returned to Milton, took possession of the home of his childhood, on Thacher's Plain, and lived there for the remainder of his life, honored and respected by his fellow-citizens, passing to his rest, Oct. 29, 1772, at the advanced age of ninety-one years five months and twelve days.

Peter Thacher, Jr., graduated at Harvard College in 1706. He married Mary, daughter of Rev. Thomas Prince, of the Old South Church, Boston; was ordained as pastor of the church in Middleborough, Nov. 2, 1709, and continued in that position for thirty-five years, until his death, April 22, 1744. A sketch of his life was published by Rev. Thomas Prince, his father-in-law.

Thomas was connected in business with his brother Oxenbridge, in Boston, as brazier. In his will, proved Nov. 26, 1722, he says:—

My loving brother Oxenbridge and sister Gulliver I think, have a sufficiency to carry them through. I have spent my time and strength in my brother's service.

MR. THACHER'S NUMEROUS DUTIES.

Rev. Peter Thacher, of Milton, was one of the leading divines of his time. He acquired a knowledge of the Indian language, and was appointed to preach to the Indians at Ponkapog once a month. At the same time, as the beloved physician, he attended them in sickness.

His advice was sought not only in matters pertaining to the churches of the colony, but also by the magistrates in the general affairs of the government. It will be seen from his journal that he was frequently summoned to Boston to advise with the clergymen and magistrates on questions of importance. Graduating at Harvard, he became tutor there for a time, and also a fellow of the college.

Cotton Mather says, in that funeral sermon, of which the following is the wonderful title: —

The Comfortable Chambers open and visited upon the departure of that aged and faithful servant of God, Mr. Peter Thacher, the-never-to-be-forgotten Pastor of Milton, who made his flight thither Dec. 17, 1727.

He was thought worthy to be a Fellow of Harvard College, and an owner of the learning wherein we were instructed there. But what I remember with a most abiding impression is, that besides his methods to recommend unto his pupils that early piety, whereof he had been himself a notable pattern, we admired his prayers in the College-Hall for the fluent, copious, expressive beauties of them, and the heavenly entries we perceived in them.

His presence was in great demand in councils for ordinations by the churches, far and near.

A charge, in his own handwriting, lies before me; it is of great length, and only a portion of it is here introduced, as showing the spirit and character of the man. It is copied from the original manuscript, which bears upon it endorsements, by his own hand, of having been delivered at ordinations and installations in twelve separate churches, as follows: —

The charge w^t I gave M^r Nathaniel Pitcher, Sept. 14, 1707. M^r Danforth preached and M^r Morton gave y^r right hand of fellowship. M^r Peter Norton was ordained Pastor of y^r North Chh in Scituate.

M^r Norton, M^r Danforth, M^r Little, M^r Eels, and myself laid on hands. The charge w^t I gave M^r Peter Thacher, ordained at Waymouth, Nov. 26, 1707. M^r Whitman, M^r Danforth, and I laid on hands. M^r Hubart ordered y^r votes. M^r Fisk gave y^r right hand of fellowship. [Son of Thomas, of Boston, and nephew of Peter, of Milton.]

Son, P. T., ordained at Middleburrough, Nov. 2, 1709. M^r Keith, M^r Thacher, and myself laid on hands. I gave y^r charge. M^r Keith gave y^r right hand of fellowship.

Son Niles, ordained at South Braintree, May 23, 1711. I gave him his

charge. M^r John Danforth, M^r Joseph Belcher, M^r Peter Thacher of Waymouth, and myself laid on hands. Y^e Rev. M^r J. Danforth, gave y^e right hand of fellowship.

M^r Fisk ordained at Killingley, Oct. 1, 1715. I gave y^e charge.

The charge given to y^e Rev. M^r Nathaniel Clap at Newport on Rode-Island, and a Chh was gathered y^e same time Nov. 3, 1720. M^r Benjamin Wadsworth prayed, M^r Clapp preached, M^r Samuel Danforth prayed after sermon, M^r Belcher ordered y^e votes. I gave y^e charge. M^r John Danforth gave y^e right hand of fellowship, we all laid on hands.

Nov. 9, 1720. M^r John Mackinzine was ordained at Sutton. I gave y^e charge, M^r Swift ordered y^e votes. M^r Baxter gave y^e right of fellowship. M^r Dwite, M^r Baxter, M^r Swift and I laid on hands.

For the settlement of M^r Peter Thacher over y^e new North Chh, Jan. 27, 1719, some made such a tumult that it could not be.

M^r Thomas Paine ordained at Waymouth Aug^d 19, 1719. I gave y^e charge. M^r Whitman gave y^e right hand of fellowship. M^r Danforth ordered y^e votes — we three laid on hands.

Feb. 22, 1726. M^r Jonathan Mills was ordained at Bellingham. I gave y^e charge, M^r Swift gave y^e right hand of fellowship.

Nov. 2, 1726. M^r John Hancock was ordained at Braintree, North Precinct, his father preached. I gave y^e charge and ordered y^e votes. M^r Danforth gave y^e right hand of fellowship.

Nov. 15, 1727. M^r Samuel Dunbar was ordained at Stoughton. I gave y^e charge, and M^r Gee gave y^e right hand of fellowship. M^r Gee, M^r Dexter and myself laid hands.

INSTALLATION OF REV. PETER THACHER, NEW NORTH CHURCH.

That portion of the charge for the installation of Peter Thacher, New North Church, Boston, is as follows:—

Whereas, you upon whome we now impose hands have been solemnly ordained a minister of y^e gospel, and a pastor of a Chh from w^{ch} you have been dismissed, nemine contradicenti, and are called unto the office of a Pastor in this particular Chh and have accepted that call, we are not to re-ordain you — yet to fix you in this Chh as a Pastor.

We do therefore, according to y^e Institution of our Lord Jesus Christ, and in his name, charge you before God and our Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and dead at his appearing, that you take the oversight of this flock committed to you by the Holy Ghost.

That you preach the word in season and out of season, reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long-suffering and doctrine.

That you administer the holy sacrament of the covenant of grace, baptism, and y^e Lord's Supper to the proper subjects thereof. That you exercise holy discipline according to the Divine rule.

In a word we awfully charge you to look well to yourself, and to y^e whole flock, over which y^e Holy Ghost hath made you an overseer, as one that must give account of all their souls unto the great Shepherd of the sheep, at y^e day of his appearing.

This charge, and also a sermon for a Fast delivered in Milton, Feb. 20, 1706, are in the handwriting of Mr. Thacher. Text,

Ps. 102: 16. The original manuscripts are at the Congregational Library, Beacon street, Boston.

At the same library may be found a manuscript sermon, in the handwriting of Rev. Peter Thacher, of Middleboro', son of Peter, of Milton, preached at Public Fast, Middleboro', April 23, 1741. Text, Job 36: 21. Also a sermon delivered in Roxbury, 1st Precinct, June 15, 1749, and North Church, Boston, July 2, 1749, which, with scarcely a doubt, is in the handwriting of Rev. Peter Thacher, son of Thomas, of Boston. Text, Lev. 26: 18-20.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND.

Soon after the ordination the town voted to convey to Mr. Thacher twenty acres of the ministerial land. This was laid out Nov. 4, 1681.

— Nov. 4. Father Gulliver, Quartermaster Swift, Mr. Holman and I laid out my twenty acres of land: it runs up to the highway by Ezra Clapp's land, that side is forty rods wide, and three score rods on the other side, butted with the river on the one end and with the highway on the other end.

In the Records of the Town, page 77, it is thus described:—

Lying next to the land of Ezra Clapp, being bounded on the north by the brook and so running on the east by the land of Ezra Clapp about 100 rods till it came to the highway leading to the town; the breadth of the land from the wall being about forty rods; and on the west side in length being seventy rods till it comes to the point to the highway.

In addition to this grant of the town, Mr. Thacher purchased of Sargeant Thomas Vose, Jan. 4, 1682, a tract of land, with a house and barn standing upon the same, containing twenty-three acres.

This was bounded southerly by the brook, and extended along Thacher street, towards Mattapan.

Jan. 4. 1682. Sargeant Vose came to see me, and we went to see his house and barn and land; so we made a bargain; he was to let me have 23 acres of land upon the brook, to the end of the little meadow, and so upon a square to Brother Ezra Clapp's land, and the house and barn, and to secure me a way to it, and I was to give him £100, in money, to be paid in three years time, pay 6 in the hundred till it is paid.

NEW HOUSE.

Notwithstanding the possession of this house, purchased of Sargeant Vose, Mr. Thacher continued to live in the ministerial house till he had built a new one for himself.

July 11, 1684. There was a Church-meeting at my house; I put them in mind of the promise to help me build, so they determined to speak with the Town about it.

Nov. 19. I went to Brush Hill, and Deacon Allen was there, with whom I discoursed about the dimensions of my house, and he gave me his advice.

Dec. 2, 1684. The Church met at my house about their promise to help me build, and after much discourse, they subscribed £6.5, in money, £4.15, country pay, and £5. in work.

The house bought of Sargeant Vose may have been old and not suitable for occupancy, or not adapted to the position and family of the noted pastor; probably it was taken down, and the new house built on its site.

There is abundant evidence to make it sure that the new house stood on the land purchased of Thomas Vose.

REMOVAL TO HIS NEW HOUSE.

On the 11th of November, 1689, Mr. Thacher removed from the ministerial house, of which he took possession Sept. 11, 1680, into his own house, where he continued to reside during life.

Nov. 11, 1689. Myself, wife, children and family removed from Milton ministerial house to our own house, and God made me very earnest in prayer, that the guilt and filth of our old sins might not follow us to that new habitation, but that God would pardon what we had done amiss, and keep our house with us, and dwell in our habitation.

His family at this time consisted of his wife, Theodora; his children, Theodora, Oxenbridge, Elizabeth, and Peter (Bathsheba died and was buried in Barnstable; Mary was still-born); also Lydia Chapin, a friend and helper, who long had been in the family, and three slaves, Ephraim, Obed, and Peg.

This house in which he passed thirty-eight years of his eventful life was situated on the north-west side of Pine Tree Brook, but a few rods from the brook, and about twenty rods west of Thacher street.

THACHER'S DAY.

In the year 1806 the late Hon. James M. Robbins, of Milton, then a school-boy at Milton Academy, boarded at the house of Col. Elijah Vose, who lived on Gun Hill road, near the house of Mr. Nathan Crossman, Jr.; in the same family Rev. Samuel Gile was entertained while preaching before his ordination.

Here Mr. Robbins heard old Mrs. Fowler relate to Mr. Gile the story of Parson Thacher's labors, which in after years he

reproduced in that graphic and truthful bit of history known as "Thacher's Day." This was first printed in the "Columbian Magazine," many years ago. It has since appeared several times in local papers, with many alterations. As it shows the various duties expected and required of country clergymen at that early period, and to some extent in these times, and is the actual history of one day in the life of Milton's first pastor, it claims a place in this record; and we give it in the language of Mr. Robbins:—

TRIALS OF THE OLD-TIME COUNTRY PARSON.

No one person to-day assumes to possess such a variety of knowledge as did the clergyman of the olden time. He then claimed to be a judge, a lawyer, a teacher, physician and mechanic, all rolled into one. He not only claimed this omniscience but "he had his claim allowed." He was expected to settle all the difficulties of the parish, to cure the sick, to heal the wounded.

"His house was known to all the vagrant train,
He chid their wanderings, but relieved their pain."

There can be no better example of this generously endowed being than Rev. Peter Thacher, the first minister ever settled in Milton, Mass. On the occasion of the settlement of Rev. Mr. Gile over the same parish, many years later, he was sitting in the kitchen of his country boarding-house, anticipating with despondent mood the weighty duties of his ministerial life. Old Mrs. Fowler, the mother of the landlady, sat knitting in the rocking-chair beside the huge fireplace, and a little boy was struggling with the hard lessons of his Latin Grammar, as he sat on the old-fashioned settle. Presently the old lady stopped her busy hands, raised her eyes to the desponding young minister, Mr. Gile, and sought to encourage him by the following story, showing the multifarious capacities of one individual. The little boy long ago threw his school books aside, and repeats Mrs. Fowler's story thus:—

"Mr. Thacher was the first minister settled in Milton, Mass., in 1680. Like Goldsmith's parson, —

"A man he was to all the country dear,
And passing rich with forty pounds a year.
Remote from town he ran his goodly race,
Nor e'er had changed nor wished to change his place."

"He was the son of Rev. Thomas Thacher, settled for many years over the Old South Church in Boston. Mr. Thacher was graduated at Harvard College, was classmate and chum of Judge Sewall, and his most intimate friend through life. Immediately after his graduation he became tutor and then trustee of the college. After spending a year in Europe he entered upon his ministry at 29 years of age. He was at first a candidate for the pulpit at Barnstable, where he had many warm friends; but, being strongly opposed by Gov. Hinckley, a very contentious individual, with whom it was impossible to be on peaceful terms, he accepted a call to the Milton pulpit. On the day of the departure of himself and family from Barnstable, he was followed by a cavalcade of 57 horses as far as Sandwich. He remained in Milton all the rest of his life, dying after a pastorate of 46 years. He was in the habit of beginning the day by reading two or three

chapters from the Greek Testament and attending to his horse and cow, — for he could hire no servant on his scanty salary of \$350 a year, a third only of which was paid in money, the rest in labor and farm produce. In his diary are such entries as follows: 'Joshua Tucker gave me one day's plowing;' again, 'James Vose sent me half a sheep.' 'Widow Willet gave me a peck of carrots, verily, the widow's mite.' On the Monday of which I speak, he entered his study after performing his various duties, charging Mrs. Thacher, as he left her, not to allow him to be interrupted unless from the most urgent necessity. He was obliged to write an ordination sermon, to be delivered the next day at Danvers, and he had but scant time to complete it. Soon after his entrance into the study a woman visited the kitchen, where Mrs. Thacher was busy, and begged to see the minister. She was told that Mr. Thacher could not be seen; he was writing. 'But,' said the woman, 'this is a very pressing case. I must tell him of the quarrel between Mr. Rawson and Mr. Trescott, and Mr. Rawson declares he will go to Boston to get a lawyer to settle it. The trouble is that Trescott's cows have broken into Rawson's field and trampled down his corn, and Trescott only laughs in his face, and tells him to help himself if he can, and, to irritate him still more, the sons of Trescott hoot after him in the road. Rawson says he will bear it no longer, but make Trescott pay for it.' Mrs. Thacher thought this so hard a case that she would take courage to open Mr. Thacher's study-door to tell him of the hostile attitude of his two neighbors toward each other. Mr. Thacher looked up from his sermon, saying he had not time to attend to it then, but he was going to make a prayer at a house-raising in the afternoon, and he would call at Rawson's on his way. He resumed the thread of his discourse when left to himself, and was growing very vehement over the sins of the Jews, when a man entered the kitchen in great excitement, and demanding to see Mr. Thacher. His wife protested against interrupting him. 'But,' said the man, 'this is a very serious case; Lem Gulliver's cow is terrible sick. She is stretched on the ground and cannot be moved, and they are afraid she is dying. She is a good milker and a nice cow, and Mr. Thacher must go and cure her. The horse-doctor, Henshaw, is looking at her, but he cannot find out what the matter is.' Mrs. Thacher thought this too momentous a case to be neglected; so she again opened the study-door to get advice from her husband. Mr. Thacher promised to visit the cow on his way to the house-raising, and again composed himself to his work. But he was soon interrupted a third time by his wife with a sad story of a man from Canton, who was hauling a load of potash kettles to Boston, and the heavy weight had broken his axle, and the poor fellow's cart was stuck fast in the mud. The parson said the man must put his own shoulder to the wheel before he could obtain aid from him. He sent the man word that he could find a box of tools in the barn, and behind the house there was a young hickory tree. He could take the rule and measure the stick for another axle, and by the time the axle was ready he would be on hand to help him put the wheel on to it. Then Mr. Thacher continued his sermon in blissful peace till 12 o'clock, when he was called to dinner, after which he set out for the house-raising. On his way he called at Rawson's, who showed him the hills of corn badly trampled down by Trescott's cows. The minister crossed the road to beg Mr. Trescott to come out and look at the damaged cornfield of his neighbor. The sight of Mr. Thacher's calm and kindly face softened the heart of Trescott, and he willingly went to look at the downtrodden corn. The parson asked Mr. Rawson what he would deem a fair compensation for the damage. After due deliberation it was decided that a pistareen — 20 cents — would make good his loss. Mr. Trescott

cheerfully returned to his house for his leather bag, and drawing forth the pistareen, — a good deal of money in those days, — gave it to Mr. Rawson. Then the disputants shook hands and became friends.

“Mr. Thacher soon after reached the prostrate cow, where quite a crowd had assembled, but all were utterly powerless to help the poor creature. The crowd gave way for Mr. Thacher, who speedily saw that the cow might be fit for the beef-barrel, but would never walk again. He ordered a stout stick to be placed under the animal, to pry her up, and the fore leg of the cow was found to be broken. After ordering her to be killed, Mr. Thacher proceeded on his way to the house-raising. There he met a crowd in great consternation over the body of a man who had fallen from a cross-beam, and was lying insensible upon the ground. They feared the man was dead. Mr. Thacher took out his lancet and bled him, when he soon opened his eyes and gradually gained consciousness. When quiet was restored Mr. Thacher made a prayer, chatted and shook hands with the men, and mounted his horse to ride home. On his way back he saw Rawson waiting at his gate with a nice leg of bacon in his hand. He stopped the parson, and begged him to allow him to put the bacon in his saddle-bag in consideration of his kindness in settling his difficulty; ‘for,’ said Rawson, ‘it would be very foolish for me to pay a Boston lawyer to help me quarrel with my neighbor.’ A few steps farther on he saw Trescott standing in the road. Said the parson to Trescott: ‘I wish you would put a stone in my other saddle-bag to balance this leg of bacon.’ — ‘Oh, no,’ replied Trescott, ‘I cannot put a stone into your bag when I have something much better to put there,’ — whereupon he produced a large cheese, saying, ‘Please take that for your kindness to me.’ Thus Mr. Thacher proceeded home with both saddle-bags full. When he reached his house he met his wife a few steps from the door. She was in saddened spirits over the arrival of the ministers from Stoughton and Randolph. She said there was nothing for supper, and she was in despair. ‘Milk and eggs are all I have in the house,’ she gloomily said. ‘Oh, well,’ replied Mr. Thacher, ‘the eggs fried with this nice bacon will make an excellent supper — added to the milk and cheese.’ Mrs. Thacher entered the house with a light heart, and, after a good supper, the parson closeted himself to complete his sermon, but just as he got to his ninthly, the man who had made the new axle impatiently rapped at his door, saying that he was waiting for Mr. Thacher to help him mend his cart. The minister acknowledged that the various duties had driven the unfortunate cartman out of his mind, hastened to his assistance, got the cart on to the wheels and cheered the man on his way to Boston with his load of kettles. Without further interruption the good man was enabled to proceed with his sermon up to its thirteenthly. The next day the three ministers cheerfully set out for Danvers, and the ordination sermon seemed all the richer and more flowing for its many obstacles. The minister was indeed one who was —

“‘In his duty prompt at every call;
He watch'd and wept, he pray'd and felt for all.’”

“FRANCESCA.”

THE END OF HIS LONG MINISTRY.

Mr. Thacher continued to meet all the requisitions of his office, and to perform the varied duties devolved upon him, even in the advanced period of life to which he was spared.

On the tenth of the month which was the Sabbath, he preached both parts of the day, performed the domestic sacrifices with the repetition of the sermons in the evening. Upon which, finding himself weary, he said, "We read in a certain place, 'The prayers of David are ended: what if it should now be said, the prayers of Peter are ended!'" It fell out accordingly. On the day following, a fever seized him, and the next Sabbath ended with him in his everlasting rest.¹

Recovering out of a short cloud upon the clear use of reason he called for his domestics, and for a staff to lean upon. So sitting up, he blessed each of them and made a most pathetic and audible prayer with them and for them. And then lying down his last words were the words of a conqueror and more than a conqueror, "I am going to Christ in glory." Thus his purified spirit flew away to the chambers of a Redeemer waiting to be gracious.²

FUNERAL.

Judge Samuel Sewall gives the following account of the funeral of Mr. Thacher:—

— Lord's Day Dec. 17, 1727. I was surprised to hear Mr. Thacher of Milton, my old friend, prayed for as dangerously sick, next day I was informed by Mr. Gerrish that my dear friend died last night, which I doubt bodes ill to Milton and the Province, his dying at this time, though in the seventy-

¹ Mather.

² The following obituary notice, written by a Milton citizen, appeared in the "Boston Weekly Journal," Dec. 23, 1727:—

"About midnight after the last Lord's Day deceased here the Rev. Peter Thacher, M.A., the first settled minister of this church and town, in the forty-seventh year of his pastorate, and seventy-seventh of his age. He was a son of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Thacher, the first pastor of the South Church in Boston. His mother was daughter to the Rev. Mr. Ralph Partridge, of Duxbury. He was born at Salem in 1651. Was a pious, prayerful youth, and in his early days he met with a very great deliverance. Falling down before the open flood-gate of a water-mill a going, he was drawn into the sluice and carried thro' between the pads of the wheel, without being hurt.

"He took his first degree at Cambridge in 1671, and we suppose his 2d in 1674, being in the same classes with the present Honorable Judge Sewall. After which he was chosen and for some years served as a fellow and tutor at the College.

"As for his character.—He was a person of eminent sanctity, of a most courteous and complaisant behavior; cheerful, affable, humble and free of speech to the meanest he met with. He had a great deal of vivacity in his natural genius: which, being tempered with grace and wisdom, appeared very engaging both in his common converse and public performances.

"In his ordinary conversation there was a vein of piety, agreeably mingled with entertaining turns and passages, an air of freedom and cheerfulness, that made it very easy and pleasant in every company.

"He was a very Evangelical preacher, delighted in commending Christ to his hearers, and was always earnestly endeavouring to win us over to admire and love him. He was a zealous asserter of the purity and liberty of our Evangelical churches. He accounted that only to be pure religion which is purely scriptural. And in no other form of church order could he see the liberty of the people preserved as in that of his country.

"He was greatly concerned for this noble interest, the chief design of our excellent fathers hither: tho' he was full of Catholic pity and charity for those of other opinions, and he was much improved in Ecclesiastical councils.

"It was his constant prayer that he might not outlive his usefulness; and God was pleased very graciously to hear him, his vigour and intellectual sanctities remaining fresh to the last. The Lord's day before he died he preached both parts of the day; and in the afternoon from Luke 14: 22. 'Lord, it is done as thou hast commanded, and yet there is room.' And he was never known to be more enlarged, fervent, lively and affectionate than in this his farewell to his dear people.

"On the Monday he was seized with a fainting. He was thirty-six hours a dying, tho' without much pain; and his last words were, 'I am going to Christ in glory.'"

seventh year of his age. *Deus revertat omen!* This day after the fast, he was interred. Bearers. — Rev. Nehemiah Walker, Mr. Joseph Baxter, Mr. John Swift, Mr. Samuel Hunt, Mr. Joseph Sewell, Mr. Thomas Prince. I was inclined before, and having a pair of gloves sent me, I determined to go to the funeral if the weather proved favorable, which it did, and I hired Blake's coach with four horses. My son, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Prince went with me, — refreshed them with meat and drink, got thither at half past one. I rode in my coach to the burying-place, not being able to get nearer by reason of the many horses. Mr. Walter prayed before the corpse was carried out. Had gloves and ring given me. Mr. Miller of the Church of England was there. At this funeral I heard of the death of my good friend, Capt. Nat. Niles.

I have now been at the funerals of four of my classmates.

WORKS.

1. Artillery Election Sermon, 1695.
2. Unbelief Detected and Condemned, etc., 1708.
3. The Al-sufficient Physician, preached before His Excellency, the Governor, the Honorable Council, and Representatives of the Massachusetts Bay, May 30, 1711, from the text Isa. 57 : 18.
4. Christ's Forgiveness of True Christians, 1712.
5. Perpetual Covenant, a sermon to young men, 1713.
6. Funeral Sermon on the Rev. Samuel Man, Wrentham, 1720.
7. A Divine Riddle, 1722.
8. Sermon at the Anniversary Convention of Ministers met in Boston, May 27, 1724.

THE TAYLOR FAMILY.

Thomas Taylor was born in Wales, where he was long settled as a clergyman.

His son Richard came to New England, engaged in trade at Boston, and died there in 1673. At his decease he bequeathed legacies to the Old Brick and Old South churches.

By his wife Mary he had one son, John, born the 2d and baptized the 6th of February, 1647. John married Ann Winslow, grand-daughter of Edward Hutchinson, and daughter of Edward Winslow. He died at Jamaica. She died in Milton, 1773, aged 95 years.

In 1769, when she was in the ninety-second year of her age, she related the following historical facts respecting her family to her grandson, Winslow Taylor, son of William Taylor and Faith (Winslow), which have been copied verbatim from his own manuscript by Elizabeth Cheever Taylor Robbins, of West Medway, and kindly furnished for insertion here.¹

¹ Memorials of my progenitors, taken by Winslow Taylor, as related by my grandmother, Madam Ann Winslow, September, 1769.

Ann Winslow was born the 7th of August, and was baptized the 8th of December, 1578. This was the year before Mary Chilton Winslow died, and fifty-eight years after the landing at Plymouth. Elizabeth Hutchinson, Ann's mother, was born in 1639. She was forty years contemporary with Mary Chilton, was her daughter-in-law for several years, and had the best opportunity to learn the truth of this statement.

The testimony of Ann seems, therefore, sufficient to place it beyond question.

REV. JOHN TAYLOR.

Rev. John Taylor, son of John and Ann (Winslow), born 1704, graduated at Harvard College 1721, being the classmate of Chief-Justice Stephen Sewall, as Peter Thacher was classmate of Chief-Justice Samuel Sewall fifty years before. He died at Milton, Jan. 26, 1749.

Mary Chilton was the first European female that landed on the North American shore. She came over with her father and mother and other adventurers to this new settlement. One thing worthy of notice is that her curiosity was so great of being the first on the shore, that she was prompted like a young heroine to leap from the boat and wade ashore.

John Winslow, another early adventurer, married the said Mary Chilton, from whom have descended a numerous and respectable posterity. My grandmother, now living and who affords me these memoirs, is their last surviving grand-child, in the ninety-second year of her age.

Edward Winslow remained in England. His sons who came over to New England were Edward, John, Kenelin, Gilbert, and Josiah. Edward Winslow, the son of John and Mary, was my grandmother Ann's father. The maiden name of my grandmother's grandmother was Catherine Hanly, of Old England. She died in New England.

My grandmother's grandfather was Edward Hutchinson. He was killed by the Indians at Brookfield Aug. 2, 1675.

My great grandmother Winslow, the wife of Edward Winslow, was Elizabeth Hutchinson. She died, aged 89. Edward Winslow's first wife was Mary Hilton, by whom were John, Sarah and Mary. Edward Winslow's second wife was Elizabeth Hutchinson, by whom were Edward, Catherine, Susannah, Elizabeth, and Ann.

Thomas Taylor was born in the middle of Wales. He was a minister there. Richard, his son, came over to New England and died here. He left no other child than John Taylor, my grandfather. Mr. Richard Taylor having sustained a good character through life, was lamented in death. He bequeathed two handsome legacies to the Old Brick and the Old South churches in Boston.

John Taylor, my grandfather, the son of the said Richard, died at Jamaica.

My grandfather, John Taylor, married my grandmother, Ann Winslow, the youngest daughter of Edward, by whom was John Taylor, afterwards minister at Milton. He died in Milton, aged 45 years, lamented as a gentleman, scholar and Christian. Elizabeth, William (my father), Rebecca and Nancy were born in Jamaica.

Kenelin Winslow, one of the first adventurers, brother of Edward and John, had Nathaniel, and Nathaniel had Kenelin (my grandfather). He married Abigail Waterman, by whom were Sarah, Abigail, Nathaniel, Faith, Kenelin and Joseph.

My grandmother Taylor, whose maiden name was Ann Winslow, after the death of her first husband, married Kenelin Winslow the son of Nathaniel.

William Taylor (my father), the son of John and Ann, married Faith, my mother, the daughter of Kenelin and Abigail, by whom was William, John, Abigail, Elizabeth, Winslow, Joseph and Joshua. He, William, afterwards married the widow of Abijah Savage, whose maiden name was Sarah Cheever, the daughter of Elizabeth Cheever, of Charlestown, by whom he had only William and Thomas; the latter was born in Milton, Sep. 1st, 1768.

[Copied by Elizabeth Cheever Taylor Robbins.]

He married, first, April 9, 1730, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, of Portsmouth, N.H., by whom he had John, born June 15, 1731; Ann, born July 16, 1732; Nathaniel, born March 4, 1733; and William, born April 8, 1735. She died in 1735.

He married a second time, Dorothy (Sherburne) (Rymes) (Rogers), widow of his first wife's brother; she survived her husband, and married a fourth time, Hon. Peter Gilman, of Exeter, N.H.

His children by his second wife were Dorothy and Ann Sherburne, also Edward Sherburne, baptized July 23, 1747.

His daughter Ann married Nicholas Gilman, of Exeter, N.H., in 1752, and became the mother of the Hon. John Taylor Gilman, for many years the worthy and patriotic governor of New Hampshire, and the ancestor of a long line of descendants, honored and distinguished in the annals of our neighboring State and of our country.

He was ordained pastor of the church in Milton Nov. 13, 1728. Rev. Thomas Foxcroft, of Boston, preached the sermon.

The controversy respecting the location of a new meeting-house, which had for years disturbed the church and town, had terminated. A new church edifice had been erected on Canton avenue, in front of the present Unitarian Church. Its size was fifty feet by forty, and twenty-eight feet high, with a belfry, in which the town voted to place "a bel" weighing three and one half cwt. "grose."

The town voted that Mr. Taylor have the first choice of a place to build a pew for the ministry in the new meeting-house, and that his pew be built by the town.

Here Mr. Taylor commenced his ministry of twenty-one years.

The following sketch of his character is from Dr. Chauncy, his classmate and intimate friend:—

He and I were playmates when little boys, went to school together, were classmates at college, and all along till his death in close friendship and acquaintance with each other.

He was an agreeable companion, and a friend that might be depended upon. His diligence of himself and moderation of temper restrained him from preaching much from home, and produced in him a settled determination that nothing of his should appear in the world.

Upon his dying, he left his papers with me, with a positive charge that I should take the first opportunity after his death to commit them to the flames; which I did.

He had a clear head, and his sentiments and expressions were rather soft and persuasive, than strong and nervous. Few men were more universally loved while they lived, and lamented when dead.

Rev. Thomas Thacher speaks of him "as remarkable for his high rank in the republic of letters, for his uniform virtues, and elegant social manners."

He entered upon his work here at the age of twenty-five and died at the age of forty-six, filling the pastoral office for twenty-one years.

The following touching entry is found in the records of the church:—

The Rev. Mr. John Taylor, after above twenty years of eminent service in the ministerial office in the town of Milton, died on the twenty-sixth of January, 1750.

Blessed and forever happy are they which die in the Lord, as well as those who die for the Lord.

During his ministry he came into possession of a tract of land near the meeting-house, either by purchase, or, as some suppose, to clear up arrearages of salary, and erected a house, which stood where our Town Hall now stands; here he lived and died. This house was occupied by descendants of his family until it was burned, Sept. 22, 1864. A portion of the land is now the property of the town of Milton, embracing the site of the Town Hall and other buildings of the town.

The remaining portion of the land is owned by the following individuals, and is occupied by their residences, — Rev. Calvin G. Hill, Mr. Joseph O. Osgood, Rev. William P. Tilden, Mr. George T. Tilden, and Dr. John Littlefield.

REV. NATHANIEL ROBBINS.

Nathaniel Robbins was the second of the seven sons of Thomas Robbins, of West Cambridge, where he was born April 17, 1726. Here he passed his youth and fitted for college. He graduated at Harvard in the class of 1747, and completed his theological studies at Cambridge, under the direction of Rev. Samuel Cooke of his native parish.

On the 13th of February, 1751, Nathaniel Robbins, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, was ordained pastor of the Milton church, and died among the people of his first and only charge, May 19, 1795, aged sixty-nine years, after a pastorate of forty-five years.

Rev. Thomas Thacher thus characterizes his preaching:—

He refused to call any man master, or to sacrifice truth to prevailing opinions, however conducive to popularity, to consideration and consequence. Such candor and liberal sentiments were the more deserving of

praise, since in the first periods of his ministry such a spirit and temper were not common. His stability preserved this church from those divisions and separations arising from the fumes of enthusiasm and a fanatic spirit which in those days too much prevailed and ruined some of the most respectable Christian societies of the land.

His manner of preaching was plain and pathetic; he appeared to have a dislike to a florid style, to false ornaments, and to affectations of literature.

In 1752 he purchased of the heirs of Anthony Gulliver the estate on Canton avenue, now owned by Col. H. S. Russell, and soon after built the house now standing near the street; here he lived and carried on his great and good work through the tumultuous period of the Revolution. Wisdom characterized his actions. His words soothed the despondencies and troubles, and allayed the passions, of the times; his counsel settled differences of policy and feeling.

— A settlement of £1,000, old tenor, equal to \$500, and an annual salary of £500 or \$250, with twenty-five cords of wood per annum, were voted him by the town.

His dwelling was the abode of patriotism, hospitality, kindness, and Christian charity. Residing on a much-frequented country road, over which passed all the travel between Taunton and the intervening towns and Boston, his house was the resort of many from neighboring towns seeking advice and encouragement.

The warm-hearted pastor of Milton welcomed all, and sent them away with a benediction.

In 1775 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Hutchinson of Boston, brother of Gov. Thomas Hutchinson's father. Her father for many years was Judge of Probate for Suffolk County, and Treasurer of Harvard College from 1726 until his death in 1752.

Mr. Robbins had two sons and one daughter. The daughter died August 31, 1786, unmarried, at the age of twenty-seven years. His youngest son, Nathaniel Johnson, was a graduate of Harvard College in 1784, and died May 7, 1799, aged thirty-three. The wife of Mr. Robbins died May 2, 1793, aged sixty-two.

Edward Hutchinson Robbins, his eldest son, was a lawyer of much eminence. He was born at Milton, at the minister's house, on Canton avenue, February 19, 1758; graduated at Harvard in 1775, when eighteen years of age; lived in Milton through a long life of active service in the town and in the Commonwealth; and died December 29, 1829. A record of his life-work is given under "Lawyers of Milton."

Rev. Mr. Robbins was eminently faithful in meeting all pastoral duties. He acquainted himself with the condition of

his people; became interested in all their interests, temporal and spiritual. The sick found in him a ministering spirit, the afflicted a comforter, the poor a ready and sympathizing helper. His house was the home of his parishioners, and there they loved to gather.

The following incident shows the happy relation existing between the pastor and the youth of his charge; it is copied from the original manuscript without change:—

Economy & Industry hath so impressed the minds of the Country Young Ladies that it hath not only become the Fashion to Cloath themselves in their own Manufactory, but they are Ambitious that their Ministers should set the Laudable Example.

For that Purpose there was a Specimen of which Elegantly displayed on May the 18th 1769. At the Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Robbins in Milton, where there was a Number assembled befour the Sun had shed around its Radiant Beams & at 7 oclock there was Seventy five Wheels agoing & in all Eighty Three; they spent the day chearful & diligent, and retired from their delightful Employment as the Sun retired from the Horizon, very decent & pretty, and what was Spun and presented made Four hundred & Sixty Skains Excluding Tow.

About half of them Spun their Yarn at the Rate of 140 Knots to the pound which was done incomparably well as Sixty Weight of the Flax was of Mr. Robbins own Raising.

But what gave a Luster to their Brilliant appearance was to see so many Pretty Misses chiefly equiped in the Attire of their own make, which made them cut a most Beautiful Figure, and to View their Dexterity and the exact Order in which their Wheels were ranged made a grand Show and a very gay Appearance, which even charmed the Spectators and merited from them large Enconiums, and their Noble Performances entitled them to Singular Honours in which every one expressed his highest satisfaction.

Such Industrious Females are a public Benefit and ought to be Encouraged since in a great Measure it depends upon the Frugality of the fair Sex to save a decaying state, which by due Encouragement in a little time will be a Rival of any of the European Spinners.

Such fair Damsels cant but merit Applause,
Which are so zealous in so good a cause,
From every Gentleman that doth desire,
That his Country might live and not expire,
Which are so ready and willing to do,
To save a Sinking state and the Young men too.
So much chear the Heart in this day of Distress,
To see their Industry and Sprightfulness.
How pleasing to hear, but more so to see,
How the Daughters & Sons of Freedom agree.¹

¹ About this time associations under the title of "Sons of Liberty" were formed all over the country, to oppose the unjust and arbitrary measures of the British government. They included both sexes. The members denied themselves the use of all foreign articles of clothing; carding, spinning, and weaving became the daily employment of women of fashion; sheep were forbidden to be used as food, lest there should not be found a sufficient supply of wool. To be dressed in a suit of homespun was a sure passport to popular favor.

Mr. Robbins was appointed by the town of Milton to attend the convention which adopted the Federal Constitution, 1788. He was an active and ardent worker in the Revolutionary struggle. Two of his brothers were in Capt. Parker's Company at Lexington, on the 19th of April.

In the later years of his ministry the present Unitarian meeting-house was built. At a town meeting, Oct. 3, 1785, it was voted to build a new meeting-house, sixty-six by fifty-two. The house was completed three years after the first action of the town, and was dedicated Jan. 1, 1788, costing \$5,600.

For this important occasion Mr. Robbins was presented with a new horse-hair wig and a black gown. The house stood lengthwise toward Canton avenue, the front facing southerly. At a later period it was placed in its present position, and otherwise improved. Thus the meeting-house has an antiquity — of one hundred years.

In the new church Mr. Robbins passed the last eight years of his life, departing to his rest on the 19th of May, 1795. "Like as a shock of corn cometh in his season."

¹ Mr. Robbins preached every Sabbath in Jan. Feb. and March, and also on a day of Thanksgiving, Feb. 19th.

The last time he preached was April 2, 1795, on a Fast Day, his text was Ps. 51, 17 — "The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit a broken and contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise."

After this Fast day there was no meeting for three Sabbaths. April 26th. Mr. Cotton preached. May 3rd. Mr. Thomas Thacher of Dedham. May 10th. Mr. Withington. On Tuesday the 19th. of May, Mr. Robbins died.

The funeral was from the meeting-house. Mr. Jackson made a prayer. Mr. Haven of Dedham preached from Rev. 14: 15: —

And I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me — write Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth, Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.

Mr. Thomas Thacher made the closing prayer.

On the following Sabbath, May 24, Mr. Thacher of Dedham preached from John, 14: & 11: 35.

This sermon was printed and can be found in a volume of Milton Documents in our Public Library.

REV. JOSEPH MCKEAN.

After the lapse of two years and six months Mr. Joseph McKean, of Boston, was ordained, Nov. 1, 1797. Several clergymen had been heard as candidates, among whom was the Rev. Dr. Pierce, afterwards the revered and honored pastor at Brookline for half a century. So great was the attachment to Dr.

¹ Hannah Vose's Diary.

Pierce that the church extended to him an unanimous call for settlement; but the parish refused to conform, it is said, for political reasons.

Mr. McKean was born in Ipswich, in the eventful year of 1776. His father soon after moved to Boston, where Joseph entered the public schools. At the age of eleven he was placed with Dr. Pemberton at Andover, who prepared him for college.

He entered Harvard College in 1790, where he took high rank as a scholar, particularly in mathematics, and graduated in 1794. He engaged for three years as teacher in Berwick and Ipswich academies, at the same time pursuing study, with the ministry in view, under Dr. Joseph Dana, of Ipswich, and Dr. John Elliot, of Boston. He was licensed by the Boston Association, and soon after was invited to supply the Milton pulpit, made vacant by the death of Mr. Robbins.

The natural brightness of his character, blended with a bold and impassioned eloquence, drew around him many friends and admirers. He was solicited to become pastor of the Milton church, and, after long hesitation and many fears, he was prevailed upon to accept. He assumed the charge of this church before he had reached the age of twenty-two years.¹ Rev. Mr. Elliot of Boston preached the ordination sermon from the text, 2 Peter i. 5: "To virtue, knowledge."

Dr. Peter Thacher, of Brattle-street Church, Boston, and Rev. Thomas Thacher, of Dedham, were members of the ordaining council. The charge was given by Rev. Mr. Haven, of Dedham, and the right hand of fellowship by Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, of Dorchester.

¹ Bill of Fare for the Ordination of Mr. Joseph McKean November the first 1797.

	D	C.		D.	C.
60 lb. Turkeys	7	50	6 Doz Eggs	1	—
36 lb. Geese	3	—	6 Gall ^s Bran y & W. I. Rm	12	—
48 lb. Fowls	6	—	10 Gall ^s Wine	10	—
36 lb. Ollemote Beef	3	—	6 Doz ^s Lemmons	3	—
30 lb. Beacon	5	—	Wood Coal & Candles	3	50
40 lb. Roast Beef	4	—	1½ Bush ^l Apples	1	50
12 lb. Cheese	2	—	Milk, Rose water Spices Sweet		
30 lb Butter	6	—	Herbs Celery & Oil	5	25
28 lb Flower	1	75	Mustard Vegetables Pipes & To-		
12 lb Raisins	1	50	bacco	2	50
Bread	6	—	Crockery, ware, Glasses, Knives &		
Sider	2	—	Forks	5	—
			Boards, Table making, Hay, and		
			attending horses,	15	—
					\$116.

Mr John Swift agreed to provide & cook the above Bill of Fare for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars

JOHN SWIFT
JOSEPH VOSE
DANIEL BRIGGS
ELIJAH VOSE
JOHN CREHORE JUN^r } Committee.

On the following Sabbath, in the morning, Mr. McKean preached from the text, Jer. i. 6: "Then said I, Ah! Lord God, behold, I cannot speak, for I am a child." And in the afternoon on the text, Acts xx. 24.

He entered upon his ministry under the most favorable auspices, and was beloved and honored by most of those to whom he ministered. But the times were troublous. Political lines were sharply drawn. Not unfrequently members of the same family were arrayed against each other in bitter opposition. The youthful pastor was a pronounced and decided Federalist;¹ he was positive in his views and sharp in his rebuke of all who opposed him. He was full of wit and merriment, and yet utterly fearless in asserting and maintaining what seemed to him right and just; while at the same time a discerning and cultivated understanding in a measure chastened the passions with which nature had fired him.

As a consequence some of his hearers of opposite opinions became impatient and restive under his pointed preaching. Thus the young man, naturally of a delicate physical organization, overborne by vexatious cares and prostrated by exhaustive labors, was forced to seek relief by a temporary absence.

April 7, 1803, we find the following record:—

A fast to-day, no meeting, Mr. McKean is so unwell.

During the winters of 1803—4 he visited Savannah, Ga., and passed six months in that salubrious climate, preaching during his absence on one occasion only, "which gave great satisfaction to the people." Returning from the South to his Milton parish in the summer of 1804, still feeble, he resumed his duties here, and again attempted to meet the requisition made upon him as pastor. The result was entire prostration. He was compelled to relinquish his charge, and after a ministry of about seven years he was dismissed, Sept. 30, 1804.

² July 15, and Aug. 12, Mr. McKean preached in Milton. Aug. 26 he prayed at Sacrament. Sept. 30, Mr. McKean preached from Num. 6. 24, a farewell sermon.

Oct. 13, 1804. A day of fasting and prayer on account of separation of Mr. McKean from the church.

¹ It is said that Dr. McKean wore a black Federal cockade on his hat, and when he entered his pulpit was careful to place his hat in sight with the cockade turned toward the congregation. The Democrats in the choir induced Elisha Field, who seldom attended church, to put his hat, with a white cockade on it, over the clock in front of the gallery. Of course this political opposition in the church attracted attention. On one occasion the Federal chorister reached over and knocked the Democrat's hat to the floor, when a Federalist below kicked it out of doors.

² Hannah Vose's Diary.

Dr. Lothrop of Boston, preached from 1 Thes. 5. 8-13. Dr. Elliot and Rev. Mr. Chickering, of West Dedham, prayed.

PARSONAGE.

In 1798 a parsonage was built on Canton avenue, opposite the Amory place, now owned by Col. H. S. Russell, and here Mr. McKean lived during his ministry.

Dr. Gile took possession of the parsonage when he moved to Milton, and finally purchased it of the parish. After the decease of Mrs. Gile it was sold by the heirs of Lewis Tucker, who married Mary P. Gile, to Col. B. S. Rotch, in whose possession the estate still remains.

The house was three stories high, finished on the outside in stucco. It was taken down by Mr. Rotch in 1873. The cellar still remains, marking the residence of two of Milton's pastors.

DR. MCKEAN'S FAMILY.

Mr. McKean married Amy Swasey, of Ipswich, in 1799, and left three sons, — Joseph William, Henry Swasey, and John George. They all graduated at Harvard College, and were young men of uncommon promise and ability. They died in early manhood.

One of his daughters married Joseph E. Worcester, LL.D., and another, Charles Folsom, of Cambridge.

CHURCH RECORDS.

Mr. McKean gathered up the scattered fragments of Milton Church Records, and rescued them from oblivion. But for him they would have been irrevocably lost.

With him commenced the first systematic entries of the doings of the church, and from his day, with some exceptions, the records have been fairly kept.

SUBSEQUENT LIFE.

After leaving Milton Mr. McKean passed a year at the West Indies, where his health was greatly improved. He returned and engaged in teaching in Boston, and also represented Boston in the Legislature for two sessions.

He declined an appointment as Professor of Mathematics at Harvard College, and also a call to succeed Dr. West as pastor of Hollis-street Church, Boston. Invited a second time by Har-

ward to a professorship, doubtless more congenial with his inclinations, he accepted, and was inaugurated as the successor of Hon. John Quincy Adams, in the department of Oratory, in the fall of 1809.

He was honored with the degrees of LL.D., conferred upon him by Princeton College, and of D.D., by Alleghany College of Pennsylvania.

His career at Harvard was brief, but bright and glorious; warned by failing health, he determined upon a visit to Havana, but immediately on his arrival there "he was seized with a general debility, accompanied by alarming symptoms, from which he not even obtained temporary relief. He was kindly invited to the house of Mr. Samuel Curson, formerly of Boston, from whose family he received those affectionate and unremitted attentions which were calculated to soothe and comfort his last hours." He died at Havana in 1818, at the early age of forty-two years.¹

Rev. N. L. Frothingham, in a funeral sermon, at Boston, April 19, 1818, gives the following estimate of his character:—

Dr. McKean was distinguished by a quickness, an ardour and inteness of feeling, which combined, as it was, with the greatest delicacy of perception, an uncommon sweetness of temper, and a tender heart, made him eminently useful in everything to which his attention was directed, and to his friends rendered him inexpressibly dear.

That his was a soul of fire is sufficiently understood even by those who know him but by fame; but none except such as were familiar with him can appreciate those mild and kind qualities of his which tempered the bolder, keener constituents of his decisive character. He lies in a strange land. The last rites of respect and kindness were offered at his sick-bed and his tomb by the hands of those on whom he had only the common claims of humanity.

God reward them for all the affectionate sympathy and ceaseless care with which they endeavored to supply the place of the absent ones who were nearest to his heart, and smoothe his descent to the narrow house.

¹ By the grave of Dr. McKean stands a monumental stone bearing the following inscription:—

Reliquiae hic repositae sunt
 JOSEPHI MCKEAN
 V.D.M. S.T.D. et LL.D. Rhet. et Orat. Professoris
 in Universitate Harvardiana
 Cantabrigiae Nov. Anglorum
 Aetatis 42
 Alieni!
 Parecite huic lapidi sacro!
 Cineres honoratè
 Viri
 celeberrimi, optimi carissimi.

WORKS.

Dr. McKean¹ published six sermons; Memoir of Rev. John Eliot, S. T. D; addition to Wood's Continuation of Dr. Goldsmith's "History of England."

REV. SAMUEL GILE.

After a vacancy of two years and four months, Rev. Samuel Gile, of Plaistow, N.H., was ordained, Feb. 18, 1807. Rev. Mr. Kendall preached from Rev. ii. 10: "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give you a crown of life." Rev. Mr. Wadsworth, of Danvers, gave the charge, and Rev. Mr. Bates, of Dedham, the right hand of fellowship.

Mr. Gile's first sermons on the Sabbath after ordination were on the text, John xxi. 16.

Mr. Gile was born in Plaistow, July 23, 1780; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1804, and married Mary Henley White.

¹ The following lines written at the time of his death have been found among the papers of one of his old Milton admirers:—

ON THE DEATH OF PROF. M^CKEAN.

Oh, mourn not for the good who die,
For goodness has a home on high;
And tears which fall when saints depart
Refresh religious soil, the heart.

Oh, weep not that the staff is gone
Which aged Israel rested on.
Oh, weep not that he sleeps afar, —
The world is one wide Machpelah.

Oh, weep not that his body must
Be trodden down like common dust.
But weep that there remain behind
No traces of the mighty mind.

How few who lived have dared to think,
How few who think have dared to do!
Oh, weep, then, that a soul should sink
Who boldly thought and acted too.

How seldom rays that reach the earth
Bear impress of their heavenly birth;
Then who from sorrow can refrain
That Heaven absorbs such rays again?

How few created minds have soared
Above the height before explored!
How few will reach the height he dared,
Oh, weep then that he was not spared!

Go, mark the comet's bright career,
And trace it's track when it is gone,
Say when another will appear
And you may bid us cease to mourn.

daughter of Isaac White, Esq., Salem. He was the second son of Major Ezekiel Gile, of Plaistow, an officer of good reputation for bravery in the Revolutionary war. Ezekiel Gile was born in Plaistow, and his father was a descendant of Samuel Gile, one of the ninety-one grantees of the town of Newbury, Mass., and one of the company who, with Rev. Mr. Ward, settled the town of Haverhill in 1640.

“Old Master Gile,” once known in Essex County as a veteran school-teacher, a large, portly gentleman, the terror of all the urchins in the region, was an older brother of Dr. Gile.

Like his brother, Dr. Gile was possessed of stately proportions, and by his courtly manners and dignified presence inspired attention and respect.

He was distinguished for his appropriate, perspicuous, and affectionate exhibition of divine truth. He applied the gospel to the daily duties and minute concerns of life. He was gifted with peculiar power, richness, and fervor in prayer, bearing his congregation from earth to heaven, into the very presence of the all-seeing, all-gracious God. He was prudent and pacific, and thus was able for twenty-seven years to hold in check and control the agitations threatening the church and town.

CONTROVERSIES.

Two years after the settlement of Mr. Gile the controversy between Rev. John Codman and the Second Church in Dorchester commenced, and resulted, after a long and grievous strife, in the separation of disaffected members from the church and pastor.

Eleven years later the First Church in Dedham experienced a similar conflict. The elements of controversy and the leaven of change were working in many towns of our Commonwealth.

As early as 1818 the question of doctrinal belief began to be agitated in the town of Milton. July 4, 1828, the First Unitarian Society was formed; it withdrew from the First Church and parish of Milton, and met in the Academy building, under the ministrations of Rev. Charles C. Sewall. It consisted of members of the old parish who were not edified by Mr. Gile's preaching, and were dissatisfied with the stand he took on the question of ministerial exchanges. After a time this move was deemed unwise by those who had engaged in it, and the First Unitarian Society was dissolved. The members who had withdrawn resumed their membership in the old parish, and proceeded to assert and defend their rights as the majority.

From year to year the struggle continued, and finally resulted



P. Giles



in the dissolution of the pastoral relation between the parish and Dr. Gile, on the 20th of January, 1834.

At this time all the members of the church, with the exception of one lady, and a respectable minority of the parish followed the pastor to another place of worship.

On the following Sabbath, Jan. 26, Rev. Mr. Sewall, of Medfield, preached in the church, and Dr. Cogswell, of Dedham, preached at the parsonage of Dr. Gile, where, also, services were held on the next Sabbath. Afterwards they removed to the Stone Church, East Milton.

NEW MEETING-HOUSE.

Steps were soon taken for the erecting of a new place of worship in the central part of the town.

Several acres of land east of the old church were donated by Nathaniel Tucker, and by the persistent efforts of the homeless flock, encouraged by the generous help of sympathizing friends, the meeting-house which now stands east of the old church was erected and dedicated free of debt.

DEATH OF DR. GILE.

Dr. Gile continued as pastor of the church now styled "The First Evangelical Church," in the new and pleasant house of worship to the completion of which he had so largely contributed by his wise and persevering efforts, till the day of his death, Sunday, Oct. 16, 1836. In the morning of that day he was assisted by the Rev. Samuel Bumsted, who preached from the text, John xiv. 2: "In my Father's house there are many mansions." Dr. Gile participated in the service, offering prayer and reading the Scriptures, apparently in perfect strength and health.

During the interval of worship he was stricken with apoplexy, and before the hour of the afternoon service his life was ended.

Henceforth we have to record the progress of the two churches ranged side by side, and exerting their influence in the same community.

RESULTS OF DIVISION.

After much controversy, and many fruitless attempts at a division of the ministerial lands and church property, the whole passed into the possession of the parish, on the grounds that, in law, a church is a nonentity, and has no power to hold property.

This position was fortified by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Dedham church, where the protesting two-thirds of the church members seceded and demanded the church property.

It was laid down in this decision : —

That a church separating from a parish for any cause, lost its existence ; that never in Massachusetts had a church a legal existence apart from a parish.

The law knew of parishes as corporations, and deacons as corporations, and ministers as corporations ; but the church proper was no corporation or quasi corporation, and could not, therefore, hold property apart from the parish, whatever its faith.

As is natural in such a case more or less ill feeling prevailed, and the lines of separation were sharply drawn. This, however, gradually passed away. In 1850 there was scarcely a remnant of this feeling manifest. The pastors of the churches were friends and brothers, and for forty years have labored together in the common field of duty with the utmost harmony and cordiality, each in his own way, but never in conflict one with the other.

This kindly fraternal feeling increases with every passing year ; so that if the scenes of fifty years ago were to be reenacted to-day, governed by the prevailing sentiment of the day, there would be no difference in judgment or feeling regarding the financial interest that then divided and perplexed the community.

REV. BENJAMIN HUNTOON.

Rev. Benjamin Huntoon received a unanimous call, and was installed pastor of the First Congregational Church and Society, Oct. 15, 1834.

Introductory prayer and reading of the Scriptures, Rev. George Putnam, of Roxbury.

Prayer of installation by Rev. Peter Whitney, of Quincy.

Sermon by Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, D.D., of Dorchester.

Charge by Rev. John Pierpont, of Boston.

Right hand of fellowship by Rev. Francis Cunningham, of Dorchester.

Address to the people by Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., D.D., of Cambridge.

Concluding prayer by Rev. John White, of West Dedham.

One of the first acts after the induction of the pastor was the formation and announcement of a church.

The creed to which the signatures of the members are affixed is recorded on blank leaves attached to a copy of the New Testament belonging to the church.

Dec. 6, 1835. The old church, having been turned around and thoroughly repaired, was reopened and dedicated to the service of Almighty God.

Rev. William P. Lunt, of Quincy, and Rev. Orestes Brownson, of Canton, assisted Mr. Huntoon in the services.

The pastorate of Mr. Huntoon continued only for the short term of two years and eight months, when he was dismissed June 20, 1837, at his own request, to accept a call from the church in Cincinnati.

Mr. Huntoon went from Milton to Cincinnati, Rev. Ephraim Peabody from Cincinnati to New Bedford, and Rev. Joseph Angier from New Bedford to Milton. Mr. Huntoon died in Canton, April 19, 1864.

REV. JOSEPH ANGIER

received a unanimous call to become pastor of this church, Aug. 7, 1837, and was installed Sept. 13, 1837.

Rev. Caleb Stetson, of Medford, preached the installation sermon. Mr. Angier remained with the church for eight years. He was a man of rare qualities of heart and mind, genial, sympathizing, full of kindly feeling, and possessed of a high degree of culture.

His pulpit services were fervent and attractive, characterized by a graceful and vigorous utterance, at times rising into fervid eloquence. He possessed a latent power drawn out by rare and special exigencies and occasions.

In a company of townsmen, who were discussing the abilities of the clergymen in the two churches, the opinion was advanced that Mr. C. would surpass Mr. A. on special occasions.

"Never," was the reply, "if Mr. A. knows it."

Mr. Angier's connection with the society was dissolved, June 22, 1845, at his own request, and against the wishes of the people.

He was succeeded by the

REV. JOHN H. MORISON,

who was installed Jan. 18, 1846, and whose long and useful pastorate remained unbroken for nearly forty years.

After the continuous and faithful labor in the church and in the town of nearly twenty-five years, a part of which was passed in feeble health, he was relieved by the kindness of the church in associating with him, March 2, 1871.

REV. FRANCIS T. WASHBURNE,

a young man of excellent abilities and noble aspirations. His career was a short one; scarcely had he begun the work ere the Master called him. He died in office, Dec. 29, 1873.

REV. FREDERICK FROTHINGHAM

was installed as associate pastor, Oct. 8, 1876.

He is still laboring in this vineyard, where the Master has placed him.

In 1886 Dr. Morison resigned his position as senior pastor, and on the 23d of June Roderick Stebbins was ordained as junior pastor with Rev. Frederick Frothingham. Rev. T. C. Williams preached the sermon; Rev. Horatio Stebbins, D.D., father of the pastor elect, gave the charge, and Rev. Mr. Frothingham the right hand of fellowship. Henceforth the field is to be occupied by this united pastorate. May the reward of the faithful laborers be theirs!

FIRST EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

At the death of Dr. Gile a call was extended to Rev. Samuel W. Cozzens, then pastor of the church in Marblehead, to become pastor of this church. Mr. Cozzens was installed, May 24, 1837; he built the house now owned by Mr. G. S. Cushing. When he left Milton it was sold to Mr. Baldwin, March 25, 1848.

He was a faithful and earnest laborer, and rich blessings descended upon the people during his ministry.

The events of these latter years are fresh in the memory of the living, and need not be recorded in full on the historic page.

Dr. Cozzens remained pastor of the church for ten years, and then, at his own request, was dismissed, May 2, 1847, and removed to other fields of labor.

In the summer of 1874 he left his parish in Plymouth, Mass., for the rest of a few weeks, and came to Milton, where he was prostrated by sickness from which he never rallied.

He remained here, in the hospitable home of relatives, until a few weeks before his death, which occurred Aug. 7, 1875, and finally was borne hither for sepulture, and now lies entombed in our cemetery, among the people of his first love.

After a lapse of about three years, during which time Rev. J. P. Leslie and several other clergymen performed the duties of the office, a call was extended to

REV. ALBERT K. TEELE.

Mr. Teele came to Milton from his pastorate at Naugatuck, Conn., in May, 1850, and removed his family hither in September following.

He was installed on the 18th of December, 1850.

Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston, preached the sermon.

Rev. Dr. Baker gave the charge to the pastor.

Rev. Dr. J. M. Means, the right hand of fellowship.

Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, the charge to the people.

Mr. Teele remained pastor of the church for twenty-five years, when he desired to be relieved of his duties, and preached his twenty-fifth anniversary sermon, Dec. 18, 1875.

Rev. W. C. Reed, Rev. W. W. Parker, and other clergymen occupied the field until

REV. CALVIN G. HILL,

the present honored pastor, was installed, Feb. 8, 1882, with Mr. Teele as pastor *emeritus*.

STONE CHURCH.

The Stone Church at East Milton was built in 1826 by the Second Congregational (Unitarian) Society of Milton.

It was subsequently occupied by several different denominations.

It was to this building that the First Evangelical Church repaired in 1834, after the separation from the old town church.

The Methodists had possession of it for a time, Rev. Edward Otheman occupying the pulpit for two or three years.

Afterward Rev. Mr. Witherell preached there for a season; during his administration the Second Evangelical Church was formed.

The Stone Church was a well-proportioned building, of graceful, solid architecture, and pleasing to the eye. It might have stood for a century, an ornament to the thriving village; but it was unused for a long period, during which time it was greatly neglected. The roof partially fell in; it stood a ruin for years, and was finally taken down.

THE SECOND EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

The Second Evangelical Church of Milton, of eighteen members, was organized Nov. 9, 1843. They held services in

the Stone Church for a time; afterward they occupied Mr. Babcock's hall.

June 18, 1846, the Second Evangelical Congregational Parish was organized and the church edifice erected. This was during the ministry of Rev. W. M. Harding.

Rev. Samuel Cozzens, after leaving the First Church, preached here from the fall of 1848 till April, 1851.

Rev. Edwin Leonard was ordained and installed pastor of the church, March 25, 1852.

Rev. Mr. Wheeler was acting pastor for about two years.

The pastor of the First Evangelical Church, Rev. Mr. Teele, had charge of this church in connection with the First, commencing afternoon services April 30, 1865, and continuing till Dec. 19, 1872.

Then followed Rev. Hilary Bygrave and several others.

Rev. George P. Gilman, the last resident clergyman, was with the church for three years or more.

It is now without a settled pastor.

THE LOWER MILLS BAPTIST CHURCH OF DORCHESTER AND MILTON.

This church, having been a mission enterprise for two years, was organized Nov. 13, 1882, with twenty-five members, and Nathan Hunt was ordained as pastor.

Mr. Hunt was born in Scott's Woods, Milton. He is remembered with great affection as connected with the Sabbath School of the First Evangelical Church in his boyhood. The pastor of this church has followed him with the watchful interest of a sincere friend in his education and progress onward to the place he now occupies.

From the humble walks of life he has risen to the position of clergyman in his own native town, respected and beloved by his people and fellow-citizens, — a record of fidelity and earnest purpose in life worthy of recognition.

The place of worship at the present time, 1884, is Associates Hall, Milton Lower Mills.

Since the above date a handsome church edifice has been erected on the Dorchester side, where the shepherd gathers his Milton and Dorchester flock. May the prophetic words come to pass: "There shall they lie in a good fold, and in a fat pasture shall they feed." — Ezekiel xxxiv. 14.

RETROSPECT.

Here closes the long record of two and a quarter centuries, covering the four extended pastorates of the town church, and the four pastorates of each of its branches.

Thus have we travelled down amid the denizens of the past, through all the changes of these centuries of time. It is well thus to do, to turn awhile and look upon the great past, to have our souls filled and thronged with its glorious solemn visions.

Pastors and people, shepherds and flocks, — all, all departed, all silent! The past holds them. Their bodies lie in our burial-grounds, and there will remain till the voice of the archangel and the trump of God. The venerable Thacher and many of his family and name; the gentle Taylor; Robbins, ardent and earnest in all his life; Gile, Cozzens, Angier, and Washburn, with their people around them, — a vast congregation of once sincere, earnest, high-minded actors in this place of our sojourn.

Venerable men and women of sturdy nature, of determined purpose, and unfaltering loyalty to the King of kings.

They helped to form and fashion the country, the commonwealth, the town now the heritage of their descendants.

They left the impress of their character on the institutions and men that followed them.

We are sometimes disposed to speak severely of the harsher traits of their characters; but even their infirmities, their sternness of temper, their religious exaltation, their disregard of the graces of life, were important factors in the work to be wrought out.

“A thousand gay insects flutter in the summer sun, which the blasts of winter sweep from the face of the earth.”

Could men of gentler stamp have breasted the obstacles, and performed the arduous labors, and laid broad and deep the earth-fast foundations of this Republic, now so strong and fair?

“The diamond, rough, unfashioned, in the mine,
Now cut, and polished, brilliantly doth shine.”

CHAPTER X.

ORGANIZATION OF CHURCH, MEETING-HOUSES, AND
VARIOUS TOWN AFFAIRS.

THAT the early inhabitants of Milton were church-goers and church lovers is manifest from all their history. It was not then, as it is now, an occasional custom to attend public worship on the Sabbath, but a settled habit. The fathers, with the sons, and all the family, as often as the Sabbath returned, were prompt in attendance as earnest and devout worshippers through the long service. And when the fathers passed away, the sons, inspired by the same reverence for the sanctuary and its observances, took up their work. Indeed, such was the spirit of the times that they were constrained to this observance in order to hold rank as good citizens; but, far more than this, they drew strength from the service for the robust Christian work then demanded. The spirit of genuine religion is a spirit of great power. It attracts the admiration, and conquers the affections of men not by effeminacy, but by strength. It held their minds and hearts in perfect sway.

In illustration of this I here present from the original manuscript the Sunday note of Deacon Ebenezer Wadsworth, who died in 1717. This was publicly read from the pulpit, according to the custom of the times, which custom has passed away within thirty years.

SUNDAY NOTE OF DEACON EBENEZER WADSWORTH.

The earnest prayers of the children of God in this place for Ebenezer Wadsworth are desired he being in a very Weak & low Condition that God would be pleased of his infinite Mercy to show forth his Power to the Glory of his Grace in Removing of his pain and Weakness and distress which he is exercised with, but if God had otherwise Determined that he would of his Sovereign free Mercy & grace fit and prepare him for his Holy Will and Pleasure, and that he would afford his gracious presence unto him, unto & through that important hour when he changes time for eternity, and that the Comforter that should receive him may never be far from him, but take up its abode with him and not at any time leave him Comfortless.

Regular preaching services were held in Unquity and Milton at least twenty-two years before a church was organized.

The long delay in so important a matter as the formation of a church seems almost unaccountable. We can only explain it on the supposition that they were waiting for a settled pastor. Mr. Mighill's ministry was but from year to year; at one time he removed from the place, and returned again at the solicitation of a part of the town. With the hope and reasonable expectation of a permanent settlement, after his return, the majority determined upon the formation of a church. To accomplish this great and serious object they sought the aid of the mother church, and held the service in the old church home.

The records of that church, describing the organizations, are literally copied.

CHURCH ORGANIZATION.

The 24. 2. 78 ther was a Church gathered by some of o^r breatheren y^t livd at Milton it was done in o^r meeting hous at Dorchester becaus of some opposition y^t did appeare; y^e Persons w^{ch} they sent unto weer the Elders & messengers of y^e three Churches in Boston & waymoth Brantree & Deadham y^e Majestrats weer acquainted with it but only y^e govenor was heer by reason of y^e wett and Snow season. Mr Allen did first pray and then Mr Flint did preach from y^e ——— & then prayed, afterward the breatheren weer Called on one after another to declare y^e work of grace y^e god had wrought on them to y^e number of Seaven, but before they began, it was put to y^e whole assembly both messengers and others whether any had any Just reason against their proceeding, but all weer silent, after they had made their relations, a confession of faith was read by o^r Elder unto w^{ch} they all Consented by lifting up of hands, then thos Seaven breatheren weer Called downe into y^e body of y^e assembly and a Covenant was read unto them unto which they all Consented by lifting up of hands, y^e breatheren y^e entered into this Covenant & made publike relation weer thes:

Rob ^t Tucker	<i>member of waymoth</i>	} members of Dorchester Church
Anthony Newton		
William Blake		
Thomas Swift		
Georg Sumner		
Edward Blake		
member of y ^e 2 Church of Boston		
Ebenezer Clap		

After this was done ther weer more of o^r Breatheren y^t did at y^e same time enter into y^e same Covenant with the former nanly

Thomas Holman	} Tucker
Georg Lyon	
Ephram	
Manasses &	
James	

And then M^r Tory was appointed to give y^e right hand of Fellowship & Mr Mather prayed & a psalme sung & y^e assembly dismissed.

COVENANT.

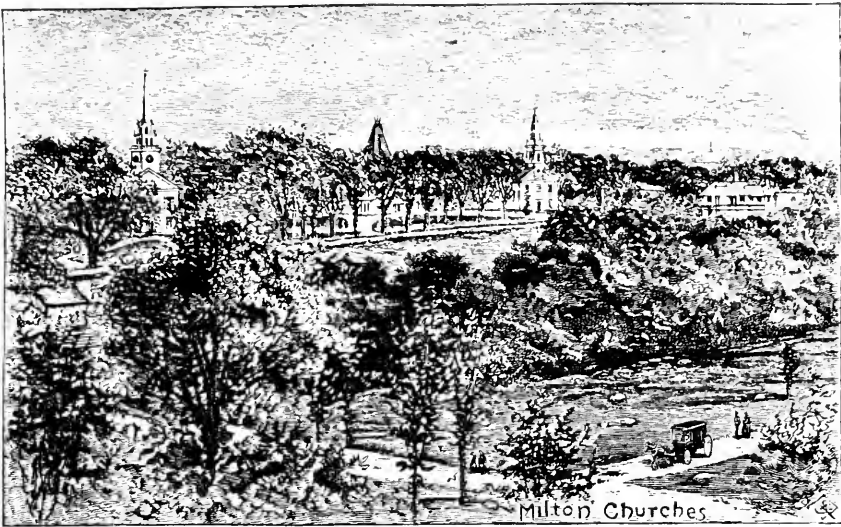
The following is the Covenant to which they assented:—

We whose names are subscribed being called of God to join ourselves together in Chh. communion from our hearts acknowledging our owne unworthynesse of such a priviledge, or of y^r Least of gods mercys, & likewise acknowledging our owne disability to keep Covenant, with God, or to perform any spirituall duty, w^{ch} hee calleth us unto, unlesse, y^r Lord Jesus doe inable, thereunto, by his spirit dwelling in us. Doe In y^r name of Christ Jesus our Lord, & in trust & confidence of his free grace assisting us: Freely Covenant & bind ourselues, solemnly in y^r presence of God hims., his holy Angells & all his servants here present, y^e wee will by his Grace, assisting Endeavour constantly to walk together as a right ordered Congregation of Christ, according to all y^r holy rules of a Church body: rightly Established so farre as wee doe already know it to be our duty: Or shall further understand it out of gods holy word: Promising first & above all to give up ourselues & our ofspring unto y^r Lord God, father Son & Holy-Ghost, y^e only true and lieueing God & to cleave unto him as our cheafe & only Good, and unto our Lord Jesus Christ as our only Saviour our Prophit Preist & King our spirituall head & Husband; & for y^r furthering of us to Keep y^r blessed Communion with God & his son Jesus Christ & to grow up more fully herein, wee doe likewise promise, by his Grace Assisting us to Endeavour *y^e Establishing amongst ourselues of all his holy Ordinances*, w^{ch} hee hath appointed for his Chh here on Earth & to Observe all & every of y^m, in such sort, as shall bee most agreeable unto his will: Opposeing unto y^r utmost of our chh power y^r Contrary. And, lastly wee doe hereby Covenant & promise, to further unto y^r utmost of our power y^r best spirituall good, of such other, & of all & Every One, y^e may become members of y^r Congregation by mutual Instruction, reprehension, Exhortation, Consolation, & spirituall watchfulness over one another for good; & to be subject in & for y^r Lord to all y^r Administrations & Censures, of y^r Chh. soe far as y^e same shall be guides according to y^r Rules of Gods most holy word in a way of order peace & vnion; with all promising to walk orderly in a way of fellowship & Communion with all y^r Chhs of Christ among us according to Rule. y^e y^r Lord may be one & his name be one in all y^r Chhs:

This Covenant wee doe by solenne act of Chh Confederation Enter unto with full purpose of heart [as y^r Lord shall help us] to keep it forever, & where wee shall faile, y^e to waite upon our Lord Jesus, for healing & pardon for his Names sake.

The names to this Covenant are:—

ANTHONY NEWTON	EBENEZER CLAP
[Member of Dorchester Church]	[Member of Dorchester Church]
ROBERT TUCKER	EDWARD BLACKE
[Member of Weymouth Church]	[Member of 2 ^d Church, Boston]
WILLIAM BLACKE	GEORGE LION
[Member of Dorchester Church]	[Admitted by Covenant]
THOMAS SWIFT	JAMES TUCKER
[Member of Dorchester Church]	[Admitted by Covenant]
GEORGE SUMNER	EPHRAIM TUCKER
[Member of Dorchester Church]	[Admitted by Covenant]
THOMAS HOLMAN	MANASSEH TUCKER
[Admitted by Covenant]	[Admitted by Covenant]



MEETING-HOUSES.

As has been set forth in the chapter on "Highways and Byways," the first meeting-house in use, before the establishment of the town, seems to have stood on or near the "Country Heighway," at the head of Churchill's lane.

In 1664 Robert Vose conveyed to the inhabitants of the town of Milton a tract of land of eight acres, situated on Vose's lane and Centre street, for a meeting-house, and other ministerial purposes.

We here introduce the deed of conveyance:—


This Indenture made this thirteenth day of January, in y^e year of o^r Lord, one thousand six hundred sixty and two betwixt Robert Vose of Milton in y^e County of Suffolk, in New England yeoman, of y^e one party, and y^e inhabitants of y^e aforesaid Milton of y^e other party witnesseth y^e y^e s^d Robert Vose for good and valuable considerations in hand payd, hath given, grant, sold, enfeoffed & confirmed, and by these presents doe give grant Bargain sell enfeoffe & confirm to y^e inhabitants of ye town of Milton, their heys and successors for present eight acres of land more or less, as it lyeth in y^e field of y^e said Robert Vose in Milton aforesaid: bounded with y^e land of y^e said Robert Vose on y^e westward of y^e same, & on y^e north west by a swamp belonging to s^d Robert Vose, and on y^e north side y^e land of Robert Redman, and on y^e east part y^e land of Robert Redman and y^e land of John fenno. To have & to hold y^e s^d eight acres of land with y^e appurtenances y^e unto belonging unto y^e inhabitants of Milton as aforesaid their heys and

successors forever, to be and continue to be y^e proper right and inheritance of y^e inhabitants of Milton their heysr and successors forever without any let trouble molestation or expulsion of him y^e s^d Robert Vose his executor's administrators or assigns, or any claiming title claime or interest to y^e same or any part, parcell y^of from or under him or them or any of them, and also without the lawful let, trouble or expulsion of any other person or persons whatsoever, will warrant and acquit and defend y^e s^d eight acres of land more or less with y^e appurtenances thereof to y^e inhabitants aforesaid heysr & successors forever by these presents.

And also shall and will doe any other act or thing as shall be necessary for the further and more perfecting and compleating or assuring of the premises according to y^e laws of this federacōn, and lastly Jane y^e wife of s^d Robert Vose doth hereby freely and fully give and yeild up unto y^e inhabitants of Milton aforesaid their heysr & successors all her right, title, dowry & interest in y^e land aforesaid, either y^t she now hath or hereafter in any wise may or ought to have, in witness whereof y^t s^d Robert Vose & Jane his wife have hereunto set our hands & seals this 18 day of May One thousand six hundred & sixty & fower.

Signed Sealed & Delivered
in presence of
JOHN BALL —

ROBERT VOSE & a seal

JANE  VOSE & a seal

Robert Vose & his wife Jane Vose acknowledged this instrument to be their free act & deed this 18 day of May 1664 — Boston — Thomas Danforth.

Entered & Recorded July 1664

Per EDW RAWSON Recorder.

This indenture, though drawn Jan. 30, 1662, three months before the town was incorporated, was not executed until May 18, 1664. In the interim there had been erected on the land thus donated a parsonage or ministerial house. From the paper following, the house seems to have been built by the eighteen individuals whose signatures appear on the document, in their private capacity. The two documents can be made to harmonize only on the hypothesis that those eighteen men comprised the entire number of "freeholders" then constituting the town of Milton, making their action the action of the town.

MINISTER'S HOUSE.

Know All Men By These Presents y^t we y^e inhabitants & freeholders of y^e town or Milton in y^e County of Suffolk in New England, finding of it necessary in order unto y^e Comfortable & Suitable carrying on of y^e publique worship of God y^t we should make provision for y^e settlement of y^e publique ministry amongst us. And having to y^e end already purchased of o^r friend and neighbor Robert Vose a convenient parcel of land [y^t is to say] eight acres or thereabouts as by a legall conveyance from him y^e s^d Robert Vose doth appear and having also thereon erected [at o^r own cost] a house for y^e entertainment of a minister, Therefore know yee y^t wee y^e inhabitants & freeholders of y^e town of Milton aforesaid doe by these presents

faithfully promise unto and covenant with one another for ourselves and in our own names and also for and in y^e behalf of our heysr and successors y^e all y^e housing y^e hereto is or hereafter shall be erected by us upon y^e land, & all that land aforesaid and all y^e privileges & appurtenances thereunto belonging shall be & remain to be to y^e publique use of y^e inhabitants & freeholders of y^e town of Milton aforesaid in order to y^e prosecution of the premises. And y^efore wee doe by these presents freely own, covenant and agree y^e y^e s^d house and land shall be and remain to be to y^e use and behoof of such Minister as God shall successively from time to time send amongst us. And y^e there shall be no alienation or appropriation of y^e house or land unto any particular person any longer than he shall remain in y^e constant exercise of y^e publique ministry amongst us. And further wee doe hereby covenant and agree y^e it shall not be in y^e power of a majority of ourselves at any time to make any such alienation and appropriation without the consent of all & every of y^m y^e are purchasers, or their heirs or successors. And wee doe further covenant & agree that this our covenant & agreement shall be recorded by the Clerk of the writs in y^e Town Books & also y^e it shall be recorded in y^e County Books y^e so it may remain as a firm obligation upon ourselves our heysr & successors unto the performance of the premises.

In witness where of we have hereunto set our hands.

ROBERT VOSE	JNO GILL	RICHARD COLLICOTT
ANTHONY GOULIVER	W ^m DANIELL	ROBERT REDMAN
ANTHONY NEWTON	W ^m SALSBURY	STEVAN KINSLEY
SAMUEL WADSWORTH	JAMES HOFTEN	JOHN FFENNO
HENRY CRANE	ROBERT BADCOCK	DAVID HINES
THOMAS VOSE	ROBERT TUCKER	THOMAS SWIFT

Entered and Recorded at request of Robert Vose, in behalf of the subscribers 17 July 1664 Pr Edw Rawson Recorder.

[Suffolk Registry, Lib. 4, Fol. 208.]

This house is often referred to in the Town Records.

Feb. 16, 1669, a committee was sent to Sandwich to invite the Rev. Mr. Wiswall to Milton, offering him £60 per year and the use of house and lands, with liberty to cut wood for his own use. Mr. Mighill while in Milton occupied the ministerial house; the rent of this, with wood from the lot, formed a part of his salary. Rev. Samuel Man was its occupant 1678-80. Rev. Mr. Thacher took possession of the ministerial house when he came to Milton, Sept. 10, 1681, and occupied it until a house built by himself, was completed, Nov. 11, 1689. In 1690 "the ministerial house and land lying to it," having seemingly completed its special mission, was, by vote of the town, sold to Edward Vose for £60. It is highly probable that the house on the corner of Centre street and Vose's lane, now owned by Mrs. Blanchard, stands on the site of the old "minister's house," and may be part of the same. It passed into the Vose family in 1690, and afterwards became the property of Vose Crane. After the decease of Polly Crane, Jan., 1860,

Charles Breck purchased the estate for his brother, and thoroughly repaired the house, putting in new sills and making the old structure over anew, at the cost of nearly \$500.

If this is true, a part of this house, originally built in 1663, is now two hundred and twenty-four years old.

SECOND MEETING-HOUSE.

On the land donated by Robert Vose a new meeting-house was erected in 1671. At a town-meeting held Sept., 1670, it was decided to locate the house "neare Goodman Vose, his loked barre." At a subsequent meeting of the town the location was changed.

Jan. 12 1671. It was legally voted that forasmuch as the former vote by the Locke Bars cannot in respect of place be improved for the Settinge of the Meeting House, that it should stand upon the Est sid of Goodman Voses Lande at the corner of his son Thomas Voses stone wall next to Henry Glover his house by the town way sid, and Robert Vose did agree thereunto.

This second meeting-house was built, according to the above vote, near the site now occupied by the house of Mrs. Blanchard. Two years later Vose's lane was opened along the west side of the meeting-house, and the town-way (now Centre street) passed it on the south. The building of the meeting-house was a great undertaking for the times, when, doubtless, one dollar held the value of a hundred dollars in our day. The town levied a rate of £50 for the erection of the building, and made provisions for securing the amount as follows:—

Upon a training day the 22 of Oct. 1670 it was agreed by a vote of the Train Band and several others that were present that 6 acres of the Town land should be cleared of the Tim^r and wood to By nails and glass for the new meeting house.

Each citizen could meet his portion of the rate, by cutting wood from the lot and hauling the same to the Town Landing, where he was allowed one shilling and three pence per cord. "Jan 10, 1670-1 It was voted that if 6 acres do not suffice to pay for the meeting house, enough more be taken as will pay all the Rats for that building."

One or two references to this house found in the Town Records lead us to conclude that it was a small building nearly square, with gallery on one side, pulpit on the other, and entrance on the town-way, now Centre street.

This house sufficed for the needs of the town for fifty-eight years, through the whole ministry of Parson Thacher.

THIRD MEETING-HOUSE.

As early as May 9, 1715, it was decided in town-meeting to build a new meeting-house, and "that the meeting-house stand where it now is."

Here commenced a grievous controversy respecting the location of the proposed meeting-house, which extended through a period of twelve years. The matter came up at every town-meeting, and was the subject of votes, reconsiderations, and protests, almost without number.

Aug. 24, 1721. Voted that the meeting-house shall be built on Milton ministerial land with submission to our Great & General Court. Lieut. Henry Vose and others were chosen a committee to petition our Great & General Court, praying them to concur with this town in building the said Meeting-House.

— The General Court gave leave so to do, but by their committee recommended a lot on the land of Andrew Pitcher. The vote was protested by twenty-seven men and women, and the enterprise was defeated. March 27, 1727, twelve years after the movement was started, a compromise was effected.

Voted, to build the meeting-house on land of John Trott. Deacon John Wadsworth, Ensign Samuel Swift, Mr. John Daniel were appointed a committee to treat with John Trott about said land, voted to adjourn till Monday next.

April 3, 1727. The committee made their report, and their report was as follows, that the land may be had for thirty pounds.

Voted to concur with the committee's report concerning a tract of land whereon to build a meeting-house. Voted that there shall be a committee chosen to address the Great & General Court for their concurrence with the vote of the town. Deacon John Wadsworth, Manasseh Tucker, John Daniel were chosen the committee.

The following is the petition to the General Court:—

A petition of Manasseh Tucker and others, a committee of the town of Milton showing that for divers years past they have been under great difficulties with respect to the erecting and placing of a new meeting-house partly through disagreement among themselves and partly through the impracticability of purchasing the land assigned by the General Court. That the inhabitants of the Town legally warned have agreed upon the south west corner of John Trotts land adjacent to the road, joining to the land of Andrew Pitcher which the first committee of the General Court judged the most convenient place for building their meeting-house. Therefore praying the allowance of this court that they may build their meeting-house on the said John Trott's land agreeable to the vote passed by the town aforesaid.

In the House of Representatives — Read & Ordered that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, the former order of the Court notwithstanding.

In Council Read & Concurred
July 1727. Consented to.
[State Archives.]

W. DUMMER

At an adjourned town-meeting, held July 31, 1727, the concurrence of the General Court was read. The following committee was appointed to attend to the building: Samuel Wadsworth, Ensign Samuel Swift, Benjamin Fenno, Preserved Lion, John Daniel. Thus harmony was restored, and work on the new house was commenced. In the midst of this work Mr. Thacher died, Dec. 17, 1727.

At a meeting of the town, May 27 1728, Nathaniel Vose, Nehemiah Clap, Samuel Tucker, and John Trott were chosen a committee to provide for the raising of the meeting-house.

Voted that the provision that shall be made for the raising of our meeting-house shall be bread and ches, and bear, sider and rum.

This third meeting-house, after so long and sore strife, was built near Canton avenue, in front of the present Unitarian church. Its size was fifty feet by forty, and twenty-eight feet high, with a belfry.

At a meeting of the town, April 3, 1729, voted to place a bel in the belfry to weigh 3 1-2 cwt. grose. Voted to pay for the bel by subscription.

Rev. John Taylor commenced his ministry in this house near the time of its completion. He was allowed the first choice of a place for the minister's pew in the new house, which pew was to be built by the town. The house stood near the street, with southerly doors opening towards Canton avenue. In the centre of the northerly side was the high pulpit, over which hung the sounding-board, with three pews ranged on each side of it. Four square pews occupied the easterly end, leaving room for gallery stairs. In the westerly end was the steeple, westerly door, and women's stairs. Mr. Taylor's pew was the first on the easterly end on entering the southerly doors. In 1739 it was exchanged for the "Governor Belcher pew, being the tenth, or the third, on the westerly side of the pulpit."

The pews were designed for the occupancy of families, and were built by the leading and wealthy families of the town. The rest of the floor and the galleries, which occupied three sides of the house, were arranged for citizens generally, the women and men being seated in separate sections.

Nov. 12 1728. Voted that they who draw pus shall sit in them themselves, with so many of their family as can conveniently sit with them, and the rest of their family to be seated with the rest of the town.

1751. March, 11. Voted that the negro men and women should sett in the two hindermost seats of the upper most gallery [uppermost part of the gallery].

March 12, 1753. Samuel Miller, Benj. Fenno and Capt. John Crehore were chosen a Comitty to act on the towns behalf with respect to Thomas Hutchinson Esq. having a place for a pew in the Meeting house. Voted that six inches be taken of the womans stairs if need be to make room for a pew.

After the completion of this building Jonathan Gulliver, Henry Vose, Benjamin Fenno, Samuel Swift, John Daniel, and Samuel Miller, Jr., in behalf of the town, conveyed to Thomas Vose, July 4, 1732, for the sum of £34, the old meeting-house, as follows:—

A tract of land containing by estimation, thirty and six rods with an old Meeting-house thereon belonging to the said town Butted & Bounded as followeth: Easterly on the said Thomas Vose's land: Southerly and Westerly on the road, and Northerly on Nathaniel Vose's land, together with all and singular the said old Meeting-house and all the privileges and Appurtenances there unto belonging.

FOURTH MEETING-HOUSE.

For several years the meeting-house needing repairs, and proving too strait for the people, the question at length arose respecting a new house. In 1772 a committee was appointed to take this matter into consideration.

At a meeting May 13, 1773 the committee reported, that they should now recommend to the town to get a new meeting-house as soon as they can, the easiest way that may be thought of, and the report was accepted by a vote of the town. Voted to build the new meeting-house on the most convenient spot of the same piece of the town land that the old meeting-house now stands on.

The population of the town had nearly doubled in the forty-five years that had elapsed since the building of the house then in use, and the question of repairs involved also the question of enlargement, which, in the judgment of the committee, could be met in the most economical way by commencing at the foundation.

But the clouds of war began to gather thickly over them; the troubles with the parent government were daily growing more serious and menacing, engrossing the thoughts of the people to the exclusion of all other considerations, and nothing more is heard of the new meeting-house until after peace was restored.

At a town meeting Oct 3, 1785 Voted to build a new meeting-hous 66 by 52. Voted to meet the cost by the sale of the old meeting-hous at auction—by selling the pews in the new Meeting-hous to be built, and by assessing the remainder on the estates of the citizens.

Nov. 14, 1785. Sixty-two pews on the lower floor of the house to be built were appraised at £904, and sold for £1,191 2s., being £287 2s. above appraisal. Col. William Taylor made the highest bid for choice, £6 12s.; John Marshall and John Crehore, Jr., the lowest, £3 12s. At a later date twenty-four gallery pews were appraised and sold, the bids above appraisal ranging from £1 10s. to £5 2s., and amounting in the aggregate to £209 8s. The whole amount realized from the sale of pews was £1,400 10s. This seems to have been the first step in the building process.

The work on the frame began May 1, 1787. On the 19th of June they commenced raising.

Altho four days were Barely sufficient for accomplishing that important Difficult & Dangerous part of the Business, yet as the Quantity of the Timber was large and very heavy as there was No damage sustained or the most trifling accident hapned during the whol time, these singular Circumstances were generally considered as evident Tokens of the divin favour and supernatural Protection.

December 31. We were agreeably entertained with the Exhibition of a very elligant clock Presented as a donation to the Town by Mr. Edward H. Robbins. This Butifull Machine Justly Esteemed very ornamental is really much more valuable on account of its use and Conveniency; for while it serves to distinguish those artificial Periods of Time that measure and Constitute the aggregate Term of univarsell Mortal Duration at the same time it reminds us of the Constant and uninterrupted Succession of those moments that will infallably & shortly reduce that Portion of time allotted to mortals to one single point.

This new building was dedicated Jan. 1, 1788, costing \$5,600. It is the same edifice now occupied by the Unitarian Society, only when built it stood lengthwise towards the street, with the steeple-end facing southerly. In 1835 it was turned around, the galleries were walled out, and the interior was greatly changed. In 1851 it was enlarged by the addition of twenty pews, and received extensive improvements. In 1871 it was again repaired and improved, as we now see it.

A few years since, the parish parlor was built on the west side of the church, affording pleasant accommodations for the Sabbath school and for the social wants of the people.

All other church edifices in Milton are described in the chapter on "Ministers of Milton."

OTHER TOWN BUILDINGS.

Town-meetings were held in the meeting-house, or, in suitable weather, on the church green, until A.D. 1836. In the

year 1818 the parish was organized, and the town relinquished all claims to the meeting-house and property; but town-meetings were held in the meeting-house, by the consent of the parish, for about eighteen years afterwards.

The last town-meeting in the meeting-house was on March 9, 1835. Town-meeting in Academy Hall, Nov. 9, 1835; in the vestry of East meeting-house, June 1, 1836; at the Railway House, Monday, Nov. 14, 1836; at the Railway meeting-house, Feb. 13, 1837.

Aug. 24, 1836. The Trustees of Milton Academy voted to rent the lower story of the Academy Building to the Town of Milton for town meetings at \$40 per year.

It is not certain that town-meetings were held in the Academy after that of Nov. 9, 1835, unless the March meeting of 1836 was there.

Two town-meetings in 1837 were held in the vestry of Railway village meeting-house, as appears by an item among "incidental" expenses in the first printed report of the town: "Paid for use of vestry at Railway village meeting-house for two town meetings, \$300." This was the old stone church.

A tract of land for a town-house was purchased of Mr. Taylor in 1837, at the cost of \$350, and a building was erected the same year. The March meeting of 1838 was held in the new town-house.

A paper enumerating the contents of a copper box deposited in the corner-stone of the present Town-Hall, erected in 1878, which contains a history of the first town-house, as well as of its successor, the present building, with other interesting facts, is here introduced:—

CONTENTS OF THE BOX THIS DAY DEPOSITED IN THE SOUTHEASTERLY CORNER-STONE OF THE TOWER OF THE TOWN-HALL, JULY 22, 1878.

The Citizens of Milton, A. D. 1878, to The Citizens of Milton, A. D. —

Salutations and Benedictions!!

"The Lord bless you and keep you; the Lord make his face to shine upon you, and be gracious unto you; the Lord lift up his countenance upon you and give you peace!" — *Numbers* vi. 24-26.

OLD TOWN-HOUSE.

The town of Milton, after having given up their meeting-house to the First Congregational Parish, and having no place in which to hold their town-meetings, at their meeting in March, 1837, chose the Hon. John Ruggles, Jason Houghton, Esq., Dea. Jesse Tucker, Moses Gragg, Alva Martin, Walter Cornell, and Dea. Samuel Adams a Committee to purchase a

piece of land near the centre of the town, and erect thereon a town-house, not to exceed forty by sixty feet, and one story in height, and at a cost not to exceed \$2,500.

The selectmen were authorized to draw on the treasurer from time to time in such sums as might be wanted; and if there were no funds on hand, he was authorized to hire on the credit of the town.

By the sagacity and prudence of President Jackson, a surplus had accumulated in the U. S. Treasury, which was distributed to the several States. Massachusetts divided her share among the towns; Milton's proportion of which was \$3,424.89. This sum going into the treasury, enabled them to pay without hiring, the cost of the land, town-house, and furnishing, \$2,835.43, and to have a surplus of \$589.46 left in the town treasury.

The above house, having fulfilled its mission of forty-one years, is now (1878) about giving place to one more in accordance with the wants of the town.

The valuation of the town in 1837 was \$1,648,380.30. The rate of tax on \$1,000 was \$3.45.

The valuation the present year is but a little short of \$9,000,000, and the rate of tax per \$1,000 is \$7.00.

Amount raised by tax in 1837, \$4,000.00; schools partly additional.

Amount raised by tax in 1878, \$63,392.20.

The highest tax paid by an individual in 1837 was paid by Gen. Moses Whitney, viz., \$187.80.

The highest tax paid in 1878 was by heirs of A. Hemmenway, \$11,561.20.

NEW TOWN-HALL.

At the annual March meeting, A.D. 1878, the town of Milton voted an appropriation of thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000) for the erection of a town-hall, and the following committee of citizens were chosen to carry into effect the vote of the town, viz., William H. Forbes, Chairman, Samuel Gannett, Secretary, J. Huntington Wolcott, James M. Robbins, Samuel Babcock, George Vose, Edward L. Pierce, Horace E. Ware, and Albert K. Teele.

The work was entrusted to the following artisans: —

Architects. — Hartwell & Tilden, of Boston.

Contractors. — Mason Work: Wm. C. Poland & Son, of Boston.
Carpentry: Creesey & Noyes, of Boston.

DOCUMENTS AND COIN IN BOX.

Address at the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the incorporation of the Town of Milton, delivered June 11, 1862, by Hon. James M. Robbins.

Two sermons preached in Milton, June 15 and 22, 1862, suggested by the Centennial Celebration, by John H. Morison, D.D.

The Auditor's first printed Financial Report of the town, containing a statement of expenditures in the erection of the first town-hall, A.D. 1838. The Auditor's last Report of the finances of the town, A.D. 1878.

The first printed Annual Report of the School Committee of Milton, A.D. 1841. The last Annual Report of the School Committee of Milton, A.D. 1878.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary Sermon, preached in the First Evangelical Church of Milton, Dec. 19, 1875, by Albert K. Teele, D.D.

Report of the Committee for procuring a Seal for the Town of Milton, adopted March 4, 1878.

A Discourse occasioned by the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Formation of the First Church of Milton, delivered April 28, 1878, by Rev. Frederick Frothingham.

A Collection of Papers relative to the Transactions of the Town of Milton in the State of Massachusetts to promote a general Inoculation of the Cow or Kine Pock, as a never-failing preventive against Small-pox infection, A.D. 1809.

Boston Daily Papers of July 20, 1878. — Advertiser, Post, Globe, Herald, Transcript, Journal, Traveller.

Weekly Papers. — Boston Beacon, Norfolk County Gazette, Dedham Transcript, Quincy Patriot.

United States Coin, Issue of 1878. — Silver dollar, trade-dollar, half-dollar, quarter-dollar, dime, "nickel," five-cent, three-cent, one-cent.

ALBERT K. TEELE,

For Building Committee.

The Town-Hall, described in the foregoing paper as in process of erection, was successfully completed and delivered to the town. The Building Committee having finished their work, announced to the citizens the occasion of its formal opening by the following circular left at their residences: —

TO THE CITIZENS OF MILTON.

Your Committee appointed by the town at their last March meeting, for the purpose of building a Town-Hall, respectfully represent that, having finished their work, they propose on Monday, Feb. 17, 1879, to deliver the keys to the Selectmen, and end their duties with the following ceremonies.

The hall will be opened to the public at 2 o'clock, P.M.; at 7 P.M. exercises as follows: —

MUSIC BY THE CADET BAND,

PRAYER BY
REV. A. K. TEELE.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN,
WM. H. FORBES.

ADDRESS BY
HON. EDWARD L. PIERCE.

Music by the Band the remainder of the Evening.

COL. HENRY S. RUSSELL WILL PRESIDE.

At this dedication service the hall was crowded with an audience of citizens deeply interested in the successful completion of the work, and in the facilities thus provided for the growing wants and business of the town.

The dedicatory address of Mr. Pierce was admirably adapted to the occasion and to the hour. With great skill the orator

seized upon the salient points in the life and history of the ancient town, and in glowing language, rich in comparison and vivid in description, placed before his fellow-citizens a real picture of the past and the present.

The address appeared in the papers of the day; it was printed with the forty-third Auditor's report of the town for 1880; it may also be found in the Public Library, under "Milton Documents." The following selection, from its descriptive portion, demands a place in our history: —

We have in the pleasant places where our lines have fallen blessings which came to us without effort or sacrifice of ourselves or our fathers. There are no four miles in our country — perhaps, without exaggeration, we might add on the globe — more endowed with all that is attractive in scenery than those which are covered by our municipal jurisdiction. Here are no morasses, no pestilential districts, no blasted heaths, no wastes where all is parched, scraggy and repulsive, no dead level wearisome to eye or feet; but the whole space filled with a pure and health-bringing air which rises from the sea and descends from the hills, spread out in varied landscapes, diversified with elevations and intervals, with forests and fields, watered by unfailing brooks, and even the hills fed by perpetual springs. Here on our fair heritage are combined the Blue Hills to the south, from which came, according to Roger Williams, the Indian name of our beloved Commonwealth — Massachusetts; the Neponset river flowing along our northern border, and the ocean view to the east. You who have journeyed in other lands, along the Charente, the Loire, or the Arno, or what fairer prospect have you seen than the eye sweeps, as you stand on Milton Hill looking on the river, as with changing tide it spreads out a broad lake, or withdraws to its narrow bed; on eminences crowned with villas; on villages nestling in valleys or covering elevations; on church-spires, testifying to Christian worship; on the islands and beacon lights in the harbor of New England's metropolis; on ships departing and returning on their errands of commerce and civilization?

Looking southward on the same highway, the old Plymouth road, the eye glides along a scene hardly less picturesque, which embraces the interval and the hills beyond. Standing on Brush Hill, with no intervening obstruction between you and the Blue Hills, there lies spread out before you nature in one of her royal moods, a study worthy of some gifted artist. Passing on to the south, and ascending the hills themselves, which in a less modest nomenclature than ours would be classified as mountains, and there, on the summit, lies before you a magnificent panorama of cities, villages, mountains, valleys, rivers, lakes, the ocean, — where one may contemplate with reverence the works of the Creator, the intelligence of man, the life and growth of society, and the events of history which have transpired in successive generations, within the bounds of the horizon.

Nor is the natural beauty of this township confined to such favored sites as these, but it is distributed among our farms and along our roads. I have seen the artist sitting by our longest brook, which rises in the Blue Hills, and, flowing through the Hobart woods, falls into the Neponset, sketching the overhanging branches, the old trunks, and the flowering meadows by its side, and placing on canvas beauties of which we live altogether too unconscious. Coming at the close of day from the railway station to my home, with the twin churches before me and the Blue Hills

in the background, looking westward I have often paused to gaze on sunsets as finely colored as any I have ever seen on Italian skies. We have, indeed, villas and lawns which art has constructed and spread out, but, better still, we have retained the primitive forest, where woodcock, partridge, quail, and rabbit still linger; we have highways not too broad and lined with graceful elms; we have still, and long may we retain, that freshness of nature which makes the charm of Milton as a home and place of rest. If some lover of nature gifted with imagination, like Wordsworth, who glorified with sentiment the Lake district of England and peopled it with ideal forms, shall ever be born or come to live among us, he will find all about him food for his contemplative spirit and poetic genius.

For nine years the New Town-Hall has met the wants of the town in a satisfactory manner. It is equally well adapted to the town-meeting, which lies at the foundation of all genuine republican government, and to the social company, which contributes in like measure to the unity and happiness of the people.

Its solid walls, heavy roof-trusses, and general aspect of completeness and durability seem to indicate that it was planned to last, and to meet the wants of the town for a century to come; but the crowds of voters that already fill the seats and pack the aisles at our March meetings plainly show that the projectors of this model Town-Hall made at least one mistake.

MEMORIAL TABLET.

Underneath the open archway of the hall, between the heavy oak doors, is erected a monumental slab of gray marble, bearing the following inscription:—

NON SIBI SED PATRIAE.

THE TOWN OF MILTON HAS ERECTED THIS TABLET IN MEMORY OF HER CITIZEN SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN DEFENCE OF THE REPUBLIC.

1861

LIEUT. JOSIAH H. V. FIELD
LIEUT. STEPHEN G. PERKINS
LIEUT. HUNTINGTON F. WOLCOTT

1865

GEORGE O. BAXTER
GEORGE F. BENT
WILLIAM BOLE
WILLIAM F. BRIGHAM
AMOS H. BRONSDON
GEORGE W. BURDITT
PATRICK DUNICAN
N. STANLEY EVERETT
EBENEZER FIELD
GEORGE W. HALL, JR.

DANIEL V. HOYT
ISAIAH HUNT
SAMUEL HUNT, JR.
ALBERT B. MARTIN
THOMAS B. MERRILL
CHARLES H. MOULTON
NATHANIEL T. MYERS
JOHN SCOFF
EDWARD SHANNON
CHARLES H. THAYER

GEORGE E. VOSE

MILTON LIBRARIES.

MILTON SOCIAL LIBRARY SOCIETY.

A Library Society was established on Brush Hill, Milton, in June, 1792. The same was incorporated agreeably to an act of the General Court, under the title of the "Milton Social Library Society," April 3, 1800. We give below brief extracts from the constitution of the society:—

We, the subscribers having formed ourselves into a society by the name above mentioned do agree to the following articles herein expressed, or further regulations that may be hereafter adopted by a majority of the proprietors.

ARTICLE 1. There shall be annually holden on the second Monday of April, a meeting of the proprietors at the Brush Hill school-house in Milton at six of the clock afternoon to choose the following officers by ballot, &c.

ARTICLE 7. The time for the delivery of books shall be on the second Mondays of April, July, October and January at six of the clock in the afternoon;—each member shall return all books taken from the library at or before twelve o'clock at noon on said days; if any member shall detain a book beyond the limited time, he shall not be allowed to take any other book from the library until satisfaction is fully made to the society; and he shall also be subject to a fine of six per cent. on the prime cost of the book or books, for the first day, and also six per cent. on the prime cost for each so detained for the remaining quarter.

This library continued in existence for twenty-seven years, and for most of that time contributed largely to the literary wants of the community. Funds for the supply of books were derived from contributions, assessments, loans, and fines, and the list of works was both ample and choice. Although it was started at Brush Hill, being located at the house of James Foord, near the head of Robbins street, and received its chief patronage from that section of the town, yet the leading citizens from all parts of the town joined in it. There were sixty proprietors, among whom are the names of Gov. E. H. Robbins, Hon. John Ruggles, Col. William Taylor, Dudley Walker, Ezra Coats, William Pierce, Jason Houghton, Caleb Hobart, Samuel Gulliver, Rev. Dr. Gile, and other citizens, representing every section of Milton.

About the year 1814 it was removed from Brush Hill to the house of Dr. Benjamin Turner, on Canton Avenue, now owned by Mrs. Eldridge; interest in the enterprise began to flag, and it was decided by a majority of the proprietors to wind up the concern.

The corporation was dissolved, and the books were sold at public auction at the tavern of Major Atherton, Dec. 3, 1819.

The whole amount of sales was \$214.28; deducting cost of sales, \$13.40, there was left the sum of \$200.88 to be divided among sixty proprietors, giving to each \$3 33 $\frac{1}{3}$.

The records of this society, in the original manuscripts of its secretaries and treasurers, are before me at this writing. They will be deposited in the Milton Public Library, fitly representing the progenitor of that valued institution.

Nineteen years later was formed

THE LADIES' CIRCULATING LIBRARY OF DORCHESTER AND MILTON.

The special purpose of this society is shown in the preamble of its constitution.

To diffuse the taste of literary pursuits, to encourage mental cultivation, and to enlarge the sphere of social enjoyment, by rendering accessible the standard works of genius, and adorning the wayside with the flowers of literature, the undersigned ladies of Dorchester and Milton have determined to establish a circulating library to be owned and conducted according to the rules and principles hereinafter prescribed.

ARTICLE 2. *Location.* — The library shall be kept at some place in the village of Dorchester and Milton commonly known as the Lower Mills, the place to be fixed, and, if need be, changed by direction of the government.

ARTICLE 3. *Admission of members.* — Any lady residing in the towns of Dorchester and Milton, or the vicinity, may become a member of the association by subscribing to these articles of agreement prior to the organization of the government.

ARTICLE 7. *Terms of subscription.* — The use of the Library shall be common to the associates and all other persons who may be approved by the government, according to the usages of Circulating Libraries; to wit, by an annual subscription which shall secure the right to take out one or more books at a time, or by the payment of a specified fee for the use of each volume for a given time. The rates of subscription and the amount of the fees shall be established by By-Laws, and may be varied from time to time by an alteration of the By-Laws if it shall be found expedient.

June 21, 1838, the following ladies met and organized themselves into a society: L. B. Baker, H. Baldwin, C. Sumner, P. Rowe, Lucia P. Brown, M. Codman, Eliza Glover, Lucinda Baldwin, Mary Morton, Mary B. Churchill.

This library was organized just at the time to meet a decided want of the community, and at once became useful and popular. For most of the time it was kept in the building of Deacon Martin, near the bridge, a position central and easily accessible to both towns. It started with a full supply of standard works in science and literature, while the fresh issues of travels, poetry, and choice fiction were always found on its shelves. This library continued in full and successful operation for upwards of thirty years. The opening of Milton Public Library in its

immediate vicinity, and the Dorchester Branch of the Boston Public Library on the other side of the river, brought its former usefulness to an end, and its stock of books was distributed by a fair and equitable division between the two towns; those assigned to Milton being placed on the shelves of the Public Library.

MILTON AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY.

An Agricultural Library of several hundred volumes was established in Milton about twenty-five years ago in connection with the formation of a Farmer's Club. For a time this club held monthly meetings in the Town-House for the discussion of topics relating to practical farming. These meetings were often attended by good audiences of men and women, who became deeply interested in the essays and discussions. The library was kept at the Town-House for the benefit of the members of the club. Soon after the Milton Public Library was opened, by vote of the Farmer's Club the Agricultural Library was transferred to its shelves, and now forms a valuable portion of the works on this subject in our Public Library.

MILTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

At a meeting of the town held March 7, 1870, it was "voted that the town appropriate the sum of three thousand dollars for a Public Library, to be paid to trustees when a like amount has been raised by subscription or donation and secured to the satisfaction of the selectmen." It was also "voted that nine trustees be chosen by the town to expend said amount, and have charge of said library." The following gentlemen were chosen:—

Hon. James M. Robbins,
 Rev. Albert K. Teele,
 Rev. John H. Morison,
 Hon. James B. Thayer,
 Mr. A. L. Hollingsworth,
 Hon. Edward L. Pierce,
 Mr. George Vose,
 Mr. George K. Gannett,
 Mr. E. D. Wadsworth.

The conditional contribution required by the town was promptly raised, amounting to \$3,192.

The first meeting of the trustees was held at the house of James B. Thayer, on Thursday, Sept. 15, 1870. Hon. James M. Robbins was elected Chairman, Hon. Edward L. Pierce, Treasurer, and Mr. A. L. Hollingsworth, Secretary.

After long and careful deliberation it was decided that the location of the Public Library at Milton village would best meet the convenience of a majority of the citizens; consequently, the lower story of the building belonging to Mr. Edmund J. Baker was leased, fitted up, and furnished for this purpose. A committee of the trustees, consisting of Hon. Edward L. Pierce, Prof. James B. Thayer, and Mr. A. L. Hollingsworth, was instructed to prepare a list of books, and to expend the sum of \$3,000 in the purchase of the same. The library was opened to the public Feb. 23, 1871, with thirty-five hundred volumes on the shelves, selected by the highly competent and judicious committee. It was voted that the library be open every afternoon, except Sunday, from 3 to 8 o'clock, and on Saturday morning from 9 to 11 o'clock. The afternoon hours remain the same. The Saturday morning opening is now from 8 to 11.

At the opening of the library Miss Jennie E. Emerson was engaged as librarian, which office she has continued to hold to the present time, with the full satisfaction of the trustees and, it is believed, of the citizens generally. By a minute and ready knowledge of the contents of the library and courteous attention to all its patrons, the librarian has afforded much help to readers, and contributed, in no small degree, to the usefulness of the enterprise.

By the regulations of the trustees "any resident of the town over the age of fourteen may have the use of the library by signing a promise to obey its rules." The number of such subscriptions for the first day of its opening was one hundred and fifty-five, and for the first year, eight hundred. This number has increased to two thousand five hundred and forty-four; but only a portion of the cards are in use at the present time. The library receives its support from annual appropriations of the town and from Milton's portion of the "dog tax" devoted to this purpose. The number of volumes purchased annually has averaged a little over four hundred, and at this date the library contains *ten thousand volumes*.

Feb. 11, 1876, the work of increasing the library accommodations, which had become necessary from the constant accumulation of books and the increase of readers, was reported as completed. By this movement more shelves were furnished for the books, and better accommodations to the public.

EAST MILTON.

In 1877, and again in 1881, petitions were presented to the trustees from the citizens of East Milton, asking for better

library accommodations. The trustees decided to try the experiment of having books exchanged once a week, commencing Saturday, Feb. 12. After the trial of a few weeks it was voted to appropriate the sum of \$52 for the delivery and return of books between the library and East Milton for one year, provision being made for their safety. This was continued for two years.

March 27, 1883. Voted, that the Town accept Mr. Babcock's offer of his room at East Milton, at the rent of \$100 per year, and that the said room be kept open as a reading-room during the afternoon of each week-day; that it be supplied with periodicals, the cost not to exceed \$100; that an attendant be paid \$150 per year.

Miss Emma C. Emerson was chosen for that position, and is at present in charge. The smallest number of books ever sent to East Milton in one week was thirty-one, and the largest eighty-five.

NEW BUILDING.

March 21, 1881. It was voted that the trustees accept the offer of the Building Company to have a room in the proposed Associates Building, which was about to be erected; and in May, 1882, the books were removed from their old quarters to the handsome and commodious rooms they now occupy. When preparing to enter these new apartments the following letter was received from H. P. Kidder: —

BOSTON, Dec. 30, 1861.

Rev. A. K. TEELE, D.D.,

Chairman Trustees Milton Public Library: —

MY DEAR SIR, — I desire to present to the town of Milton, through the Trustees of the Public Library, and to be hung in the Library Reading-room, a picture, painted by Voltz, of Munich, it being a cattle-piece of much merit, which I hope will be seen with pleasure by all who may visit the room. It is now at my house in Milton, and will be delivered whenever you are ready to hang it.

With sincere interest in the welfare of the town and its inhabitants,

I am, yours most truly,

H. P. KIDDER.

This elegant painting now adorns the walls of the reading-room, affording a pleasing memorial of our honored and departed friend and fellow-citizen.

I may also add that numbers of our most expensive volumes have been secured from the income of a fund given to Milton Public Library during the life of this same gentleman, and that this fund will continue to yield an annual revenue for years to come. Several other citizens have shown their interest in the library by donations of books. A complete set of the Massachusetts

Historical Collections, now out of print and rare, a set of the Genealogical Register, nearly complete, with other valuable works on early history, have been received from the library of the late Hon. James M. Robbins, the first President of the Trustees of Milton Public Library, and the only President during his life. Miss Betsey Tucker, of Milton, kindly remembered Milton Public Library by a bequest in her will of \$50.

In the will of the late Miss Sarah Vose, Milton Public Library was named as her residuary legatee. By this act of exceeding kindness the library has come into possession of the handsome sum of about \$7,000.

Ebenezer G. Tucker, a native of Brush Hill, Milton, and for most of his life an active and interested citizen here, at his decease left to the Milton Public Library a bequest of \$500, as a perpetual testimony of his interest in his native town, and also a volume of town reports.

MILTON SOCIAL AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The objects of this society are shown in the Preamble and Articles of Agreement herewith subjoined: —

PREAMBLE.

We the subscribers, desirous of forming a *Social and Benevolent Society*, and influenced by a sense of social duty, agree to form ourselves into a society, and, as members thereof, to be governed by the following regulations: —

ARTICLE III.

It shall be the duty of this Society to relieve all objects of *charity*, so far as may be deemed *practicable*.

ARTICLE IV.

A Committee of Relief, consisting of *three*, including the President of this Society, shall be chosen at our annual meeting, to inquire out objects of *distress*, and to dispense such sums as the Society shall vote them, and make a report in writing, at the *annual meeting*, of the money *expended*, and in what manner.

ARTICLE XI.

At our meeting in July, we will have a *public Address* from some popular speaker to be chosen by the Society; at which time a contribution may be taken up, for the aid of the funds of the Society. Also an Address at our *annual meeting*, from one of the members of the Society, the speaker to be chosen at the meeting in October (previous).

This society was organized by the choice of Samuel Adams, President, and Samuel T. Bent, Secretary, and with a membership of twenty-seven, embracing many of the leading citizens of Milton. It continued in active operation for several years, sus-

taining the general interest by public addresses in July, and by its benevolent agencies in the community. On one occasion Horace Mann was the lecturer.

It was finally merged into societies of a kindred nature in the several churches, and is still prosecuting its beneficent work in the "Guild of the First Congregational Parish," and in the "Ladies' Sewing Circles" of the First and Second evangelical churches.

MILTON FEMALE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This society was organized in May, 1833, with a membership of forty-three. Its meetings were held monthly at the houses of its members in the different sections of the town. It continued its work for twenty-five years, creating and perpetuating a missionary spirit in the church and in the town, and contributing to the advancement of the Gospel in our own and in foreign lands.

MILTON SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The young people of the First Evangelical Church and Society, influenced by the general movement throughout Massachusetts and New England, formed a society of Christian Endeavor, in October, 1886. The society is now in interesting operation, seeking to exert a good and healthful influence over the young people of the town. The purpose of the society, clearly set forth in its name, is to create and cherish in the heart, and to show forth in the life, the spirit of Christian love; its aim is to go about doing good, especially among those in the morning of life. Meetings, open to all, are held weekly on Monday evening, in the church, for prayer and mutual benefit.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

In the history of the town there have been various literary societies, in which the early citizens engaged.

About the year 1826 there was a lyceum called the Dorchester and Milton Lyceum, held in the school-house on River street, Dorchester. Joseph Rowe and Asaph Churchill, of Milton, took an active part in the meetings. Gen. Whitney, Deacon N. C. Martin, and other Milton men were members. Among the Dorchester men were John Bailey, Dr. Richmond, Francis Hilliard, Edmund Baker, Abel Cushing, Davis Capen, also Edmund J. Baker and Charles Breck, now living. The Lyceum continued for three or five years. The exercises consisted of essays, papers, and debates. One question for debate was, whether there should

be a universal language. Mr. Churchill, who was a good French scholar, maintained that there should be, and that the French language should be the language for this purpose. The Lyceum so voted, and also voted to memorialize Congress to that effect. This was done by Mr. Churchill, who was the committee appointed for the purpose.

There was a Milton Lyceum held at the Town-Hall in the winters of 1839-40. James M. Robbins was president, Edmund J. Baker, George Thompson, Joseph Rowe, and others took active part in debates. N. F. Safford delivered a lecture on the "Greek Revolution."

Various other literary circles, reading clubs, book clubs, and gatherings for intellectual improvement have been held from time to time in the different neighborhoods of the town, and are continued to the present day.

INTERESTING PUBLIC OCCASIONS.

ORATION IN 1773.

On Friday evening the 5th of March 1773, was delivered an Oration at Milton by Mr. Josiah Brown. In this excellent Performance he endeavored to reach the Understanding of his Audience, and seemed to feel with the keenest Sensibility for his opposed Country; and with a manly & virtuous Boldness defended its Rights. In short, he stood forth as a Champion of the common Rights of Mankind. — *Boston Gazette, March 8, 1773.*

EULOGY ON GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Jan. 30, 1800. The second article in the warrant of the town-meeting, held to-day, was as follows:—

To see what measures the town will take respecting the Presidential Proclamation with regard to observing the 22d of February next in commemoration of the death of General George Washington.

The town voted to assemble on said twenty-second day of February.

Voted to choose a person to deliver an oration on said day.

Mr. Charles Pinckney Sumner was unanimously chosen for the above purpose.

The Selectmen were chosen a committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. McKean and Mr. Charles P. Sumner, and to request their attendance at the Meeting-house at 2 o'clock, afternoon, on said day.

Mr. Sumner's oration on that occasion, which was considered able and eloquent, and worthy of perusal, was printed by the town, and may be found in "Milton Documents." Mr. Sumner at this time was but twenty-four years of age. Four years later, March 5, 1804, he delivered a second address in Milton, on Jefferson and the Republican party.

EULOGY ON THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

A committee of the inhabitants of the town of Milton was appointed to make arrangements for taking suitable notice of the death of the President of the United States, William Henry Harrison.

Rev. Joseph Angier was appointed orator for the occasion.

The town assembled in the Unitarian Church, on Friday, May 14, 1841, and listened to an interesting eulogy pronounced by Mr. Angier. This was printed, and a copy of the same is bound up with the "Milton Documents" in the Public Library.

CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

The account of the following celebration is found in the "Quincy Patriot," of Saturday, July 17, 1841:—

The citizens of Milton, without distinction of party, celebrated the anniversary of our National Independence, on Monday, July 5, 1841.

At eight o'clock in the forenoon a cavalcade, numbering about one hundred horses, was formed in front of the Rev. Mr. Angier's church, under the direction of Samuel Adams, Esq., Chief Marshal of the day, which, proceeding through the principal part of the town, arrived about 11 o'clock at his residence, and were entertained by him in a sumptuous and elegant manner. From thence the cavalcade resumed its march, and at 12 o'clock took up the escort of the President of the day, Dr. Amos Holbrook, from his mansion, together with the Orator, the Rev. T. M. Clark, of Boston, afterwards Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, to the town-house, where a beautiful sight awaited its arrival; the childrer, tastefully dressed and appropriately arranged, together with a large concourse of citizens, paraded on the ground, and received the cavalcade in an interesting and imposing manner. A procession was then formed, and marched, to the music of the West Randolph band, to the Rev. Mr. Cozzens' church, where, after a solemn and appropriate prayer by Mr. Cozzens, the oration was pronounced.

The procession then formed anew and proceeded to a spacious pavilion, where a large and brilliant assemblage, comprising about three hundred and fifty of both sexes, partook of the liberal refreshments provided, and enjoyed with the utmost harmony the pleasures of social intercourse.

Various sentiments, interluded with national songs, were drank with pure iced water and lemonade, and the day terminated without an incident to damp the general joy.

We give a few of the volunteer sentiments presented:—

By Dr. Holbrook, President of the day:—

"*Our Fathers.* By their wisdom in the council and their valor in the field, they laid the foundations of a great republic. May their descendants honorably maintain so invaluable a legacy."

By General Moses Whitney, one of the Vice-Presidents:—

"*Our National Independence.* Our fathers united to obtain it; may their children and their children's children ever unite in its celebration."

By Joseph Rowe, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents:—

"*Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures.* The principal and abundant sources of national wealth and independence; may they duly receive their adequate share of national protection."

By Mr. Caleb Hobart, one of the Vice-Presidents:—

"*The Cause of Temperance.* May it prosper so long as this is a nation."

By Samuel Adams, Esq., Chief Marshal:—

"*The Patriots of the Revolution.* There is one present whom we delight to honor."

By President Quincy, of Harvard College:—

"*The Town of Milton.* Whose fathers contributed their full proportion of the heroes who gained the Independence of our Country, and whose sons have never failed to be true to its principles."

By Dr. Thompson, of Charlestown:—

"*The Town of Milton.* Its name, its beautiful hills, groves, and waterfalls, enshrine the genius and memory of the poet; may his noble sentiments live forever in the hearts of its inhabitants."

By Rev. Mr. Cunningham, of Milton:—

"*This Temperance Celebration of the Anniversary of our Independence,*—in which the champagne has to be smuggled in at the side, whilst the real pleasures march in procession."

By Edmund J. Baker, Esq.:—

"*Universal Toleration, Religion, and Temperance.* The keystone in the dome of the Temple of Liberty."

By the Rev. Mr. Bent, of Milton:—

"*The spot where we are now celebrating our National Independence.* So long as we have the temple of religion in our front, and the temple of science in our rear, we may rely on the endurance of what we celebrate."

THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCORPORATION OF MILTON.

Elaborate preparations were made for the observance of this occasion, which occurred June 11, 1862. The morning opened bright and beautiful, and was succeeded by one of the perfect days of June. A large tent was spread between the church and the old Town-House, connected with the latter. The sashes were removed from the windows on the west side of the hall, and steps were erected for ascending and descending, thus opening it to the tent, and furnishing ample room for the great assemblage.

It was a grand meeting, from far and near, of old citizens and new, with multitudes of welcome friends and guests, ready to rejoice together in celebrating the long life of the dear old town.

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon the services of the occasion were opened. Dr. Morison's church was filled with an audience crowding all available space, and yet it failed to accommodate half of the assemblage.

The services in the church were as follows:—

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

I.

VOLUNTARY ON THE ORGAN.

II.

ANTHEM.

O be joyful in the Lord, all ye lands; serve the Lord with gladness, and come before His presence with a song.

Be ye sure that the Lord He is God; it is He that hath made us, and not we ourselves; we are His people and the sheep of His pasture.

O go your way into His gates with thanksgiving and into His courts — with praise; be thankful unto Him, and speak good of His name.

For the Lord is gracious, His mercy is everlasting; and His truth endureth from generation to generation.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. *Amen.*

III.

PRAYER.

BY REV. JOHN H. MORISON.

IV.

BI-CENTENNIAL HYMN.

BY MRS. S. D. WHITNEY.

[Air: *Auld Lang Syne.*]

1. O'er way-posts of two hundred years,
 Along a living line,
 Thought flashes back, through smiles and tears,
 To days of Auld Lang Syne. —
 To days of Auld Lang Syne, my friends,
 To days of Auld Lang Syne;
 Thought flashes back, through smiles and tears,
 To days of Auld Lang Syne.
2. When o'er a realm of embryo might
 Great summers came to shine,
 And searched a wilderness to light
 The homes of Auld Lang Syne. —
 The homes of Auld Lang Syne, my friends,
 The homes of Auld Lang Syne.
 And searched a wilderness to light
 The homes of Auld Lang Syne.

3. When all our leagues of level rail
Lay waiting in the mine,
And hardy huntsmen trod the trail,
In days of Auld Lang Syne. —
In days of Auld Lang Syne, my friends,
In days of Auld Lang Syne;
When hardy huntsmen trod the trail,
In days of Auld Lang Syne.

4. When but the herald hues of morn
Hope's blazon might combine;
Our Flag of Stars was yet unborn
In days of Auld Lang Syne. —
In days of Auld Lang Syne, my friends,
In days of Auld Lang Syne;
Our Flag of Stars was yet unborn
In days of Auld Lang Syne.

5. Small need those pilgrim heroes had
Of Freedom's outer sign;
Her mighty heart beat high and glad
In breasts of Auld Lang Syne! —
In breasts of Auld Lang Syne, my friends,
In breasts of Auld Lang Syne;
Her mighty heart beat high and glad
In breasts of Auld Lang Syne.

6. We trace the centuries' double span,
We measure their design,
And grasp the greatness that began
Far back in Auld Lang Syne. —
Far back in Auld Lang Syne, my friends,
Far back in Auld Lang Syne;
We grasp the greatness that began
Far back in Auld Lang Syne.

7. Where hands are strong and hearts are true,
Still speeds the work divine;
To-day is grand with deeds to do,
As days of Auld Lang Syne. —
As days of Auld Lang Syne, my friends,
As days of Auld Lang Syne;
To-day is grand with deeds to do,
As days of Auld Syne.

8. And still, with souls like those of yore,
Steadfast through storm and shine,
God bless us, as he blessed before
The men of Auld Lang Syne! —
The men of Auld Lang Syne, my friends,
The men of Auld Lang Syne;
God bless us, as he blessed before
The men of Auld Lang Syne!

V.

ADDRESS.

BY HON. JAMES M. ROBBINS.

VI.

HYMN.

[AIR: *America.*]

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. My country! 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrim's pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.</p> | <p>2. My native country, thee!
Land of the noble free!
Thy name I love.
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills,
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.</p> |
| <p>3. Our fathers' God, to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing.
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King!</p> | |

VII.

BENEDICTION.

BY REV. ALBERT K. TEELE.

From the church the assembly repaired to the pavilion, where tables were spread by the town, furnishing refreshments for all, and strains of sweetest music delighted the ear.

Here the remainder of the day was passed in the enjoyment of sentiments, speeches, and festivities suited to the occasion.

The address of Mr. Robbins was at once printed, and secured a wide circulation in the town and vicinity. It presents in an interesting way the chief points in our history, and thus saves to the town a small part of that extensive knowledge of the early times and early men of Milton, most of which has passed away with our honored citizen.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUFFOLK RESOLVES.

On the recurrence of the one hundredth anniversary of the passage of the famous Suffolk Resolves, Sept. 9, 1874, the citizens of Milton and vicinity assembled in the very building, and in the very rooms, occupied by the illustrious men of revolutionary

fame, and then adjourning to Johnson's Hall opposite, joined in an appropriate observance of that memorable occasion. The presiding officer of the meeting was the Hon. Henry L. Pierce, a lineal descendant of Daniel Vose, who was a prominent actor among the delegates, and at whose house they met. The Suffolk Resolves were read by the Hon. Edward L. Pierce, and stirring speeches were made by the Hon. N. F. Safford, Edmund J. Baker, Esq., and other citizens.

This was followed by a valuable paper, printed in the "Dedham Transcript," Sept. 12, 1874, from the pen of our honored citizen, Nathaniel F. Safford, in which were vividly portrayed incidents and events connected with that remarkable man, the framer of the resolves.

CORPORATE SEAL OF MILTON.

The Town Seal now in use, and the only authorized seal the town has ever had, was adopted at the annual meeting, March 4, 1878.

We here introduce the report of the committee appointed to prepare the same.

TOWN SEAL.



To the Selectmen of Milton: —

GENTLEMEN, — The undersigned, who were requested by you to prepare a Seal for the Town of Milton, have completed the work, and beg leave to present the following report: —

The duty required of them seemed, at first, small; but in fixing upon a suitable device, and in establishing the same by historical facts, much care and research have been found necessary.

They have received valuable assistance from the Library of Harvard College and from the Boston Public Library. They are also indebted, for judicious suggestions and reliable information, to Edmund J. Baker, Esq., a gentleman versed, above others, in our early history.

The design represents facts drawn from early times.

In the foreground is Neponset river, the original as well as present northern boundary of the town. On the river is represented a small vessel,

from which two of the people have just landed to traffic with the Indians, whose wigwams appear on lower part of the shield.

The first business of Milton was trading in furs with the Indians.

In 1619 William Trevour took possession of the island, now known as Thompson's Island, for the undoubted purpose of traffic in furs. Seven years later, in 1626, David Thompson, the first recorded settler of Boston Harbor, "obtained a grant and patent for the quiet, peaceable possession" of this island, henceforth known by his name, and established quite an extensive trade with the Neponset Indians, who were famous trappers.

The seat of the Neponset Indians was at the head of navigation on the Neponset river. At the falls, which they called Unquety Quissett, they obtained their fish; and the low lands along its tributaries were their trapping-grounds. Unquety was their favored abode. From hence they made excursions down the river to sell their skins; to the "Massachusetts Fields," their planting ground, south of the river; and to Mount Hope, to bury their dead. Their cornfields were found in all parts of our town.

The first visit of the "Pilgrim Fathers" to Milton was on the 21st of September, A.D. 1621. "Sept. 18, 1621, ten men left Plymouth, with the Indian Tisquantum as guide and interpreter, to visit the Massachusetts." They landed first, probably, at "Nantasket Head," and the next day sailed over, and landed at Squantum, so called from their interpreter. On the morning of the 21st they "marched in arms three miles into the country, where corn had been newly gathered." This brought them, perhaps, to the locality called "Mount Hope," the burial-place of their warriors, as proved by the graves, beads, and Indian utensils found there, — beads taken from these graves being now in the possession of Mr. Edmund J. Baker; or among the open lands of East Milton, suited to the culture of corn; proceeding two miles farther, very likely to "Thacher's Plain," lying between Brook road and Mattapan street, where, tradition says, the Indians had cornfields, "they found the women with the corn in heaps, whither they had fled from fear." At first they were afraid, but soon, the men joining them, "they were willing to entertain their guests and trade for their skins." The narrative continues: "Having well spent the day, we returned to the shallop, the women accompanying us. We promised them to come again, and they to save their skins for us. Thus, with a considerable quantity of beaver, and a good report of the place, wishing we had been seated there, we returned to our home."

Among the first exports of the Plymouth Colony were two hogsheads of beaver-skins, by the "Fortune," which sailed from Plymouth Dec. 13, 1621.

In later years Richard Collicut and John Holman, early citizens of Milton, were among the principal Indian traders.

On the sinister or left of the shield are represented implements of agriculture, — the plough, scythe, and rake; also a sheaf of wheat, and a few stalks of corn, — emblems of our agricultural town.

On the dexter or right of the shield appears a shallop on the stocks.

Nehemiah Bourne, the son of a ship-builder of London, came here in the ship business. He owned a part of the land on Milton Hill, between Col. Israel Stoughton and William Hutchinson, running back to the marsh. Bray Wilkins was also an owner of land in this same locality, and interested in the ship business. He received a license from the General Court in 1638 to run a ferry-boat from a point of land between Granite and Neponset bridges, called "the ridge," to the Public Landing at Davenport's Creek, for the accommodation of those who wish to take merchandise to Boston before roads were laid out. Stephen Kingsley, one of the "precinct inhabitants," and the first preacher in Milton, lived on the Nathan Babcock estate; he owned the whole tract of land from thence south-

easterly to Gulliver's Creek. Anthony Gulliver married a daughter of Stephen Kingsley, and came into possession of a part of the Kingsley estate; and from him the Landing took its name. Anthony Gulliver and Stephen Kingsley also purchased, Feb. 26, 1656, of Richard Hutchinson and Edward Hutchinson, sons and heirs of Richard Hutchinson, of London, a large tract of land bounded northerly on Gulliver's Creek. — *Suffolk Registry, Lib. 3, Fol. 5.*

In 1640 Gulliver's Landing was laid out, for the convenience of the inhabitants who were ship-builders, and was the port of the town. Gulliver's Creek, now but ten feet wide at the landing, was then a navigable stream, where vessels of forty tons could be passed.

Governor Winthrop built the first vessel, of about thirty tons, called the "Blessing of the Bay," at Medford, launched July 4, 1631. Soon after vessels of small size, called shallops, were built at or near Gulliver's Landing, and the business was continued there for many years. Among the early citizens engaged in this occupation are the following names: William Salsbury, Anthony Newton, Walter Morey, and Nicholas Ellen.

On the upper part of the shield, in the distance, appear the Blue Hills of Milton.

The crest is an exact representation of the north-western view of the ancient church of Milton Abbey, in Dorsetshire, England. This requires a careful and minute explanation.

Milton Abbas, or Abbey Milton, is situated in Dorsetshire, six miles south-west from Blandford, and about ten miles north-east from Dorchester. It lies in a deep vale enclosed by very deep, chalky hills on the north and south. Its first name was Middletown, from the fact of its location in the centre of the county. In process of time the name was contracted to Milton, which name it has borne for many centuries. The earliest mention made of it was in the reign of King Athelstan, who founded an abbey here, and brought it into repute. This abbey was founded in A.D. 938; immediately thereupon the town rose in importance; and, in the ancient time of "Abbatial grandure," was the central market of the county.

"In the year 1309, Sept. 2d, a terrible storm of lightning happened about eight o'clock in the evening, and the church of Middleton, bell-tower and bells, were, by the lightning buried down and destroyed." It was rebuilt in 1310-11, and has remained to the present century in all its ancient grandeur.

Feb. 23, A.D. 1539, the 31st of Henry VIII., the King granted to John Tregonwell, Esq., for £1,000, and resigning a pension of £10 per annum, the site of Milton Abbey.

In 1752 it was sold by the Tregonwell heirs to Joseph Damer, created Lord Milton in 1753, and Earl of Dorchester in 1792. In the time of the Earl of Dorchester a large part of the ancient pile was demolished, but the church remained unchanged.

In the year 1814, Hon James M. Robbins, one of this committee, passed leisurely through the whole county of Dorsetshire. Riding from Dorchester toward Milton, and making inquiries of a fellow-traveller respecting the country and inhabitants, his attention was directed to the mansion of Esquire Tucker, a member of Parliament, and a man of note in the county. He learned, moreover, that the Tucker family was a numerous and influential family in that section.

The proximity of these familiar towns, together with the mention of a family so common at home, sent his thoughts across the waters to the old Milton, of Massachusetts, and suggested a clew to the origin of the name of our town.

Robert Tucker came to Weymouth, Mass., about the time of the incor-

poration of that town. He is supposed to have accompanied a party that came to New England about 1635 with the Rev. Mr. Hull, from the vicinity and town of Weymouth, Dorsetshire; and to the place before called Wassagusset they gave the name of Weymouth. He held office in Weymouth for several years, and thence moved to Gloucester, where he was Town Recorder, and back again to Weymouth.

He came to Milton about 1662, and, the supposition is, was preceded by some of his family, as he purchased a large tract of land on "Brush Hill," in 1663, bounded westerly on land of James Tucker, supposed to be his oldest son. He was the first Town Recorder; was selectman for several years; and represented the town at the General Court for the years 1680 and 1681.

The argument is, that Robert Tucker, or, if not he, others who came from the same locality, and perhaps through his influence, followed the very common custom of naming the towns in the new world, from those with which they were familiar, and from their homes in the old world.

Milton, of Dorset, at the time they left England, retained something of its ancient importance and renown.

Our fathers had already appropriated Dorchester, Weymouth, and other towns of Old England as names for these new towns; it is natural to conclude that they chose the name of MILTON for this town from the famed old Milton, of Dorsetshire.

Your committee believe this to be the origin of the name of this town. They have, therefore, adopted as a crest of the shield, a view of the ancient Church of Milton Abbey.

The motto, which appears on the scroll, is selected from the sixth line of the First Eclogue of Virgil, —

"DEUS NOBIS ILLE OTIA FECIT."

"God has given us this tranquillity — or these pleasant things,"

which was thought to be appropriate to our beautiful town.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ALBERT K. TEELE,
JAMES M. ROBBINS,
CHARLES BRECK.

CHANGES.

In this era of genealogical research some new points have been discovered respecting the birthplace of Robert Tucker since the above report was presented, which would lead us to modify the report, but in no important sense to change its conclusions regarding the origin of the name of our town.

As will be seen in the chapter on "Incorporation, Name, and Boundaries," it is probable that Robert Tucker, referred to in the report, was born in Milton-next-Gravesend, county of Kent. If this is so, the ground-work of the argument in the report, referring to the origin of the name of the town, which is there only supposition, becomes almost certainty; and these revelations render it even more probable that Robert Tucker and his associates were influential in giving our town the name of Milton, from the home of their ancestry and birth in the old country.

Had this been earlier known, the committee might have adopted as the crest of the shield the front of the ancient Milton-next-Gravesend Church, now five hundred and thirty-two years old. And yet, what more fitting to embellish the municipal seal of our Milton than a representation of the famed Milton Abbey, founded A.D. 938; the name of which has been sounding abroad for near a thousand years, until twenty towns in the old country have adopted it, and the people, in grateful remembrance of their childhood's home, have brought it with them to this new land, where thirty-two towns have appropriated the name, the first and oldest of which is believed to be our own municipality?

“MILTON NEWS.”

“The Milton News,” a weekly paper, was established at Milton village about five years ago.

Two years after it started the paper passed into the hands of W. A. Woodward, who is still the editor and proprietor. It has had a constantly increasing list of subscribers, and meets a needed want as the medium for local advertisement and the vehicle of town news.

POST-OFFICES.

As the early records at Washington were destroyed by fire, it is impossible to ascertain, from official sources, the exact date of the establishment of the first post-office in Milton. The office is known to have been in existence in 1801, or before. Dr. Samuel R. Glover was the first postmaster. It was located at the Lower Mills in the “Stanley House,” then a public house kept by Mrs. William Badcock. The mail was brought by a carrier, on horseback; it was packed in a small travelling-bag, which also contained the mails of other towns. It was received once a week, on Thursday.

Dr. Glover was succeeded by Gen. Moses Whitney, who was appointed Dec. 19, 1805, and held the office until 1817. Under his administration the office was kept in the building now owned by Robert Gordon, on the corner of Adams street and Canton avenue.

Nathan C. Martin was the third postmaster; he was appointed Nov. 4, 1817; he kept the office in his store, just north of the railroad, until 1839; he was succeeded by

Edmund J. Baker, who was appointed April 1, 1839, and kept the office, first, in a building standing where Chapman and

Strangeman's shops are, and afterwards in the building which stood on the site of Associates Hall, in which the Public Library was first located.

George Thompson followed Mr. Baker as fifth postmaster, Jan. 19, 1844, and continued in office until May 29, 1849.

Mr. Martin was reappointed as the successor of Mr. Thompson, and held the office until his death. Aug. 26, 1864, making the entire term of his service about thirty-seven years. Oct. 20, 1864, Louis N. Tucker received the appointment, but declined to serve.

The seventh postmaster was Henry Pope, who kept the office in a part of the building now the provision-store of George Everett; at his decease, in 1880, his widow, Mrs. Abigail F. Pope, was appointed postmistress of Milton, and soon after the office was removed to its present locality in "Associates Building." Mrs. Pope died in 1883, while in office, and was succeeded by the present incumbent.

Henry A. Pope, the ninth postmaster of Milton, commissioned July 16, 1883. At this office there are morning, noon, and evening mails sent out and received.

EAST MILTON POST-OFFICE.

A post-office was established at East Milton in April, 1872, with J. William Babcock as postmaster. It is now in charge of Josiah Babcock as postmaster, appointed 1879; at this office mails arrive and leave three times daily.

BLUE HILL POST-OFFICE.

A post-office was established April 1, 1874, on Canton avenue, near Harland street, named "Blue Hill." Stillman L. Tucker was appointed postmaster. It sends out and receives one mail daily, at six o'clock P.M., through the Mattapan office.

DORCHESTER AND MILTON BANK.

The Dorchester and Milton Bank was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed March 17, 1832; capital stock, \$100,000. The persons named in the act of incorporation were as follows: Moses Whitney, Darius Brewer, Samuel Bridge, Caleb Hobart, Robert P. Tolman, Abel Cushing, and Asaph Churchill.

The subscribers to the stock met on the 2d day of April, 1832, and accepted the Act of Incorporation, adopted a Code of By-Laws, and elected the following-named persons Directors, viz.: — Joseph Rowe, Moses Whitney, Caleb Hobart, Gridley Bryant, of Milton, Darius Brewer, Cheever Newhall, Robert P. Tolman, and Enoch Baldwin, of Dorchester, Josiah Brigham, of Quincy, Leonard Everett, of Canton, and James Littlefield, of Stoughton.

The first meeting of the directors was held April 30, 1832. The board was organized by the election of Moses Whitney as President; and at a meeting held May 22, 1832, Hananiah Temple was elected Cashier. The Directors leased the rooms over Mr. R. P. Tolman's store in Dorchester for the uses and purposes of the bank, at a rental of \$70 per annum.

After the organization of the Board of Directors, and such other preliminary forms as were required by law, the bank opened its doors for business on the 7th day of July, 1832.

June 7, 1836, H. Temple resigned his office as Cashier.

June 14, 1836, Joseph L. Hammond was elected Cashier.

Sept. 29, 1848, Joseph L. Hammond vacated his office as Cashier.

E. J. Bispham was appointed Cashier *pro tem*.

At a meeting of the stockholders held on the 11th day of October, 1848, the following-named persons were elected Directors, viz.: — Darius Brewer, E. J. Bispham, William Pierce, Roswell Gleason, Hananiah Temple, E. J. Baker, Asaph Churchill, and Tho. Liversidge.

At a meeting of the Directors on the 17th of October, 1848, H. Temple was elected President, and E. J. Bispham was elected Cashier.

On the night of June 1, 1850, the bank vault was forcibly entered by burglars, and \$31,921.57 of funds of the bank stolen therefrom.

March 28, 1851. Name of bank changed from "Dorchester and Milton Bank" to "Blue Hill Bank, of Dorchester," and the capital increased to \$150,000.

Oct., 1853. H. Temple, President, resigned the office of President and director, and Asaph Churchill was elected President.

At the annual meeting, Oct. 3, 1864, it was voted to organize the Blue Hill Bank as a national institution under the United States banking laws, and provision so to do was obtained from the government. December, 1864, the organization was effected, and the capital increased to \$200,000.

Sept., 1867. The bank was entered by three burglars, at about 12 o'clock M. The Cashier was struck down, gagged, and bound, and the bank robbed of about \$20,000 of bonds and money.

1872. The bank removed to building erected for its use on the corner of Washington and Richmond streets, Dorchester, and the capital was increased to \$300,000.

1876, Jan. Asaph Churchill resigned the office of President, and was succeeded in that office by E. J. Bispham. Mr. Bispham having resigned the office of Cashier, Mr. S. J. Willis was elected Cashier.

1879. The capital was reduced \$100,000, leaving the capital stock \$200,000.

1882. The name of "Blue Hill National Bank, of Dorchester," was changed to the name of "Blue Hill National Bank, of Milton," and the bank was removed to rooms in Associates Building in Milton. The bank building was sold to the city of Boston.

MILTON HORSE-THIEF SOCIETY.

As the Milton society for apprehending horse-thieves, and the recovery of stolen horses, is one of our old and very useful societies, we have thought that a brief history of its use and progress might be interesting to the citizens of the town, as well as to its members.

It was one of the many societies started nearly seventy years ago for the mutual protection of its members against the crime of horse-stealing, which, at that time, was very much more prevalent than at present. Those whose memory runs back to the time of its formation know that horse-stealing was then a very common affair, so much so that the wise heads of the time thought proper to establish this society. It was formed Feb. 15, 1819, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted for the government of the society. It started with about sixty-four members, all of whom are now dead. There have since been added to the society about four hundred and twenty-six, making about four hundred and ninety in all. About two hundred of these are now living. There has been paid into the treasury since its formation about \$500 for membership. Since the society was formed there have been but seven horses stolen from its members, *all of which have been recovered by the society.*

The expenses of the society thus far have been, for the recovery of horses, pay of treasurer, clerk, and printing, about \$834; cash on hand, \$250; whole amount, \$1,082,—which shows that our treasurers, one of whom managed the funds for forty years, have neither run off nor defaulted.

Since the formation of the society it has had eight different presidents: Barney Smith, two years; John Ruggles, twenty years; Josiah Fairbank, two years; A. T. French, three years; Charles Breck, ten years; Dana Tucker, five years; Samuel Cook, seven years; Geo. K. Gannett, the present incumbent, eighteen years. It has had six treasurers: Jedediah Atherton, six years; Lemuel Babcock, ten years; Jeremiah Crehore, two years; C. C. Crehore, six years; T. T. Wadsworth, forty years; E. D. Wadsworth, the present one, three years. It has had nine clerks: Wm. Crehore, four years; Ebenezer Billings, one year; Benjamin Turner, five years; Nathaniel Davenport, three years; C. F. Bronsdon, one year; Dana Tucker, twelve years; Timothy Tucker, seventeen years; Charles Breck, the present one, twenty-five years.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The earliest recorded movement in the direction of a fire department was the formation of a society called the "FIREWARD SOCIETY OF DORCHESTER AND MILTON" in 1793. Individuals on both sides of the river united in the purchase of a fire-engine for the benefit of the estates of share-owners. One share represented a hundredth part of the engine and fund of the society. A certificate of the membership is seen below:—

S. BADLAM Clerk	T	H I S entitles <i>John Lillie Esqr</i>	
		to one Share or Hundredth Part of the Engine and	
		Fund of the FIREWARD SOCIETY in <i>Dorchester</i> and	
		<i>Milton</i> , and to be a Member of the said SOCIETY,	
		according to their articles agreed upon for the relief	
	of those who may be distressed with calamitous Fire.		
		}	COMMITTEE.
	<i>Stephen Badlam</i>		
	<i>Enos Blake</i>		
			<i>June 24th 1794.</i>

The towns of Dorchester and Milton joined in the enterprise by exempting members of the company from military duty, and afterwards by refunding the poll-tax to each member. In Milton, some years later, this was changed to an annual salary for each member, first of five, and then of ten dollars.

The first machine was a small hand-engine, filled by leather buckets, which were ranged along the poles of the engine. Members of the society and chief citizens owned two or more of these fire-buckets, which were generally hung in the front hall of the house, for ready use.

The "Fountain" was the first suction-engine in the vicinity. This was located near the end of the bridge, on the Dorchester side, and afterwards near the stable of Brock & Crane, on Adams street. It was manned by thirty-two men from Milton, with an equal number from Dorchester. At a later date the "Alert," a Dorchester engine, was located on the Milton side, between the river and the trench, at Mattapan; this, too was manned, in part, by Milton men, and was ready for the protection of Milton property. No other provision was made by the town of Milton for protection against fire for the next fifty years.

HYDRANT ENGINE.

In 1845 the hydrant engine was purchased by the town, at the cost of \$1,200, and in connection with this the Granite Hook and Ladder Company was formed. The engine-house was located on Adams street, East Milton, just south of Gulliver's brook. In 1873 it was removed to its present location on Granite avenue.

NINETY'S HOSE COMPANY.

In 1845 the town purchased two hundred and fifty feet of hose to use in connection with the pump at Webb & Twombly's mill, and in 1848 the Ninety's Hose Company was formed. It took its name from the "§7 Hose Company" spoken of in "Doesticks,"—a volume issued about that time. In 1861 pipes were laid from the mill to Canton avenue, and six hydrants were located. The Ninety's are in charge of this village section, and have done valuable service at several village fires.

CHEMICAL ENGINE.

A chemical engine was purchased by the town in 1881, costing \$2,000; and an engine-house was built on the land belonging to the town in the rear of the Town-Hall, at the expense of \$3,195.

FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

The fire-alarm telegraph was erected through the town in 1882-3. It consists of twenty-three miles of wire; eighteen signal-boxes; two tower bell-strikers; and five six-inch gongs, with a battery power of seventy-two jars.

RESERVOIRS.

There are six reservoirs in town, in the following places: One at the Town-Hall, one on Central avenue, near the opening of

the street now in process of building. Four at East Milton, located as follows: on Granite place; at the corner of Adams and Mechanic's streets; at the corner of Mechanic's street and Granite avenue; and at the corner of Adams street and Granite avenue.

At the March meeting of the town, 1887, an appropriation was voted for the purchase of a steam fire-engine, and also for a suitable engine-house. The building is now being erected at Milton Centre, on the town land, near the Chemical Engine House.

PRESENT CONDITION OF MILTON FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The present condition of our fire department may be learned from the last report of William S. Leavitt, Chief Engineer.

— The organization of the department consists of a Board of four Engineers and a Chief Engineer.

Manual Force.

The manual force of the department consists of eighty-one members — one driver of the Chemical Engine, and eighty call men, distributed as follows: —

Hydrant Engine	forty-five men.
Granite Hook and Ladder	twenty-five men.
Chemical Engine	five men.
Ninety's Hose	five men.

Apparatus.

The apparatus now in the service consists of one engine; one hook and ladder truck; one chemical engine, with two horses; three hose-jumpers; and one supply wagon.

TOWN PROPERTY.

In addition to the town farm and buildings, the town-hall, school-houses, engines, engine-houses, lock-up, gravel-pits, stone-crusher and engine, fire-alarm telegraph, with the land under and around the same and the equipments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, the town owns two landing-places.

One is at East Milton, known as Gulliver's Landing, laid out by Dorchester in 1658, at first embracing two or more acres of land at the mouth of Gulliver's Creek. This has belonged to Milton for two hundred and twenty years, during all which time it has been useless and unproductive, yielding little, if any, income to the town; only serving as a bathing-place for boys.

The other landing-place is at the Lower Mills, or Milton village. The condition of this was but little better than that of

Gulliver's Landing. It had fallen into disuse and had gone to decay, and, being considered public property, had been made a place of deposit for all the rubbish of the village.

In this condition of things an act was obtained from the Legislature, putting it into the hands of commissioners, to be chosen annually, three from Dorchester and three from Milton, who were to have entire control of the landing-place, and to improve it as best they could without calling on the town for money.

After years of labor the commissioners succeeded in putting the property into such condition as to meet all expenditures in repairs and betterments, and to accumulate quite a sum for contemplated improvements in new wharves; and at this juncture another act was passed by the Legislature taking the landing-place out of the hands of the commissioners, and placing it under the control of the town of Milton.

By the judicious and energetic management of the commissioners, the property which they had received as worthless, and almost a nuisance, was delivered up to the town in good condition and yielding an annual income of \$225, besides six shares of the Blue Hill National Bank, and a balance in cash of \$5.41.

The estimated value of the town property, real and personal, by the appraisal of 1886, is \$156,549.45.

VARIOUS TOWN VOTES.

Ladders — For as much as the Select men find by experience that divers houses are in danger to be burned, and the danger is many times greater for want of ladders near at hand, it is therefore ordered by the Select men that every householder within o' towne shall have a sufficient ladder that shall reach the top of his house stand at his dwelling house by the last day of the fifth month next, on penalty of ten shillings, and if any such person as aforesaid shall refuse or neglect to get a ladder as aforesaid, by the aforesaid time, every such person shall forfeit ten shillings to the town's use and five shillings for every month after. Milton, Feb. 24, 1670.

Whipped — At a Town Meeting in Milton the 8th of Decemb' 1673 Dinah Sylvester was whipped with 20 stripes Being appointed thereto by the County Court, in the presence of the Select men, and presently after Edward Vose Constable did deliver her and her child to the Select men to be provided for.

Horses — At a Meeting of the Select men 18, 12, 1679 It was voted that all horses that go upon Common within our town be sufficiently fastened or shackled by the first day of May on penalty of 2' 6 a peas except colts under one year old, so that if any horses as aforesaid be taken in common within half a mile of any corn field within our town it shall be lawful for any inhabitant of our town to pound any such horses in the common pound.

Swine — At a meeting of the Select men 20: 12: 1679 It was ordered that all swine shall be sufficiently yoked, and also all swine that dow

dammy pasture or meadow by routing, persons complaining, the owners of the aforesaid swine shall ringe them sufficiently on penalty of six pence a swine for every time of so doing damage. The yoke shall be six inches about the neck and three inches below the lower ford.

Lanslet Perse shall be Hayward of the Pound in Milton.

Black Birds — 1740 March 10. Voted that from the first of April 1740 to the fifteenth day of June following, any person that belongs to the town of Milton shall kill any grown Crow Black Birds, shall have four pence a piece out of the Town Treasury as a reward for killing and destroying the Same, and for every Red winged or hen of the smaller size two pence a piece, they being killed in the Town of Milton and they bringing to the Town Treasurer the upper part of the head and bill of each bird so killed within the time above s^d, and no reward shall be given for any after the time is Expired, nor for any that shall be killed before the time begins. Voted in the Affirmative.

Deer — 1740 March 10. — Joseph Hunt & Benjamin Crane were chosen to prosecute any person that should violate or break an Act or law of this Province entitled an Act or Law for the better preservation or increase of Deer, and to take care that the violators thereof be duly prosecuted and punished.

NEHEMIAH CLAP, *Town Clerk.*

Dogs — July 8, 1755. Voted that if any persons shall let their Dog or Dogs come to the Meeting House more than once on the Sabbath Days they shall pay one shilling or forfeit their dogs.

Geese — March 12, 1756. Voted that Geese be not sufferred to go at large from the first day of April next till the last day of October next Voted that four pence be paid by the owner of the Geese, for each Goose found going at large between the dates to the person finding the goose at large.

Rattle Snakes — March 4, 1757. Voted that one shilling be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the town as a bounty for each Rattle Snake killed in the Town this year to the person that shall kill any Rattle Snake in this Town and bring the rattles and one inch of the Taile joyning to the rattles to either of the Select men of this town, who shall keep the rattles to them so brought.

Shire Town — March 10, 1760. Voted to Chuse a Committee to join with the Committees of other towns to petition the Great and General Court for a division of the County of Suffolk, Samuel Miller Esq. William Tucker and Mr Josiah How was chose a committee for that purpose.

Voted that this Committee do what they can, that this Town of Milton be the Shire Town.

Store — March 9, 1761. Voted to choose a Committee to agree with Mr Henry Stone of Stoughton about setting up a Store House on the south side of the Neponset River between the widow Jenkins house and the Great Bridge.

Salt Peter — Voted to take the article in the warrant relating to the manufacture of Salt Peter into consideration. Dr Samuel Gardner, Mr Josiah Vose and Mr Stephen Badcock were chosen a committee on this article — at a subsequent meeting the committee reported, that they think it advisable for the Town to Set up the works, and to employ such person or persons to carry it on as they shall think proper; and recommend it to the inhabitants to encourage every private person that inclines to set it up.

Notices — The 21 of March, 1776. Surtain town orders was by the

Select mens order drawn out of this book to be posted up at the Meeting House — as namely

The first about the setting up of fence. — 2^d about Swine. — 3^d about horse-cese. — 4th about opening gats or bars set on ways. — 5th about annoyance of wais. 6th about sheep going with a keeper, and set up according to order.

Negro Slaves — Under the order passed Nov 19, 1754. That the Assessors of the several towns & districts within the Province send to the Secretaries office the exact number of the Negro Slaves both male & female sixteen years old and upwards that are within their towns & districts the following returns were made from Milton: —

MILTON, December 12, 1754.

We the subscribers Assessors in obedience to the within written order, have taken account of the Negro Slaves both male & female that are sixteen years old and upward, and find in the Town of Milton fifteen males and four females and no more that we know of.

NATHANIEL HOUGHTON,	} Assessors of Milton.
BENJ ^A WADSWORTH,	
WILLIAM TUCKER,	

Dog's Heads — “Voted to pay \$2.00 a head for all dogs going at large and not being muzzled from Dec. 18, 1848, to Dec. 18, 1849.” — In accordance with this vote seventeen dogs' heads were brought to the Town Treasurer within the period limited, for which he paid a bounty of \$34.00.

CHAPTER XI.

SCHOOLS.

OUR fathers were positively religious. The church and provisions for sustaining the gospel ministry received their first attention. Next came the education of the children and youth. So deeply were they impressed with the importance of education, for the best good of their children, and for the future well-being of the community and country they were building up around them, that this subject never failed to receive earnest consideration. In the public deliberations of the town, as appears from our records, the discussions regarding schools were of more frequent occurrence, and awakened a deeper interest than any other topic, except the church.

At first the privileges were very limited, by reason of the poverty of the people and the wide separation of families, and yet the opportunities of education, even then, fairly met the needs of the town.

A full and continuous narrative of the beginning and progress of the public and private schools of Milton through its long life of two hundred and twenty-five years would only suffice to meet the demands of this important subject on the historian; while we are confined to single facts and individual cases scattered here and there through the years of the past, and are compelled to rest on general statements.

It would also be of the deepest interest to reproduce here a full roll of the noble men and women who have been engaged as teachers during the lapse of these centuries. We are able to present a perfect list of all our teachers for the last forty years, but when we go deeper into the past it is possible to glean only here and there a name from the multitudes who have disappeared. Our knowledge extends far enough, however, to make it evident that eminent and learned men and women have been among those whom we claim as Milton teachers.

SCHOOL LOT.

In the year 1670 the town of Milton petitioned the "fathers and brethren" of Dorchester for a tract of the common land

lying in Stoughton, for the benefit of the Milton schools. In 1706 the land was granted, and the "School Lot" of one hundred and fifty acres, situated in Stoughton, was set off to Milton. This proved to be a tract of unproductive land, yielding but slight income to the schools, and after holding it for seventy-five years it was sold by the town in 1782.

March 12th 1781 Edward H. Robbins, Capt. James Boies and Capt. Josiah Vose were chosen a committee with full power to sell the town's school lot, so called, lying in Stoughton, and to give a good deed or deeds to the purchasers in the name and behalf of the town.

GLIMPSES OF EARLIEST SCHOOLS.

Among the earliest records relating to schools we find the following:—

March 4, 1669 Insign Ebenezer Tucker was chose scoole master for the west end of the town to teach children and youth to read and write and he excepted the same. Thomas Vose was chosen scoole master for the East end of the town to teach children and youth to write, he excepting the same.

1702 May 25 The Select Men did indent and agree with Insign Ebenezer Clap to keep a writing school from this time till the public Town Meeting next March, and if but few came at any time, he does engage to sett them copies, but if at any time so many as 7 or 8 or more do come together, he will attend them and instruct them, and the said select men do engage in behalf of the town that he shall be paid for his so doing one penny for every copy in quarto, he bringing his account to the Select men.

THOMAS VOSE, *Clark.*

1711, March 10. "It was voted that there should be a school-house built."

The presumption is that this vote was not carried into effect, as seven years later two school-houses were built, at such points as would seem to accommodate all the people.

Milton the 17 December 1711 the Select men agreed with Mr Pamiter of Brantry to kepe scoole in Milton to instruct the children and youth to Read and Wright, and to begin the 18 of December Ensueing the date hereof and to continue to the 18 of March next ensuing, and for his so doing he is to have ten shillings per week for soporting himself unless he can be Dyated for less than four shillings per weke, then the said Pamiter is to abate so much of the ten shillings a week for his Dyat — and if he be wanting at any time, then he is to abate proporcionable out of his wages.

Entered by me

EPHRAIM TUCKER, *Town Clerk.*

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

I can learn of only one school in Milton before the opening

of the eighteenth century which could be called a town school. Without doubt there were small schools in families and neighborhoods, kept in private houses, of which there was no record.

March 17, 1718. It was voted that there shall be two school-houses built for the use of the town. It was voted that the school-house that is to be built for the east end of the town, shall be built as near the Smiths Shop as may be with conveniency. Except land may be had be low Samuel Swifts house to sit it on. It was voted that the school-house that is to be built for the west end of the town shall be set on the land of Manasseh Tucker, near Mr. Higby's old house. It was voted that the School-houses that are to be built shall be 18 feet in length and 14 ft in width and six ft between joints. [At a subsequent meeting the same year these dimensions were changed to 20 ft. in length and 14 ft. in breadth.] It was voted that there shall be two committys to take care that the school-houses be built. Sargent Whit Samuel Swift and John Badcock were chosen a comity to take care that the school-hous in the East end of the town be built. Lieut. Uos, Benjamin ffenno and Ebenezer Tucker were chose a comity to take care that the school-hous in the West End of the town be built. It was voted that the timber to build the school-houses shall be cut in the Church land, with Mr Thacher's consent. It was voted that the select men shall agree with Mr John Kinsley or som other to keep school al the year.

May 19. It was voted that the claw-boards and shingles that were provided to cover our meeting-house and not used shall be improved to cover our school-houses.

Up to this time it is supposed there had been but one school-house in Milton, located near the head of Churchill's lane. This, perhaps, was the first meeting-house utilized as a school-house after the building of the second meeting-house on the Robert Vose lot in 1671. The "smith's shop" was not far from this point on Milton Hill, and the new school-house was to be near the shop, unless land could be obtained below the house of Samuel Swift, which stood in the rear of Mr. Dudley's barn. Judge Sewall, in the account of the funeral of Rev. Peter Thacher, Dec. 22, 1727, says: "From thence went directly to the Hill, where is the smith's shop."

The school-house at the west end of the town was on Brush Hill, a little south of the house of Mr. William M. Ferry, quite near Brush Hill road.

Schools had been kept in both extremities of the town, but in such places as could be procured for the purpose, as appears from the following record:—

June 1712. Voted that there shall be a school kept in the East & West ends of the town as they shall agree about the place wher, and to be kept in equal shares one end with the other, and the charg to be provided by the town.

Again, in 1713:—

Voted that there shall be a school master for the two winter quarters and proportioned as may be most convenient for the instruction of the youth of the town. Ephraim Tucker was appointed school master the same day.

PERIOD OF WARS.

At this time there were one hundred and seventy tax-payers, with a population of about five hundred. These two schools sufficed to meet the needs of the town for fifty years. During this period the inhabitants were involved in the French and Indian wars, affecting the remotest dependencies of England and France. The New England colonies took up the quarrel against the French settlement with all the earnestness of a personal conflict, knowing that France was bent on their conquest. Milton contributed her full quota, and sent some of her best men on the expeditions planned for these protracted campaigns. But little time or money was left for home interests or improvements, only sufficient to meet the bare necessities of the town and the family.

In 1763 a treaty was ratified at Paris that put an end to the intercolonial wars, and thence the course of history leads from bloody conflicts to peaceful pursuits.

NEW PROGRESS.

The population of Milton had increased to seven hundred and fifty, prosperity had returned, and the thoughts of the people were turned to their own home interests.

Three school-houses were built about this time, as appears from the records:—

May 16, 1768. Voted to accept the report of the committee for school affairs so far as to build two school-houses: viz. one on Mr Isaac How's land opposite the burying place twenty feet by twenty-four; for this a tract of land was conveyed to the Town by Isaac How May 13, 1769; the other on Widow Patience Vose's land where formerly stood a blacksmiths shop.

Voted to build a school-house in that part of the town called Scott's Woods sixteen by twenty. Voted to choose committees to build the school-houses. 1st for the east end of the town Mr Josiah How, Mr William Badoock and Mr Daniel Vose: 2d for the West End of the town, Ebenezer Tucker, Capt. Lemuel Bent, Lieut. Samuel Davenport: 3d for Scott's Woods Stephen Miller Esq. Deacon Benjamin Wadsworth and Mr. Joseph Houghton. Voted that the committee to build the school house at the west end of the town have power to move thirty rods from the above-mentioned spot in case they can have a piece of land given sufficient for the purpose. Voted that the Committees chosen to build the school houses let them out to such persons as will build them the cheapest, on Monday the 30th day of this instant May at three o'clock in the afternoon at the house

of Mr William Baddock inn-holder in Milton. Voted that Grammar schools be kept in two of the above said houses.

School wood to be found in the following manner: each scholar at his or her entering one foot of wood, or one shilling and four pence L. money in cash between the first of November, and the last of April. Recorded by
AMARIAH BLAKE *Town Clerk.*

The school-house for the east end of the town stood on the west side of Churchill's lane, opposite the cemetery, on the Hunt estate, a short distance north of the barn. This was burned down eleven years after it was built, as we learn from the following record:—

March 1. 1779 Voted to build a school house in the east end of the Town near the Liberty Pole similar to the one burned down opposite the burying ground.

March 24 1783 It was voted to rebuild the school house lately burned near the burying ground.

There is no record of its being rebuilt.

The house at the west end stood on a knoll, now covered with cedars, on the west side of Canton avenue, north of the house of the late John D. Bradlee. Subsequently this old school-house was moved to Brush Hill turnpike, near "Davenport's Pond," and was occupied by Josiah Cotton and his family, the faithful servants of Isaac Davenport, and for many years the only colored family in Milton.

The Scott's Woods school-house stood at the end of a lane nearly opposite Harland street and the residence of Mr. Kennedy. It was moved in 1852, and is now the dwelling-house of Luther A. Ford.

Thus, at this early period there were five school-houses located in the different points of the town, and affording opportunities for attending school, as to distance, nearly as good as now enjoyed.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

In 1785 the town was divided into school districts or wards.

Oct. 3, 1785 The East end of the town to form one district; the meeting house being the Center: north west Mr Thachers farm so called, and Mr Shepards; South East from the Meeting house to Braintree line:

Second District— from Mr Boises to Pauls Bridge [Maitapan & Brush Hill]. Third District— from Mr Stephen Clapps to Mr William Davenport's [From Meeting house to Canton line]. Fourth District— from Mr Reeds to Mr Seth Cranes including the farm which Mr Gay lives on [from Reeds Lane to Canton line— Scotts Woods.]

Voted that the Grammar School shall be kept six months at the east end of the town; three months on Brush Hill and three months in Middle

Street. [Canton Avenue.] That Scotts Woods draw an equal proportion of money according to their taxes, provided the same is expended in keeping school, and shall be free from the expense of a Grammar School, but may have the privilege of sending latin scholars to the West end of the town and no others; that Brush Hill draw twenty seven pounds from the Town Treasurer to build a School house and Middle Street the same sum for the same purpose.

At all the grammar schools "Masters" were employed, competent to give instruction in Latin and fit boys for college. All other schools were commonly taught by "Dames." It is presumed that new school-houses were built at the above date for Brush Hill and Canton avenue, or Middle street, and in the locations before occupied, as money was appropriated to this purpose, which, in those days, was done only under stress of necessity, and as no further move was made for building school-houses in the west end of the town until 1812, when the "Old Brick" was built.

March 9 1812 Voted that the two west wards be united in one, on petition of Oliver Houghton. Voted to grant the west district one hundred dollars towards building a school house in said ward.

These school-houses were all provided with teachers,— "masters" in the winter, and "dames" in the summer; and before the close of the last century the school terms occupied nearly as much of the year as our schools do at the present time.

May 9, 1791. Voted to provide a suitable school master qualified agreeable to law to keep school at the east end of the town ten months in the year, and also to provide a womans school six months in the year in the East end at such places as the select men shall think proper: and also to provide a school master of like description at the west end of the town for the term of six months, and two woman schools at the west end for the term of five months, and also to provide a schoolmaster of like description for the term of four months, and a womans school for the term of six months at Scott's Woods; a new school house to be built at the east end of the town, and the school house at Secc't's Woods to be repaired.

About this time, and in accordance with the above vote, the school-house was built on the east side of Adams street, near the residence of Col. O. W. Peabody, on a lot given for the purpose by Abel Alline in 1793. In this school several eminent and successful teachers were employed in the early part of this century.

SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS.

The money appropriated for the support of schools in the last century was not often made a matter of record.

In 1795 it was divided among the district as follows: East Ward, £56 1s.; Brush Hill, £20 7s.; Middle street, £23 8s. The East was allowed £7, the other wards £3 each, for wood. Money not expended by the following June was to be returned into the town treasury. For several years prior to 1800 \$500 seems to have been the annual appropriation for educational purposes.

SOME OF THE TEACHERS.

The masters in the west end of the town taught three months in the house on Middle street, the children from Brush Hill attending; then the same teacher took the Brush Hill school for three months, and was followed to that school by the Middle-street pupils. Thus these sections had a master's school for the entire winter. In the summer there was a woman's school in each house. The teachers in this district generally boarded with Capt. Thomas Vose, who lived on the south-west corner of Atherton street and Canton avenue. At his decease, March 20, 1760, his daughter, Hannah Vose, continued to furnish a home for them. She had a large round-about chair handed down from her father, called the "Master's Chair," on which they were accustomed to carve their names; and, as changes were frequent, the wood-work of the chair was completely covered with the names or initials of different masters. Some of our citizens remember of having seen on this chair the names of Roger Sherman, Ward Cotton, Dr. Peter Adams, and other prominent men who in former years were teachers in Milton. Roger Sherman was in Milton about 1738-40, before he was twenty-one years of age. While here, besides "teaching the young ideas how to shoot," he used his spare time as "cordwainer," and, according to custom, went from house to house with his kit of tools, tarrying long enough to make and mend the shoes of the family. He was shoemaker for the family of Capt. Vose, the father of Hannah. In later years, after he became famous in political life, he revisited Milton and the scenes of his youthful days, and sought out his early friends.

Dr. Jeremy Belknap taught school in Milton two years. Dr. Lemuel Hayward kept grammar school in Milton 1769-71. Deacon Jason Houghton, of Milton, everywhere known as Master Houghton, taught the Scott's Woods school for twenty-eight years. Sarah Glover was teacher of the Middle street school for nineteen consecutive summers. She kept a record of the christenings, marriages, and deaths in Milton from about 1774 to 1814, which should be preserved for its accuracy and fulness.

In 1801 she married George Tucker, and was the mother of the late Ebenezer G. Tucker, for many years one of our most esteemed citizens.

In 1786 Roger Vose, afterwards Judge Vose, kept school on Brush Hill seven weeks for £3 5s. Ebenezer Tucker boarded him for £2 2s., leaving him for his service of seven weeks' teaching 38 shillings, or not quite 5½ shillings per week.

Many other Milton citizens, both men and women, were teachers of our schools in the early years of the town.

A.D. 1800.

Such was the condition of education in Milton, and generally throughout Massachusetts, when the nineteenth century opened.

But though our schools were good for the times, and compared favorably with the schools of other towns in the Commonwealth, there seems to have been a general and wide-spread feeling that better means of education should be provided, especially in the higher branches, and for the girls who had not received proper advantages in the public schools. This strong sentiment, prevailing through the Commonwealth, introduced an

ERA OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

In the brief period of twelve years thirty-three academies were incorporated within this Commonwealth and in the district of Maine, then under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Among these was Milton Academy.

Madame Cranch's School.

About the same time a Ladies' Boarding School was opened in the "Taylor House," which stood on the site of our Town-Hall. It was taught by an English lady, Madame Cranch, and was styled by her "Milton Abbas," from the old English Milton Abbas, of Dorsetshire. The school was kept up for several years, and was attended by many of the young ladies of the day, all of whom have now passed away. Among those known to have been pupils there were Mrs. Jason Reed, Mrs. Samuel Adams, and Mrs. Preston, of Dorchester.

Peggy How's School.

In the first decade of the century, Peggy How, sister of Mrs. Joseph Vose, lived in the gambrel-roof house near the cemetery,



Sen. Pierce

built by Josiah How about 1743, and lately purchased by Mr. C. L. Copeland, where she long kept a school of high order. Among her pupils were Col. Josiah and Joseph Vose. Dr. John Gorham Palfrey, the distinguished historian, boarded with her when he attended Milton Academy.

Jesse Pierce's School.

In 1819 a private school was opened at Milton village by Col. Jesse Pierce, of Stoughton, the father of the Hon. Henry L. and Edward L. Pierce. Mr. Pierce had already taught the Milton public schools at Brush Hill and Milton Hill for five years. His private school was on the north side of Canton avenue, almost in front of the house of Mrs. Thompson, now occupied by Rev. F. Frothingham. The building was removed to River street, Dorchester, and, now enlarged, is the tailor's shop of Mr. Wiswall. This private school was attended by many of our well-known citizens, among whom were Robert B. and John M. Forbes; William S., Mary, and Josephine Morton; Moses and Seth Whitney; Juliette, Asaph, and Sarah Churchill; also, Fletcher Webster, whose father then lived at the Wells place, Dorchester, and Capt. John Codman, son of Rev. Dr. Codman, of Dorchester. The school was continued till 1824, when Mr. Pierce removed to Stoughton; the Hon. Joseph M. Churchill attended school there. In 1849 he removed from Stoughton to the house in Dorchester village, now the residence of his son, Henry L. Pierce. Col. Pierce was a highly successful teacher, numbering among his pupils many who have occupied prominent positions in public life.

Gideon F. Thayer's School.

A few years later, about 1830, there was a private school on Milton Hill, near the house of J. Malcolm Forbes. This was a first-class school, patronized by our best families. The children of Jonathan Russell — Jonathan, Geraldine, and Ida — were pupils. Other families on Milton Hill and in other sections of the town, as well as in Dorchester, were among its patrons. Gideon F. Thayer, of Chauncy-Hall School, managed it, while, at the same time, carrying on his Boston school. Among his assistants at Milton were two men who became quite famous, — William Russell, the elocutionist, and Francis J. Gründ, who taught mathematics.

A private school was kept up at this place most of the time for fifty years, and was finally merged into Milton Academy, when that school was reëstablished in 1885. Many excellent

teachers have been employed. Prof. James B. Thayer taught the school located there in 1850-2. William S. Thayer, brother of Prof. Thayer, afterwards Consul-General in Egypt, was private tutor in the family of Robert B. Forbes for several years, about this time.

Annette Miller's School.

Ten years later Miss Annette Miller erected a large building on the hill north of Canton avenue, now known as the Degan house, for the purpose of establishing a Female Seminary. Here a school was kept for a time, but was soon relinquished, and for the most part the building has been used as a private residence. A private school was also kept for a short time, by Ariel Work, in Jason Reed's building, and on the premises of Gen. Joseph Vose.

MILTON ACADEMY.

[Chartered 1798.]

The first notice we find of the purpose to establish an Academy in Milton is the following action of the town:—

At a legal Town Meeting held in Milton, May 2, 1797, the 4th article in the warrant came under consideration: — "To see if the Town approve of and desire the establishment of an Academy therein, for the instruction of children and youth in the various branches of literature." The Town Voted, "That they were willing that an Academy should be erected in the Town." The 5th article of the warrant was as follows: "To see what measures the inhabitants of the Town will adopt for the establishment of an Academy for the purposes above expressed, and to obtain the benefit of an appropriation made by the General Court for the establishment of an Academy in Norfolk County, and to take such measures as may be thought expedient to further the design of two resolves passed at the last session of the General Court relative to that subject." Voted, "That Edward H. Robbins, Esq., Dr. Amos Holbrook, Mr. Isaac Davenport and Mr. J. Smith Boies, be a Committee to procure subscriptions for the purpose of obtaining an Academy on the benefit of the appropriation made by the General Court."

The same month of May the aforesaid committee procured by private subscriptions the required amount, and in June of the same year appeared the following

ORDER OF THE GENERAL COURT.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In Senate, June 22, 1797.

Ordered, that Salem Towne, Richard Devens, and Israel Hutchinson Esqrs. be a committee to repair to the Towns of Braintree, Roxbury, Milton, Quincy and Dorchester, in the County of Norfolk, at any time in the month

of September or October next, to hear all that may be said by any of the inhabitants of either of said Towns for or against establishing an Academy in either of them, and to report to the next session of the General Court the most proper place, in their opinion, for said Academy.

And the said committee are to visit any other town in the County for like purpose, being requested thereto by any inhabitant thereof who shall give satisfactory evidence that the fund required by the Legislature for the establishment of an Academy is secured therefor. And the said committee shall give notice of the time of visiting said towns by advertising the same in the Boston Centinel and Chronicle. The expense of said committee to be paid by the town where the Academy is to be established.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS,
President.

In House of Representatives, June 22, 1797.

Read and concurred.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS,
Speaker.

This committee reported that "having visited and viewed eight towns in the County of Norfolk relative to fixing an Academy agreeable to the order of the General Court," they decided in favor of the town of Milton, where the required fund had been secured by individual donors.

The report was accepted, and the expense of the committee, amounting to \$180.45, was paid by the town.

At the same session of the General Court an act incorporating Milton Academy was passed, of which the following is a copy:—

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

AN ACT ESTABLISHING AN ACADEMY IN THE TOWN OF MILTON, BY THE NAME OF MILTON ACADEMY.

Whereas, Edward H. Robbins and others have subscribed three thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting and supporting an Academy in the Town of Milton, in the County of Norfolk, and it appears that said Town is a suitable place for such an institution: therefore

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That there be and hereby is established in the Town of Milton, in the County of Norfolk, an Academy by the name of Milton Academy, for the purposes of promoting piety, religion and morality, and for the education of youth in such languages and in such of the liberal arts and sciences, as the Trustees of the said Academy shall direct; and that Fisher Ames, William Aspinwall, Samuel Bass, Esquires, the Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, Rev. Zachariah Howard, Rev. Joseph McKean, Rev. George Morey,

Rev. Eliphalet Porter, and Rev. Thomas Thacher, the Honorable Stephen Metcalf, John Read, Edward H. Robbins and Ebenezer Thayer, Esquires, be and hereby are incorporated into a body politic, by the name of the Trustees of Milton Academy, and that they and their successors shall be and continue a body politic and corporate by the same name forever.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That all money, lands, or other property or things, already given, or which shall be hereafter given, granted, devised or bequeathed, transferred or assigned to the said Trustees, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be confirmed to the said Trustees and their successors in that trust forever. And that said Trustees may have and hold, in fee simple, by gift, grant, devise, bequest, or otherwise, any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or other estate real or personal, provided the annual income thereof shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, and may sell and dispose of the same, and apply the rents and profits thereof, in such manner as that the end and design of said institution may be promoted.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That the said Trustees shall have power, from time to time, to elect such officers of the said Academy as they shall judge necessary, and to fix the tenures of the said offices; to remove any Trustee from the corporation, when in their opinion he shall be incapable by reason of age, or otherwise, of discharging the duties of his office; to fill all vacancies in the said corporation by electing such persons for Trustees as they shall think suitable; to determine the times and places of the meetings, the manner of notifying the Trustees; to prescribe the power and duties of their several officers, to elect preceptors and teachers of the said Academy, and to determine their power and duties, and to fix the tenures of their offices; and to make and ordain reasonable rules, orders, and by-laws, not repugnant to the laws of the Commonwealth, with reasonable penalties for the good government of the said Academy.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That the said Trustees may have one common Seal which they may at pleasure break, alter, or renew; and that all deeds signed and sealed with their seal, delivered and acknowledged by the Treasurer or Secretary of said corporation, by order of the said Trustees, shall be good and valid in law; and that the said Trustees may sue and be sued in all actions, real, personal and mixed, and prosecute or defend the same to final judgment and execution, by the name of the Trustees of Milton Academy.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That the number of the said Trustees shall not at one time be more than fifteen, nor less than nine; five of whom shall constitute a quorum to do business; and that a majority of said Trustees shall consist of men who are not inhabitants of the said Town of Milton.

Section 6. Be it further enacted, That there be, and hereby is granted to the said Trustees and their successors forever, for the use of said Academy, one-half a township of six square miles of the unappropriated lands belonging to this Commonwealth in the District of Maine, except the ten townships on Penobscot River, to be laid out and assigned by the committee for the sale of eastern lands under the restrictions and reservations in similar grants.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That the Honorable Seth Bullard Esquire be and hereby is authorized to fix the time and place for holding the first meeting of said Trustees, and to notify them thereof.

In the House of Representatives, March, 1798. This bill, having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*

In Senate, March, 1798. This bill, having had two readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*

March, 1798. By the Governor approved.

INCREASE SUMNER.

A true copy.

Attest,

JOHN AVERY, *Secretary.*

CALLING OF FIRST MEETING.

DEDHAM, *August 21, 1798.*

TO THE HONORABLE SETH BULLARD, Esq.

Sir:—

The Subscribers, Trustees of the Milton Academy, request that your Honor would (in pursuance of an act of the General Court) call a meeting of the Trustees of the said Milton Academy in the County of Norfolk, and Commonwealth of Mass., to be held at the house of Mr. Ebenezer Vose, innholder in Milton, on the 17th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing such officers as they may judge necessary; to adopt measures to receive the money subscribed, and to obtain the land granted as a fund for the said Academy; and to do and transact any other business relative to the said Academy.

FISHER AMES,
WILLIAM ASPINWALL, } *Trustees.*
EDW. H. ROBBINS,

Norfolk, ss. To the Hon. Fisher Ames, Esq., one of the Trustees of the Milton Academy—Greeting:

In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, agreeably to the foregoing request, you are hereby required to warn or notify all the Trustees of said Academy to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes therein mentioned.

Given under my hand and seal at Walpole the thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

SETH BULLARD,
Justice of the Peace.

In pursuance of the foregoing Warrant to me directed, I do hereby notify and warn, Fisher Ames, William Aspinwall, Samuel Bass, Esqrs.; the Reverend Nathaniel Emmons, Thaddeus Mason Harris, Zachariah Howard, Joseph McKean, George Morey, Eliphalet Porter, and Thomas Thacher; the Hon. Stephen Metcalf, John Read, Edward H. Robbins, and Ebenezer Thayer, Esquires, the Trustees of the Milton Academy, to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes before mentioned.

FISHER AMES.

DEDHAM, *Dec. 3, 1798.*

FIRST MEETING.

The Trustees held their first meeting at the public house of Mr. Ebenezer Vose, in Milton, Dec. 17, 1798, according to the

above notification, which was inserted in the "Minerva," printed in Dedham.

Ten members of the Board were present. The meeting was organized by the choice of Hon. John Read as Moderator. It was voted to choose a President, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, for the year ensuing, and until a new choice be made. The Hon. Edward H. Robbins was unanimously chosen President, Samuel Bass, Esq., was chosen Treasurer, and Rev. Joseph Mc-Kean, Secretary. Committees were appointed to take charge of the half township of Eastern land, and to inquire into the state of the subscriptions; but the great interest of the meeting centred in the

LOCATION OF THE ACADEMY BUILDING.

— Prior to the first meeting it was generally understood among the Trustees that the Academy would be erected at the "Village," on a lot offered as a donation for this purpose by the Hon. Edward H. Robbins. The whole of the Gov. Hutchinson estate on Milton Hill was confiscated. The lot in question was purchased from this confiscated property by General James Warren, who sold the same to Mr. Robbins. It is the lot on which the Morton mansion, built by Mr. Robbins, now stands.

Gen. Stephen Badlam offered, for this purpose, half an acre of land owned by John Swift, near the house of Joseph Badcock, Esq., now the residence of Mrs. William Davis.

At the first meeting the town of Milton appeared, by its committee, with the statement that a "majority of the citizens are desirous that the Academy be situated near the centre of the town and not at the village." A proffer was made of any suitable portion of the "ministerial land;" and the Trustees were solicited to "defer their decision until the town have opportunity to meet and make definite propositions." Whereupon it was voted to comply with this request.

At a meeting of the Trustees held at Mr. Revere's tavern, Aug. 6, 1799, a committee of the town of Milton, chosen at the annual meeting, May, 1799, presented a communication to the Board of Trustees, signed by Seth Sumner, Esq., their chairman, to this effect: "That the town had voted to raise the sum of \$3,000, and to liberate the subscribers from their engagements, provided the Academy be built near the centre of the town."

Gen. Joseph Vose at the same time pledged himself to the Trustees, that if they could not procure any more suitable position he would give and convey half an acre of land, situated

“on the great road to Taunton, and White’s lane, so called.” The Trustees then voted unanimously to comply with the propositions of the town of Milton, and to locate the Academy on the lot so freely and generously offered for the purpose by Gen. Joseph Vose.

This decision was reversed at a subsequent meeting, when the committee on location reported, as a more eligible situation, a tract of forty acres, with the dwelling-house thereon, adjoining the meeting-house lot, which could be obtained for \$2,200.

Here again appears the magnanimity of the Hon. Edward H. Robbins, who may be called the father of this institution. The record presents him as “generously offering to make a donation of such a portion of the above-mentioned land as would be sufficient for the location of the Academy, if the Trustees should not think it expedient to purchase the whole tract.”

In the early part of the year 1801 the whole tract of forty acres was purchased. In addition to this purchase the President of the Board was instructed, at a meeting, Jan. 7, 1806, “to complete the purchase, and to secure a good and sufficient title to the land intended for the position of the Academy; to include so much as to make a straight line to the south-east corner of the estate now owned by the Trustees.” This tract of land, about an acre and a half, was a portion of the “Taylor Estate,” on which the Academy stands; the possession of which was necessary, in order to place the building in the best position, and to open the forty-acre tract to the “old Taunton road.”

Thus, in 1806, the Trustees were in full possession of forty-one and a half acres of land, with a dwelling-house for the Preceptor, and all things were ready for the

ERECTION OF THE BUILDING.

A committee had already been instructed to procure plans, purchase lumber, and also to ascertain on what terms an architect could be engaged to undertake and superintend the erection of the building. After much consideration Hon. E. H. Robbins, Mr. J. S. Boise, and Mr. Isaac Davenport were instructed to “make a contract with Mr. Wm. B. Crehore, of Milton, to provide materials, and erect the building for an Academy not to exceed 53 by 35 ft.; to be two stories high, with a porch at the end, together with the necessary out-buildings and fences.” Said committee were intrusted with discretionary powers, as to style, material, and position of the building.

The work was prosecuted without apparent hindrance or

delay, and the building was completed early in September, 1807, at a cost of \$4,927.88.

According to notification in the public papers, the Academy was opened for instruction on the 9th of September. Religious services were held in the meeting-house, consisting of singing, prayer by the Rev. Dr. Porter, and a discourse by the Rev. Thomas Thacher, which was printed and a copy "sent to each of the clergymen."

The Rev. Warren Pierce had been employed as Preceptor at a salary of \$800 per year, and the use of the house and farm.

Thus eighty years ago Milton Academy started on its career of usefulness.

The Academy commenced its life with a very small amount of funds, but with a very strong Committee of Ways and Means.

THE AVAILABLE FUNDS.

The funds with which the enterprise was started consisted of the half township of Eastern land donated by the Commonwealth, from which was realized the sum of \$4,500; and the subscription of \$3,000, afterwards assumed by the town of Milton. Besides these the sum of \$100 was subscribed by six of the citizens of Milton, for procuring a bell for the Academy, which cost \$158, and a second subscription of \$75 was secured for improving the Academy grounds; making a sum total of \$7,675.

There is no evidence that any other money has been used in the establishment or maintenance of this institution except what has flowed legitimately from the tuition, or from the income of the real estate.

The necessary disbursements in preparation for the school were the cost of the land and dwelling-house, \$2,200; repairs on the house, \$99.13; and the cost of the Academy building, \$4,927.88, amounting in all to the sum of \$7,227.01, and leaving a margin of \$447.99 for future work.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

Milton Academy was designed for a school of a high order. The original purpose was to prepare young men for college. This purpose has always been prominent in its instruction, although females were early admitted among its scholars; and special attention has at all times been given to the higher branches of the English studies, for the benefit of those not looking to a college education.

The following course of studies, prepared by the Revs. Thomas Thacher, Dr. Porter, and Dr. Harris, was adopted at the opening of the school:—

Section 1. It is expected that the regular course of studies at the Academy be completed in four years; but the pupils may be continued during the will of the parent, or till such time as he shall be qualified for admission into Harvard University, or such other Collège as the parent may choose.

Sect. 2. The lower class shall learn English Grammar; Adams's Latin Grammar; Mair's Introduction to making Latin; Erasmus; and begin the Gloucester Greek Grammar. Particular times shall be assigned for writing and arithmetic.

Sect. 3. The second class shall learn Virgil, the Collectanea Minora, and the Greek Testament; they shall make Latin, and continue their proficiency in the construction of the English language; they shall also be taught to read the best English authors in prose and poetry, in such portions of their time as shall least interfere with their other studies.

Sect. 4. The third class shall continue Virgil, and the Greek Testament. They shall learn Tully's Orations, and Sallust; translate English into Latin, and improve further in their English exercises, namely, Grammar and Arithmetic. These shall be varied at the pleasure of the Preceptor.

Sect. 5. The senior class shall review those books in which they are to be examined at the University. If time permit, or their progress allow, they may learn Cæsar's Commentaries, Terence, and some part of Collectanea Majora; prosecute their studies in the Belles-lettres; learn from some of the best authors the elements of Rhetoric, Geography, Astronomy, Surveying and Navigation. Also, if they choose to remain still longer, Logic, Locke's Essays on the Understanding, the Principles of Natural Philosophy and Natural Law.

Sect. 6. If any parent or guardian, or the pupil, if of age himself, shall request to be instructed merely in the branches of English education he may be excused from learning the Latin and Greek languages.

Sect. 7. Provisions shall be made for instruction in the French language, as soon as the funds of the Academy shall permit.

This course of studies has been modified, from time to time, in subsequent years, to meet the demands of the school and the changes of the time.

SCHOLARS.

The Academy opened in 1807, with twenty-three scholars, increasing to twenty-eight for the second term. No record of the annual number of scholars has been preserved, except during the teaching of Preceptor Edwin Clapp, commencing in 1856, and continuing for six years. By a careful examination of the returns made by instructors who received stipulated annual salaries, and kept on file as vouchers of the Treasurers, it has been possible to ascertain the annual number of pupils, from the opening of the school up to the year 1823. This appears as follows:—

Average number of scholars for the year

1808 35.	1814 35.33	1820 15.	1857 33.
1809 33.	1815 35.33	1821 18.	1858 34.3
1810 32.66	1816 34.66	1822 10.7	1859 22.
1811 23.66	1817 33.33	—————	1860 26.4
1812 24	1818 27.	1856 29.	1861 26.6
1813 41.66	1819 17.		

The average number of these twenty-one years, thus reported, is twenty-eight pupils annually.

It detracts in no small degree from the value and interest of this statement, and is a matter of regret, that we fail to find a record of the names of those who, from year to year, passed through this institution. It is believed that but one catalogue has ever been issued. A large portion of our own citizens, many from other towns in our Commonwealth, and many from other States have enjoyed its advantages. It enrolls among its alumni those who stand in the first ranks of business and social life. Its representatives grace the Pulpit, the Bench, the Army, and the Legislative Halls of the nation. Many of its graduates were conspicuous in the last great struggle of our country for right and freedom.

That veteran officer, Major-General Edwin Vose Sumner, who fell in the conflict, received his early training at the Milton Academy.

One of our young men, whose brief career was equally brilliant, Lieut. Josiah H. V. Field, went out from a nine years' course of study, in Milton Academy, to West Point; and thence early into active service, joining Gen. Hunter on his exhaustive raid through Virginia, in the high position of "Senior Ordnance Officer for Western Virginia," only to faint beneath the crushing burden, and to yield up his life for his country.

Not a few of the living graduates are equally deserving of worthy mention for noble and self-denying service in behalf of their country.

Through the kindness of the Hon. James M. Robbins we are able to furnish the names of the following individuals who were pupils with him in Milton Academy during the early period of its existence:—

Thomas Crehore, Milton.
 William Holbrook, "
 Jeremiah S. H. Boies, "
 Caleb Hobart, "
 James M. Robbins, "

Arthur Fessenden, Roxbury.
 Thomas Wetmore, Boston.
 Francis W. Winthrop, "
 Dudley Walker, Milton.
 Edwin V. Sumner, "

John Fuller, Roxbury.	Robert Mackey, Boston.
Silas Davenport, Canton.	William P. Lunt, Quincy.
Robert Tucker, "	Jonathan Cobb, Dedham.
William H. Bass, Randolph.	Col. John Gay, "
Benj. C. Cutler, Roxbury.	Thomas T. Forbes, Milton.
Benj. C. Parker, Boston.	Robert B. Forbes, "
Charles Parker, "	T. Thacher Wadsworth, "
James Parker, "	Elijah Tucker, "
John D. W. Williams, "	

At a somewhat later period were the following: John Gorham Palfrey, William P. Greenwood, Judge Frederick Vose, of Walpole, N.H., and Gov. William Barrett Washburn.

Under the tuition of Thomas Snow were the following scholars: Edwin Battles, Wyatt Dickerman, and Josiah Warren Talbot, of Stoughton, Mary Brewer, of Dorchester, and many Milton pupils. Mr. Snow is recalled by his living pupils as possessing the finest mould of character, and a most exact appreciation of his scholars, — the quality and bent of their minds, and the treatment and influence needed by each.

We have received from Mr. E. J. Marsh, of Leominster, Mass., one of the few among the teachers still living, a list of pupils during his service of five years, and also interesting reminiscences of the school in his day, which we would gladly insert here did we aim at anything in this simple narrative except a bare statement of facts.

Mr. Marsh is a graduate of Middlebury College. In a life devoted to teaching he has fitted more than one hundred young men for college. He commenced his work in Milton Academy May 26, 1840, and continued until August, 1845. His career at Milton was a successful one. A larger number of scholars was connected with the school under his teaching than under any other teacher of whom we have a record; and his pupils, some of whom now live among us, testify to his thorough practical instruction, the benefit of which they are now reaping.

LIST OF PUPILS, 1840-1846.

Henry L. Pierce, Stoughton.	Mary E. Tucker, Milton.
Abbie P. Baker, Lincoln.	Catherine E. Tucker, "
Orilla Hager, "	Elizabeth Ann Reed, "
Julia Bemis, "	Susan Sumner, "
Sally Tileston, Dorchester.	Laura Wheelock, "
Katharine Tileston, "	Elizabeth Fairbank, "
Mary Jane Greenwood, "	Mary L. Glover, "
Luey Hollis, Milton.	Ann E. Davenport, "
Abbie V. Tucker, "	Cynthia Beals, "
Elizabeth Ann Wadsworth, "	Catharine Davis, "
Mary E. Vose, "	Georgianna Davis, "

Louisa J. Gannett, Milton.	Edward Henry Adams, Milton.
Martha Crossman, "	Ebenezer Campbell, "
Harriet Durell, "	Seth Durell, "
Susan Cornell, "	Henry Thayer, "
Adelaide Cornell, "	George Thayer, "
Fannie Campbell, "	J. Walter Reed, "
Edwin D. Wadsworth, "	John F. Ware, Dorchester.
Lewis R. Tucker, "	Jesse Tucker, Milton.
George Heywood, Concord.	Dean Swift, "
James Gerrish, "	William Wadsworth, "
Joseph Gerrish, "	William Tufts, "
George M. Baker, Lincoln.	Eben Tufts, "
Webster Smith, "	Franklin Davis, "
Francis Smith, "	Rufus W. Sumner, "
John B. Tileston, Dorchester.	Thomas Hollis, "
William E. Tolman, "	Charles W. P. Nichols, "
Benjamin Lyon, "	George K. Gannett, "
Lawson Brewer, "	Alfred R. Glover, "
Benjamin F. Crehore, "	John Reed, "
Benjamin Swan, "	Edward Collins, "
Francis Swan, "	Paul Revere, Boston.
George Swan, "	Charles F. Swan, Dorchester.
Francis Ruggles, "	George Swan, "
John J. Glover, Quincy.	James G. Vose, Milton.
Samuel G. Savil, "	Everett C. Banfield, "
William W. Ware, Cambridge.	

This catalogue contains the names of individuals who would confer honor upon any institution: Col. Paul Revere, the brave and true, who gave up his life for his country; Everett C. Banfield, the distinguished attorney; Hon. Henry L. Pierce, ex-Mayor of Boston; Rev. James G. Vose, D.D., Professor at Amherst College, and now pastor of a leading church in Providence, R.I.; John B. Tileston, the well-known publisher; William E. Tolman and Francis Swan, honored and successful teachers; George M. Baker, model farmer; Edward Collins, of the United States Army.

Could we thus bring before the eye the names of all the alumni of this institution, through its whole work of seventy years, the wide-spread power and influence of Milton Academy might, in some measure, be realized.

TEACHERS AND OFFICERS.

It is ascertained from the testimony of those who were scholars in the Academy during the first decade of its existence, that Preceptor Pierce was a thorough classical teacher, and was very successful in fitting students for Harvard University. Many of his pupils were from the first families of Boston and the neighboring towns, and a large proportion of them passed

through college and became professional men. Milton Academy soon rose to a high reputation as a thorough and successful school; and this high tone of character has been sustained through its entire history, with occasional periods of embarrassment and decline.

Hundreds of young men have passed out from its instruction into the various colleges of our land. Among its corps of fourteen teachers, whose names are herewith perpetuated, besides numerous assistants, have been acute minds and warm hearts, earnest in the work of educating the youth of this community.

As the first years of the Academy were full of promise, so the last years seem to have been among its brightest.

In 1854 the Trustees guaranteed a salary of \$750 per annum, and a large percentage of all income from tuition above this sum. Mr. Edwin Clapp was engaged as teacher, and the tuition was raised to \$10 a term. During the ten years of his successful service the income was larger than ever before, amounting for one year to \$1,363.

Mr. Sereno D. Hunt, who followed Mr. Clapp, was equally successful during his short term of service.

In this high tide of success both teacher and Academy building were transferred to the town of Milton, and, for a time, Milton High School assumed the position of Milton Academy.

By a provision in the "Act of Incorporation," a majority of the Trustees must consist of men who are not citizens of Milton. Most of the Trustees have, therefore, been inhabitants of neighboring towns. That the interests of the institution have fallen into faithful hands may be seen by the long line of illustrious names embraced in the catalogue of Trustees, which is presented without a single omission.

Dr. John P. Spooner, of Dorchester, held the office of Treasurer for thirty-four years, faithfully managing the finances of the Academy during a period of its greatest depression, and by his persevering efforts greatly ministering to the life and prosperity of the institution.

The Hon. Edward H. Robbins was unanimously chosen the first President of the Board of Trustees in 1798. This office he retained for thirty-two years, until his death; always approving himself the faithful friend, wise counsellor, and assiduous helper of Milton Academy.

In 1830 Dr. Amos Holbrook was appointed to the office of President and continued in this position until his decease in 1842.

In 1842 the Hon. James M. Robbins succeeded Dr. Holbrook as President of the Board of Trustees, which office he held

until 1884, when he resigned on account of feeble health. Col. William H. Forbes was chosen as his successor.

PROSPERITY AND ADVERSITY.

That the Academy has been reasonably successful must be apparent to all who have observed its history. It has outlived many of its contemporaries. If it has not kept pace with the more celebrated institutions of its kind, such as Andover, Leicester, Exeter, and others, it is because no one has appeared as its benefactor, which has been otherwise with those favored academies. Milton Academy has lived by its own untiring efforts. Since its organization, or the very first years of its life, no person has contributed a dollar to its encouragement or support. Had this institution been placed on a financial basis equal with that of other kindred institutions within the Commonwealth, its career might have been equally brilliant.

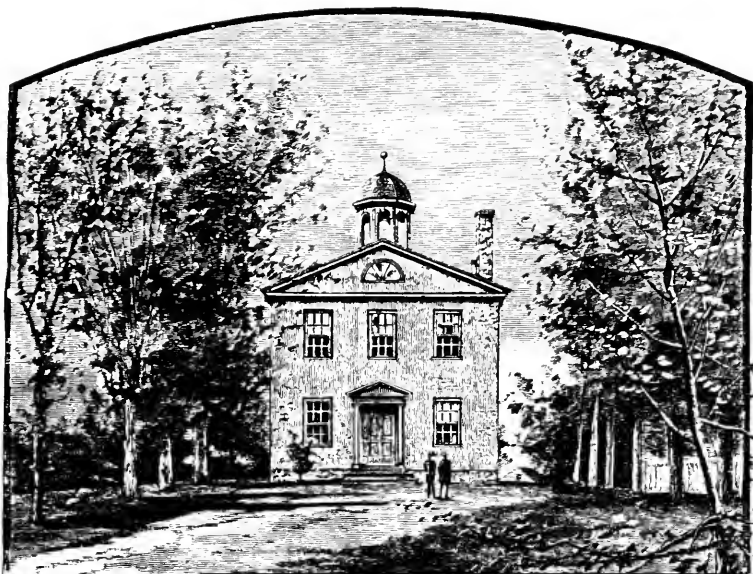
On several occasions it has been suspended for short periods, only to rise again into new life.

In 1867 the town of Milton established a High School, free to all its youth, and with the offer of a larger salary than the Academy could give, secured the services of its Principal as their teacher. At this point the Academy was suspended, and the Academy building was leased to the town of Milton for a term of years, expiring July 1, 1880. During the period of suspension the Board of Trustees was kept full and in working order, ready for any new work.

REESTABLISHMENT OF THE ACADEMY.

The question of reopening the Academy at the expiration of the lease to the town of Milton had many times engaged the attention of the Trustees. It was fully debated at the annual meeting, July 2, 1879, and resulted in the appointment of a committee to solicit funds for the endowment of the school.

This committee decided to lay the matter before the citizens of the town and vicinity, and for this purpose a mass meeting was called at the Town-Hall, Dec. 13, 1879. The meeting was well attended by the Trustees and by the friends of education in the town and vicinity. Addresses were made by the President of the Board of Trustees, by Rev. Dr. Morison, Gamaliel Bradford, Esq., Hon. Edward L. Pierce, Prof. James B. Thayer, President Eliot of Harvard College, and others. The spirit and tone of the meeting favored the reopening of the Academy, with an endowment sufficient to establish and maintain a school of the highest order for girls and boys. Meantime, the old Academy

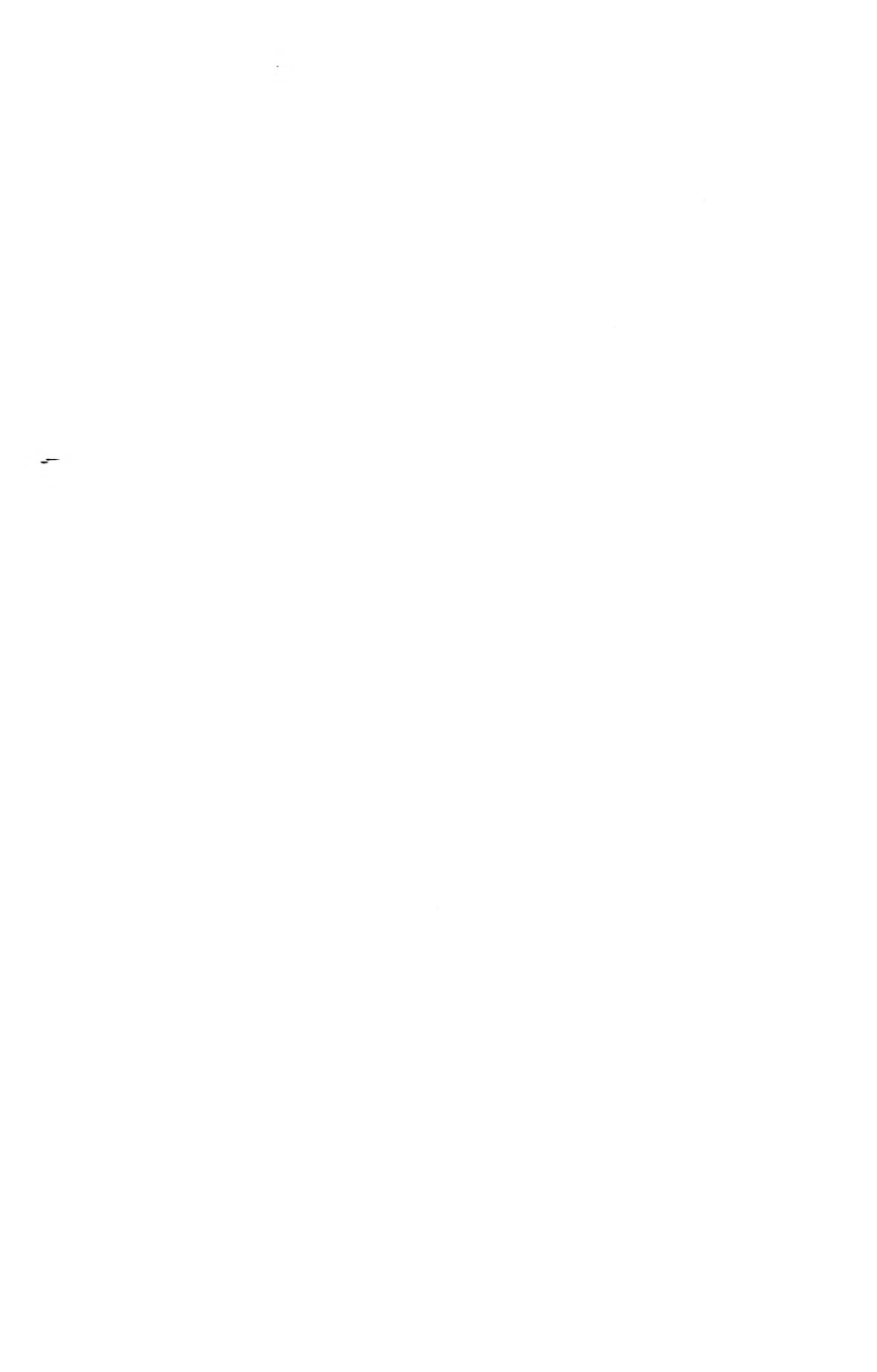


The
OLD
ACADEMY

ACADEMY



The
NEW ACADEMY



building being deemed insufficient in point of room and facilities for study to meet the wants of the contemplated school, and its location not the most convenient for the pupils who would be likely to attend such a school, at the annual meeting of the Trustees, July 3, 1883, it was voted to sell the Academy building, with the two and a half acres of land under and around the same, to the town of Milton for the sum of \$3,000.

Conditional subscriptions to an endowment fund for the school were obtained to the amount of \$50,000 and upwards, and at a special meeting, May 22, 1884, the following plan of action was presented by the subscribers to said fund for the consideration of the Trustees:—

PLAN OF ACTION.

1st. That this fund be placed in the hands of three Trustees, who shall buy land, and build suitable school buildings thereon.

2d. Keep the remainder of the endowment fund, after paying for such land and buildings, safely invested, and collect the income thereof.

3d. Give the free use of said land and buildings, and pay over the net income of the remainder of said endowment fund to the Trustees of Milton Academy for four years from Aug. 1, 1884, and for such further time as may at the end of said four years be agreed upon; and the Trustees of said Academy shall agree to, and shall for said time, maintain a good and suitable school in said buildings and keep said buildings and land in good repair and condition, and shall for the purposes of such school use both the income of the endowment fund and also all the income from the property now or hereafter belonging to said Academy.

4th. If, at the end of said four years, or further time agreed upon, a majority of the Trustees of the endowment fund shall decide that it is best to do so, they shall transfer and convey to the Milton Academy all the property then held by them as Trustees, with and under such conditions and restrictions as shall be decided upon.

5th. But if at the end of such time they decide that it is not best to so transfer and convey to Milton Academy such property, they shall dispose of the same in such manner as a majority in interest of the subscribers to said endowment fund, or their legal representatives, shall decide. The Trustees of said Academy shall, during such four years and further time, have full charge and management of said school, and of said land and buildings, and of the expenditures of said net income of the endowment fund.

The above informal proposition, looking to the reviving of the Academy, was carefully considered, and it was voted thereupon to accept such proposal when formally made.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees, July 2, 1884, on motion of Mr. Roger Wolcott:—

Voted, that as the Trustees of the endowment fund do hereby, by their committee, make the informal proposal presented at the special meeting May 22, 1884, a formal one, the said proposition is hereby accepted.

A suitable tract of land was secured on Randolph avenue and Centre street, and a building was erected for the school, which, in all its appointments, may be styled a model school-house.

In September, 1885, Milton Academy started in the new quarters, with a corps of four teachers and upwards of forty pupils.

PURPOSES OF THE ACADEMY.

The Academy gives careful attention to the instruction of the youngest pupils, and has therefore arranged a PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, which is placed in charge of an experienced teacher. The INTERMEDIATE or GRAMMAR grade occupies four years, and brings pupils forward to the beginning of their COLLEGE PREPARATORY or HIGH SCHOOL course, when they may begin an ancient or a second modern language. The entire course of the Academy is thirteen years in length. Pupils may enter the primary class at the age of five, and, if regular in attendance, and always gaining promotion from class to class, will be ready to receive the diploma of the Academy and to enter college at the age of eighteen.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The courses of study for the PRIMARY DEPARTMENT include: (1) *Oral Lessons*, intended to stimulate observation of simple objects, and to encourage the use of language in describing them; (2) *Language Lessons*, including Reading, Writing, Spelling, and Declamation; (3) The simplest oral exercises in *French*; (4) *Arithmetic* up to short division; (5) *Physical Exercises*.

In the INTERMEDIATE or GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT the course is, throughout the four years: (1) *Elementary Science*, or lessons on plants, animals, metals, minerals, natural phenomena, and the heavenly bodies, and on the rudiments of physiology and hygiene; (2) *English Language*, including Reading, Writing, Composition, and Declamation, and, in the last year, the elements of Grammar; (3) *French*, with conversation, reading from easy books, and the beginnings of Grammar; (4) *Arithmetic* up to percentage, simple interest and discount, and including the Metric system; (5) *Geography*; (6) in the last year, *History* of the United States.

On completing the work of the Intermediate Department, pupils, if wishing to fit for college, must begin Latin. Such pupils will take the COLLEGE COURSE, which will conform to the requirements of Harvard College. This course contemplates the study of (1) *Latin*, during its six years; (2) *Greek*, during the last three years; (3) *French*, continued during the entire period, so as to reach fully the required proficiency; (4) *English*, including the reading by each class of the books required that year, Composition, Spelling, Declamation, and Grammar; (5) *Mathematics*, including Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry; (6) Ancient and Modern *Geography* and *History*; (7) *Botany* and *Physics*.

Pupils not desiring to prepare for college will take the HIGH SCHOOL COURSE. This includes (1) *English Language and Literature*, with Grammar, Declamation, and Composition; (2) *History* of the United States and England, Ancient and Mediæval History, History of Special Periods, Civil Government of the United States, and of Massachusetts; (3) *French*, continued, extending to the study of the grammar and literature, with frequent

conversation and composition in *French*; (4) *Latin* or *German* (optional); (5) *Science*, including Physiology and Hygiene, Botany, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology; (6) *Mathematics*, including Arithmetic, Single-entry Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry; (7) Political and Physical *Geography*; (8) Elementary *Political Economy*.

TUITION.

In Primary Department	\$60.00 per annum.
“ Intermediate “	90.00 “ “
“ Advanced “	120.00 “ “

Payable semi-annually, in November and March.

TRUSTEES OF MILTON ACADEMY.

Names.	Residence.	Date of Election.
Eisher Ames, Esq.,	Dedham,	1789.
William Aspinwall, Esq.,	Brookline,	“
Samuel Bass, Esq.,	Randolph,	“
Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, D.D.,	Franklin,	“
Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, D.D.,	Dorchester,	“
Rev. Zachariah Howard,	Canton,	“
Rev. Joseph McKean,	Milton,	“
Rev. George Morey,	Walpole,	“
Rev. Eliphalet Porter, D.D.,	Roxbury,	“
Rev. Thomas Thacher,	Dedham,	“
Hon. Stephen Metcalf,	Walpole,	“
Hon. John Reed,	Bridgewater,	“
Hon. Edward H. Robbins,	Milton,	“
Hon. Ebenezer Thayer,	Braintree,	“
Moses Black, Esq.,	Quincy,	1800.
Isaac Davenport, Esq.,	Milton,	“
Jeremiah Smith Boies, Esq.,	“	“
Dr. Amos Holbrook,	“	1806.
Rev. Edward Richmond, D.D.,	Stoughton,	1808.
Rev. John Pierce, D.D.,	Brookline,	“
Edward Dowse, Esq.,	Dedham,	1809.
Rev. Peter Whitney,	Quincy,	1812.
Hon. Josiah Quincy,	“	“
Henderson Inches, Esq.,	Milton,	1814.
Rev. Stephen Palmer,	Needham,	“
Thomas Williams, Esq.,	Roxbury,	1822.
Rev. Thomas Gray, D.D.,	“	“
Rev. William Richie,	Needham,	“
Samuel H. Babcock, Esq.,	Milton,	1823.
Samuel P. Loud, Esq.,	Dorchester,	1824.
Joseph Greenleaf, Esq.,	Quincy,	1830.
Francis Amory, Esq.,	Milton,	“
Joseph Rowe, Esq.,	“	“
Joseph Morton, Esq.,	“	“
Hon. John Bailey,	Dorchester,	1831.
Abel Cushing, Esq.,	“	“
Hon. John Ruggles,	Milton,	“

Names.	Residence.	Date of Election.
Rev. Benjamin Huntoon,	Canton,	1834.
Dr. John P. Spooner,	Dorchester,	1837.
Rev. Joseph Angier,	Milton,	1838.
Rev. F. Cunningham,	"	"
Rev. Samuel W. Cozzens, D.D.,	"	1839.
Rev. Alvan Lamson, D.D.,	Dedham,	"
Hon. James M. Robbins,	Milton,	1840.
Rev. William P. Lunt, D.D.,	Quincy,	1842.
Hon. Thomas French,	Canton,	"
Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, D.D.,	Boston,	1845.
Dr. Edward Jarvis,	Dorchester,	"
Samuel Adams, Esq.,	Milton,	"
Rev. John H. Morison, D.D.,	"	1847.
Rev. David Dyer,	Dorchester,	"
Asaph Churchill, Esq.,	"	1850.
Leonard Everett, Esq.,	Canton,	1851.
Rev. Richard Pike,	Dorchester,	"
James H. Means, D.D.,	"	1856.
Hon. R. B. Forbes,	Milton,	1857.
Hon. William S. Morton,	Quincy,	"
Rev. T. T. Munger,	Dorchester,	"
Charles M. S. Churchill, Esq.,	Milton,	1858.
Rev. Albert K. Teele, D.D.,	"	1863.
Rev. Thomas J. Mumford,	Dorchester,	1867.
Jonathan H. Cobb, Esq.,	Dedham,	"
Rev. John D. Wells,	Quincy,	"
Dr. James S. Green,	Dorchester,	"
Hon. Henry L. Pierce,	"	1877.
Dr. James Morison,	Quincy,	1878.
Col. William H. Forbes,	Milton,	"
Prof. James B. Thayer,	Cambridge,	"
Gamaliel Bradford, Esq.,	Grantville,	"
Amor L. Hollingsworth, Esq.,	Milton,	1879.
Roger Wolcott, Esq.,	Boston,	"
Miss Harriet Ware,	Milton,	"
J. Malcolm Forbes, Esq.,	"	1884.
Samuel Gannett, Esq.,	"	"
W. J. Ladd, Esq.,	"	"
Charles P. Ware, Esq.,	Brookline,	1886.

PRESIDENTS OF MILTON ACADEMY.

Names.	Residence.	Date of Election.
Hon. Edward H. Robbins,	Milton,	1798.
Dr. Amos Holbrook,	"	1830.
Hon. James M. Robbins,	"	1842.
Col. William H. Forbes,	"	1884.

TREASURERS.

Names.	Residence.	Date of Election.
Samuel Bass, Esq.,	Randolph,	1798.
Jeremiah S. Boies, Esq.,	Milton,	1806.

Names.	Residence.	Date of Election.
Henderson Inches, Esq.,	Milton,	1818.
Isaac Davenport, Esq.,	"	1821.
Samuel H. Babcock, Esq.,	"	1828.
James M. Robbins,	"	1840.
Dr. John P. Spooner,	Dorchester.	1842.
Rev. Albert K. Teele,	Milton,	1876.

SECRETARIES.

Names.	Residence.	Date of Election.
Rev. Joseph McKean, D.D.,	Milton,	1798.
Dr. Amos Holbrook,	"	1809.
Rev. Edward Richmond, D.D.,	Stoughton,	1816.
Abel Cushing Esq.,	Dorchester,	1833.
Rev. Joseph Angier,	Milton,	1839.
Rev. Samuel W. Cozzens, D.D.,	"	1844.
Rev. John H. Morison, D.D.,	"	1847.
Rev. David Dyer,	Dorchester,	1850.
Rev. Richard Pike,	"	1852.
Charles M. S. Churchill, Esq.	Milton,	1863.
Rev. Albert K. Teele, D.D.	"	1876.

TEACHERS OF THE OLD MILTON ACADEMY.

Names.	Date of Election.	Date of Resignation.	Salaries.
Rev. Warren Pierce,	1807	1817	} \$800 for 5 years. Tuition and farm for 5 years.
William Reed,	1817	1821		$600 per annum.
Joseph R. Hill,	1821	1822	\$500 " "
Moses Webster,	1822	1827	Tuition, house, and farm.
Calvin Howe,	1827	1828	" " " "
[School suspended for one year.]			
Thomas Snow,	1829	1835	Tuition, house, and farm.
[School suspended for part of the year—Mr. Colburn taught one term.]			
William H. Ropes,	1837	1838	Tuition, house, and farm.
Charles Edwards,	1838	1839	" " " "
[Suspended from August, 1839, to May 26, 1840.]			
E. J. Marsh,	1840	1845	Tuition, house, and farm.
Ariel P. Chute,	1845	1846	" " " "
Ezra Ripley,	1846	1848	" " " "
[Suspended from February 17, 1848, to August 27, 1849.]			
Christopher A. Green,	1849	1851	Tuition and house.
[Suspended from August, 1852, to April, 1854.]			
Edwin Clapp,	1855	1865	Salary of \$750 guaranteed.
Sereno D. Hunt,	1865	1866	Tuition and house.

OFFICERS, 1886 AND 1887.

President.

William H. Forbes.

Secretary and Treasurer.

Albert K. Teele.

Executive Committee.

W. H. Forbes,	Miss Harriet Ware,
W. J. Ladd,	J. B. Thayer.

Trustees.

Rev. J. H. Morison, D.D.,	Boston.
Rev. A. K. Teele, D.D.,	Milton.
Dr. James S. Green,	Dorchester.
Hon. Henry L. Pierce,	"
Col. William H. Forbes,	Milton.
Prof. James B. Thayer,	Cambridge.
Gamaliel Bradford, Esq.,	"
Roger Wolcott, Esq.,	Boston.
Miss Harriet Ware,	Milton.
J. Malcolm Forbes, Esq.,	"
Samuel Gannett, Esq.,	"
W. J. Ladd, Esq.,	"
Chas. P. Ware, Esq.,	Brookline.

Teachers.

Samuel Thurber,	Principal,	1886.
H. O. Aphorp, A.M.,	"	1887.
Miss Lucia Bartlett,	First Assistant.	
Miss Margaret J. Thacher,	Second Assistant.	
Madame McLaren,	Teacher of French.	

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN 1800.

If the prevalence of private schools in the early part of the century in any degree turned the attention of the people from the public schools, or diminished the number of those who otherwise would have attended them, it nevertheless created a sentiment and inspired a zeal in the great subject of education which counterbalanced any such apparent loss. Our public schools, through the century, have kept pace with the growing numbers, intelligence, and thought of the times.

In the year 1800 the town's appropriation for its schools was \$666.66; since that time it has advanced with a constantly accelerated increase, until in 1886 it has reached the sum of \$19,347.42. The school records of the last of the seventeenth

and the first of the eighteenth centuries are incomplete; but, so far as can be learned, there is but one instance in the whole history of the town of a retrograde movement in school appropriations. The appropriation of 1847, which rose from \$2,000 in 1846 to \$2,300, fell back in 1848 to \$2,000, but rose again the next year.

The schools were kept in the same sections of the town, and under the same conditions, except the combination of the two wards in the west end of the town,—Brush Hill and Middle street into one school, located on Blue Hill avenue, where the West school-house now stands. This took place in 1812, when the brick school-house was built called the "Old Brick," which was removed when the present house was built, in 1870. This school has had the benefit of many excellent and distinguished teachers. Col. Jesse Pierce was the teacher here in 1814, 1815, and 1818, boarding at Major Atherton's. In 1816 and 1817 he taught the school on Milton Hill, boarding with Daniel Briggs. Col. Pierce had also three brothers who taught in Milton. John Pierce taught the West School, taking it when his brother left in 1815. Joel Pierce taught the Scott's Woods School in 1818 and 1819, commencing October, 1818. He also taught the West School, 1819-20, after Jesse Pierce left. He afterwards taught a successful private school in Dorchester, and, as late as 1838, the school on River street. He died in Stoughton, 1887, aged 92 years. Otis Pierce was teacher at Scott's Woods in 1822. Contemporary with the Pierces, Jeremy Drake, of Boston, taught in Milton with much success.

Josiah Fairbank taught the Scott's Woods School, and afterwards the school on Milton Hill. He was born in Northborough, Sept. 26, 1794, and commenced teaching in Westborough when seventeen years of age. He was connected with our public schools for nine years. From Milton he went to Charlestown, as teacher of the Girls' High School, where he remained seven years. He then became head-master of the Adams School, Boston, retaining the position for fourteen years.

While teaching in Milton he married Sarah E. Gulliver, daughter of Lemuel Gulliver, of Milton; and at the decease of his father-in-law he removed to the Milton homestead, on Canton avenue, where he remained through life.

Nathan Metcalf, of Franklin, always called "Master Metcalf," was teacher of the Milton Hill School in 1825, and continued in the position for eight years.

Among the many female teachers of this Milton Hill School was Ann Bent, a lady of remarkable ability, and of a most estimable character.

The following were teachers in the South School: Mr. Chipman, about 1827; then Oren Smith, Anthony S. Brackett, Franklin Crombie, who had before taught in the West School, Jeremiah Plympton, and William Henry Swan.

NEW DISTRICTS.

At the March meeting in 1835 a committee of ten was chosen,—

To consider whether it would not promote education to have the town divided into five or more convenient districts, and define their limits, and to see if the town would set off a school district in the centre of the town.

The committee reported at the April meeting of the same year, recommending the division of the town into five districts, —substantially as they are at present, except a change made in the westerly part of the centre district, and the changes necessary in the establishment of new schools at Pleasant street and Mattapan.

At this time there were four hundred and twenty children of suitable age to attend school, and the town was divided so as to give about the same number to each district. In 1835 the sum of \$150 was voted to aid the East District in building a new school-house. This house stood on the north side of Squantum street, between the stone cottage and the house of Mr. George W. Bass.

In 1837 a like sum was appropriated for building a school-house in the Centre District. As early as 1734,—

Voted, that there should be a fixed school in the centre of the town between the stone bridge and pound.

The pound was then near White street. There may have been a school in this vicinity at that time and after, but there is no other reference to such a school. Doubtless the school-house built on the lot of Isaac How, opposite the cemetery, in 1768, was designed to meet this need. After the division of the town into districts, in 1835, creating a separate district in the centre, a school which was established in 1832, occupying the building afterwards Jason Reed's store, and then the vestry of the Unitarian Church, was made perpetual. A permanent school-house was erected for this school in 1837 on the lot now in use. The school appropriation for that year was \$1,600, which, with the town's share of the State school-fund, \$49.65, gave each district for that year \$329.93.

Not unfrequently the town appropriation, which was insufficient for extending the schools through the whole winter, was increased by voluntary subscription, and a longer school-term was secured. Sometimes, after the school-money was exhausted, the teachers continued their schools for a few weeks for the benefit of those wishing to study longer, for which service they were paid by the parents of such pupils.

PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE ABOLISHED.

In the year 1846 the old Prudential Committee, which had the charge of school-buildings and the duty of procuring teachers, was abolished.

It was voted that the duties heretofore belonging to the prudential committees, selecting and contracting with the teachers of the several schools, be assigned to the School Committee, as the means most likely to obtain qualified teachers seasonably and effectually; and that the schools and school-houses be in the future at the common charge and expense of the town.

On the 23d of November, 1846, the school-house in the North District, on Milton Hill, was consumed by fire. The building was set on fire by one of the boys of the school, who was arrested, and confessed the deed, assigning as a reason that he wanted a longer vacation.

The town appropriated \$1,600 for building a new house, which, by an arrangement with Mr. John M. Forbès, referred to in the chapter on "Highways and By-ways," was located on School street. Meantime the school was kept in the hall over the store of Mr. Johnson, at the Lower Mills.

In 1852 two new school-houses were built. It was found that the East School had outgrown its building, and a new house was built, on the present site, at an expense of \$3,907.72. Twenty-five years later extensive additions and changes were made on this house, which, with cost of land and grading, amounted to \$5,827.92.

A new school-house, which is now in use, was also built in the South District, at a cost of \$2,078.20.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PLEASANT-STREET SCHOOL.

In the same year one article in the warrant for the March meeting was, —

To see if the town will erect or build a primary school-house on the proposed Pleasant street, formerly New State.

This was referred to a committee, who reported at an adjourned meeting in April in favor of buying a suitable lot and building a house, and that a committee be chosen to buy the land and build the house. This committee made the following report at the March meeting, 1853:—

That they had built a school-house one story in height, capable of accommodating sixty scholars, and provided with everything necessary for the convenience and comfort of teacher and pupils, the whole expense being \$1,622.

In this house a school was opened January 10, 1853, with thirty-four pupils, and Miss L. D. Bacon as teacher. After the lapse of twenty-five years, the growth of the district requiring better accommodations, this house and lot were sold, and the present commodious house standing on Gun-Hill and Pleasant streets was built in 1879, at a cost of about \$5,000.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FAIRMOUNT SCHOOL.

In 1857 the increase of population in the north-west section of the town, near the river, arising from the new settlement at Fairmount, made it necessary to establish a school there, which was kept in a building leased by the town, and was continued until the incorporation of the town of Hyde Park, when about four hundred acres of the territory of Milton, with all the new inhabitants, passed under the jurisdiction of that town.

In 1859 the present school-house was erected in the Centre district, costing in all \$3,900. The old school-house was converted into the dwelling-house now standing on the east side of Clapp street, near Central avenue.

The "Old Brick," at the West district, within whose walls the children and the children's children had gathered for fifty-eight years, finally gave place to the present structure, erected in 1870, at the cost of \$7,000.

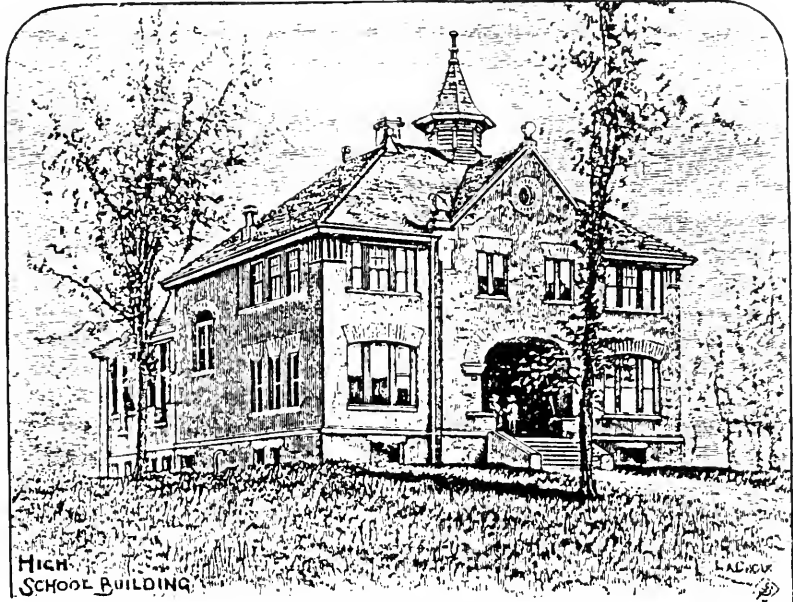
In 1877 a new school-house was built at Mattapan to meet the increase of population in that section of the town. The whole cost, with furnishing and grading, was \$7,965.34.

MILTON HIGH SCHOOL.

The High School was established in 1866. At that time Milton Academy was suspended and the Academy building was leased to the town for the purposes of the High School. Mr. Sereno D. Hunt, the Principal of the Academy, was selected by the School Committee as the Principal of the High School. Thus, for the time, the Academy ceased its work, and the High School

began its career of usefulness. This arrangement continued, with various changes of teachers, until 1884, when the Academy building, with two and a half acres of land, was sold by the Trustees of Milton Academy to the town of Milton.

At the annual town meeting of 1885 an appropriation of \$18,000 was voted for a new High School building. In the course of the same year the old Academy building was taken down



and a spacious and commodious structure for the High School was erected on nearly the same site. During the time of building, the sessions of the High School were held in the small room of the Town-Hall. At the same time Milton Academy started into new life under the most favorable auspices, occupying a new house, planned specially for the school, and provided with every convenience to facilitate study and to promote the health and comfort of teachers and pupils.

NEW HIGH-SCHOOL BUILDING.

The new High school-house is of brick, eighty-four feet long and fifty feet wide in front. It contains on the first floor a

school-room, thirty-six by thirty-nine feet, with two alcoves, one for the library and the other for the teacher's desk; a recitation-room, twenty-two by eighteen feet; two dressing-rooms, eleven by eighteen feet; and a teachers'-room, nine by thirteen feet. The dressing-rooms and the teachers'-room have set-bowls and water. On the second floor, in front, there are two laboratories. The chemical laboratory is twenty-two by thirty-one feet, and has an experimental table for a class of sixteen pupils. The table is supplied with water and gas, and has two drawers and a closet for each pupil. In one corner of the room there is an evaporating hood with separate ventilation. The physical laboratory is twenty-eight feet by sixteen, and has opening into it by glass doors a large closet for apparatus. This is also furnished with a sink and water. Over the school-room there is a large unfinished room used by the girls for exercise. All the rooms are ventilated into a large brick shaft, through which passes the iron smoke-pipe from the furnaces.

COURSE OF STUDY.

First year.

First Term.	Second Term.	Third Term.
Algebra (4).	Algebra (4).	Algebra (4).
Physiology (3).	Book-keeping (3).	Botany (3).
English (3).	English (3).	English (3).
Latin (4).	Latin (4).	Latin (4).

Second year.

Geometry (3).	Geometry (3).	Geometry (3).
English (2).	English (2).	English (2).
English History (3).	English History (3).	English History (3).
Latin or French (3).	Latin or French (3).	Latin or French (3).
Physics (3).	Physics (3).	Physics (3).

Third year.

Chemistry (4).	Chemistry (4).	Astronomy (2).
English (3).	English (2).	English (2).
History (3).	History (2).	Civil Government (4).
Arithmetic (1).	Arithmetic (2).	Arithmetic (2).
Latin or French (3).	Latin or French (3).	Latin or French (3).

A pupil who does not wish to take any foreign language can elect from the others two or more studies. Pupils who desire it can take additional study required for admission to college.

MILTON TEACHERS.

We here present a complete list of all teachers who have taught in five of the public schools of Milton from their establishment to the present time; also a complete list of all teachers connected with the four older schools for the last forty years, including the years 1846 and 1887. For this valuable work, the town is indebted to the labor and care of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Capt. Edwin D. Wadsworth.

TEACHERS IN HIGH SCHOOL SINCE IT WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1866.

Principals.

—S. D. Hunt, 1866 to 77.
W. E. Bunten, 1877, 78.
Hiram Tuell, 1878 to 87.

Assistants.

Miss E. Osgood, 1868 to 72.
“ C. F. Babcock, 1871, 72.
“ L. B. Killham, 1873.
“ F. V. Emerson, 1874, 75.
“ S. H. Weidemeyer, 1875.
“ S. M. Vose, 1876.
“ M. E. Wright, 1876, 77.
“ H. C. Teele, 1878.
“ H. F. Hallowell, 1878 to 87.

Teachers in Drawing.

Miss S. E. Littlefield.
“ M. L. Davenport.
“ S. M. Vose.

Teachers in Music.

H. G. Carey, 1880 to 84.
A. W. Thayer, 1884 to 87.

Teachers in Sewing.

Miss Harriet E. Brown, 1883.
Mrs. W. H. B. Root, 1884 to 87.

TEACHERS IN NORTH SCHOOL SINCE 1846.

Mixed School.

Miss A. French, 1846.
“ Catherine Morrison, 1847.
D. B. Wheeler, 1847, 48.
J. D. Littlefield, 1848.
Miss Maria S. Breed, 1848 to 50.
“ M. R. Mann, 1850.
“ C. B. Tucker, 1851

Assistants, Mixed School.

Miss Louisa Gannet, 1848.
“ S. M. Landon, 1849.
“ Lavina Fish, 1849.
“ Matilda Durell, 1849.
“ H. A. M. Mason, 1849, 50.
“ S. H. Thayer, 1850.

Grammar School.

D. S. Wentworth, 1851 to 53.
B. C. Vose, 1853.
B. Paine, 1854.
W. S. Clark, 1854, 55.
F. Jacobs, 1855 to 58.
M. C. Towle, 1858, 59.
A. N. True, 1859, 60.
W. H. Mayhen, 1860 to 64.
L. Waterman, 1864.
A. O. Fellows, 1865.
H. G. Manahan, 1865 to 67.
J. D. Billings, 1867, 68.
W. B. Atwood, 1868, 69.
P. A. Gay, 1870 to 1878.
B. J. Legate, 1878, 79.
George H. Culver, 1879, 80.
Clarence Boylston, 1880 to 87.

Assistant, Grammar School.

Miss H. D. Hutchinson, 1870, 71.

Primary School — Established 1851.

Miss R. N. Wentworth, 1851 to 53.

- “ M. E. Murray, 1853, 54.
- “ L. A. Nightingale, 1854 to 59.
- “ S. A. Nightingale, 1860.
- “ M. J. Stewart, 1860 to 64.
- “ P. W. Bunker, 1865 to 70.

Miss M. G. Westgate, 1870, 71.

- “ A. R. Rounsaville, 1871, 72.
- “ H. D. Hutchinson, 1872 to 87.
- “ Irene F. Waters, 1884.
- “ Mary E. Barrett, 1884.

Assistants, Primary School.

- Miss C. L. Pierce, 1877, 78.
- “ J. P. Wate, 1878.
- “ A. S. Wate, 1879 to 84.
- “ S. Addie Bundy, 1884 to 87.

TEACHERS IN SOUTH SCHOOL SINCE 1846

Miss Mary A. Kennedy, 1846, 47.
B. P. Williams, 1846.

E. H. Holmes, 1847, 48.

— Miss Mary G. Tucker, 1848, 49.

“ Mary A. Kennedy, 1849.

Frederick Winson, 1849.

Miss M. E. Wilbur, 1850, 51.

“ R. Lynch, 1851 to 54.

“ C. C. Tufts, 1853, 54.

“ S. T. Walker, 1854 to 56.

W. S. Everett, 1856 to 61.

Miss E. C. Fisher, 1861 to 64.

B. F. Blake, 1863, 64.

Miss L. J. Cory, 1864.

W. M. Bicknell, 1864 to 66.

E. B. Fox, 1866 to 68.

H. A. Freeman, 1868.

Mrs. A. G. Carpenter, 1868, 69.

Miss E. F. Simmons, 1869.

“ Louisa Bronsden, 1869.

“ S. G. Hincley, 1870.

“ Lucia Millett, 1870.

“ L. A. Leonard, 1871.

“ J. W. Kennedy, 1872.

“ E. S. Mosher, 1873 to 75.

Mrs. E. E. Sullivan, 1875, 76.

Miss F. G. Morse, 1876 to 79.

“ L. Roberta Capen, 1879, 80.

“ L. J. Bartlett, 1880 to 82.

“ Emily R. Holbrook, 1882 to 86.

“ Julia M. Gordon, 1886, 87.

Assistant.

Miss Mary A. Farrington, 1887.

TEACHERS IN EAST SCHOOL SINCE 1846.

Grammar School.

G. T. Littlefield, 1846 to 48.

Adoniram Aldin, 1848.

D. B. Wheeler, 1849.

A. Alden, 1849.

George W. Beal, 1849.

W. C. Davol, 1850.

D. S. Wentworth, 1850, 51.

A. Wellington, 1851.

L. T. Butler, 1851, 52.

A. H. Flint, 1852, 1854.

Elmer Washburne, 1854 to 56.

H. W. Wentworth, 1856, 57.

A. Alden, 1857.

W. S. Cobb, 1857.

G. S. Webster, 1857 to 63.

C. M. Barrows, 1863 to 65.

G. K. Daniell, jr., 1865, 66.

C. Richardson, 1867, 68.

S. J. Bullock, 1868 to 70.

J. M. Teele, 1871.

O. A. Andrews, 1871, 87.

Miss Kate Cummerford, 1882.

Assistants, Grammar School.

Miss L. F. Emerson, 1870 to 74.

“ C. J. Babcock, 1870.

Primary School.

Miss C. A. F. Beale, 1846 to 48.

“ Mary A. Babcock, 1848 to 51.

Charles F. Hobart, 1851, 57.

Miss A. L. Flynn, 1852.
 " S. F. Emery, 1852.
 " M. A. Emery, 1857.
 " E. T. Jones, 1857, 58.
 " M. E. Vose, 1858 to 61.
 " M. F. Whitman, 1861 to 63.
 " C. E. Mayhew, 1863 to 87.

Assistants Primary School.

Miss S. V. Breck, 1879 to 83.
 " Emma L. Ziegler, 1884 to 86.
 " M. Beulah Cook, 1887.

TEACHERS IN WEST SCHOOL SINCE 1846.

Mixed School.

Seth Littlefield, 1846, 47.
 Joseph D. Littlefield, 1847, 48.
 Charles F. Patch, 1848.
 Miss Clara B. Tucker, 1848.
 Charles F. Patch, 1849 to 52.
 E. C. Delano, 1852 to 55.
 E. F. Wood, 1855 to 62.
 James Sumner, 1859.
 W. F. Esty, 1862 to 64.
 B. F. Blake, 1864.
 H. F. Howard, 1862 to 68.

Assistants, Mixed School.

Miss Nellie Vose, 1865, 66.
 " H. E. Barbour, 1866 to 68.
 " A. M. Holmes, 1866.
 " F. M. Kendall, 1868.

Grammar School.

Miss E. L. Darling, 1868, 69.
 " L. S. Butler, 1869, 70.

Intermediate School.

Miss S. F. Emery, 1853 to 58.
 " M. E. Vose, 1854, 58.
 " S. T. Littlefield, 1858.
 " G. F. Penniman, 1874 to 77.
 " L. J. Blaisdell, 1877.
 " F. A. Wiggin, 1877 to 79.
 " E. Reddington, 1879.
 " C. F. Spear, 1879 to 81.
 " A. F. Kelley, 1881.
 " Emma L. Ziegler, 1881.
 " Fanny Potter, 1881, 82.
 " Alice E. Linekin, 1883 to 87.

Miss R. H. Holyoke, 1870.
 J. W. Brown, 1870, 71.
 S. W. Clarke, 1871, 73.
 J. W. Clarke, 1874, 77.
 A. G. Fisher, 1878.
 D. G. Thompson, 1878 to 82.
 W. T. Hart, 1882 to 87.

Assistant, Grammar School.

Miss K. C. Bradlee, 1875.

Primary School.

Miss Hattie E. Barbour, 1868.
 " Fannie M. Kendall, 1869, 70.
 " Nellie F. Vose, 1872, 73.
 " L. W. Vose, 1873 to 77.
 " Helen E. Sumner, 1877, 78.
 " M. L. Pierce, 1878, 79.
 " M. E. Tufts, 1879, 80.
 " M. E. Upham, 1880 to 82.
 " Emma L. Ziegler, 1881.
 " Grace B. Fisher, 1882, 83.
 " Kate L. Brown, 1883 to 87.

TEACHERS IN CENTRE SCHOOL SINCE IT WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

Mixed School.

Miss Mary D. Breck, 1832, 33.
 " — Talbot, 1834.
 Nathan Metcalf, 1835.
 W. H. Swan, 1835, 36.
 John P. Robinson, 1836, in hall
 over Reed's store.
 Susan E. Adams, 1836, in vestry of
 church; 1837, in new school-house.
 W. H. Swan, 1837 to 39.
 Rufus Adams, 1839 to 42.
 Almira Jones, 1842, 43.

Mr. — Brown, 1843.
 John Q. Adams, 1844.
 Miss M. A. Kennedy, 1844, 45.
 " Helen French, 1845.
 Mrs. M. S. Webster, 1846, 47.
 N. B. Bryant, 1846, 47.
 Gorham Bartlett, 1847.
 Ahira Holmes, 1847 to 49.
 Miss Alice Cunningham, 1849, 50.
 " Sarah M. Vose, 1850, 51.
 J. Moore, 1851, 52.
 Miss H. A. Emerson, 1852, 53.
 " C. R. Haven, 1853.

Miss M. E. Balch, 1853 to 55.
 .. E. T. Jones, 1855.

Assistants, Mixed School.

Miss E. J. Gerrish, 1847.
 .. Elizabeth Sias, 1849, 50.
 .. M. S. Kendall, 1850, 51.

Grammar School.

John L. Davis, 1855 to 62.
 David Bentley, 1862 to 64.
 M. T. Copeland, 1864 to 68.
 F. T. Crafts, 1868 to 76.
 Clarence Boylston, 1876 to 80.
 Miss M. E. Parsons, 1880, 81.
 Winthrop Packard, 1880, 81.

O. W. Sears, 1881 to 86.
 C. F. Merrick, 1887.

Assistant, Grammar School.

Miss M. G. Shepherd, 1872, 73.

Primary School, established 1860.

Miss G. M. Clapp, 1860 to 65.
 .. H. A. Cowles, 1861.
 .. C. T. Clapp, 1865, 66.
 .. E. C. Emerson, 1866 to 79.
 .. Ida M. Sears, 1879 to 87.

Assistant, Primary School.

Miss M. F. Emerson, 1877.

TEACHERS IN PLEASANT-STREET SCHOOL SINCE IT WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

Mixed School.

Miss L. D. Bacon, 1852 to 55.
 .. M. E. Vose, 1855, 56.
 Josiah Fairbank, 1856, 57.
 Miss S. P. Adams, 1857.
 B. B. Torrey, 1857, 58.
 W. H. Mayhew, 1858 to 60.
 Miss E. M. Emerson, 1860 to 62.
 .. H. A. Cowles, 1862 to 64.
 .. S. D. Nute, 1864 to 69.
 .. A. G. Pierce, 1869 to 79.
 .. E. M. Barbour, 1872, 73.

Assistants, Mixed School.

Miss A. N. Grover, 1877.
 .. M. A. King, 1878, 79.

Grammar School.

Miss A. G. Pierce, 1879 to 87.

Primary School.

Miss Olive Holbrook, 1879 to 83.
 .. Sarah V. Breck, 1884 to 87.

TEACHERS IN FAIRMOUNT SCHOOL. ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

Mixed School.

Miss A. M. Nightingale, 1857, 58.
 Mrs. H. F. Rich, 1858, 59.
 Miss M. J. Stewart, 1859.
 B. C. Vose, 1859 to 63.
 A. Sherman, 1863 to 65.
 P. D. Leonard, 1865, 66.

Grammar School.

P. D. Leonard, 1867, 68.

Fairmount set off to Hyde Park in 1868.

Primary School.

Miss M. H. Paysen, 1863 to 65.
 .. A. F. Williams, 1865, 66.

Miss A. F. Williams, 1867.
 .. S. A. Everett, 1867, 68.

TEACHERS IN MATTAPAN SCHOOL. ESTABLISHED IN 1877.

Miss A. Bunker, 1877, 78.
 Mrs. S. A. Williams, 1878 to 81.
 Miss Fanny Potter, 1881.
 .. Emily Holbrook, 1881, 82.
 .. L. Jennie Bartlett, 1882 to 84.

Miss M. R. Leavitt, 1885.
 .. Addie A. Jackson, 1885.
 .. Lilla D. Ide, 1885, 86.
 .. Orissa M. Baxter, 1886, 87.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF MILTON SCHOOLS.

Valuation of Milton, 1885	\$12,385,150
Number of children between five and fifteen, May 1, 1885	627
Number of schools	15
Number of teachers	17
Whole number of pupils registered during year	679
Average number belonging	536
Average daily attendance	499
Ratio of attendance to average number belonging, . . . . .	.93

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR.

Teachers' salaries, fuel, and care of rooms	\$14,455.92
Repairs, incidentals, music, sewing, and supervision	4,825.87
	<hr/>
	\$19,281.79

MILTON GRADUATES OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

1690, Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth.	1773, Samuel Henshaw.
1690, Joseph Belcher.	1775, Rufus Badcock.
1696, Peter Thacher.	1775, Edward H. Robbins.
1697, John Swift.	1775, Thomas Thacher.
1698, Oxenbridge Thacher.	1778, Job Sumner.
1698, Richard Billings.	1778, Jesse Tucker.
1700, John Holman.	1783, J. Smith Boies.
1703, Nathaniel Pitcher.	1783, Ebenezer Tucker.
1706, Peter Thacher.	1784, N. J. Robbins.
1708, Recompense Wadsworth.	1787, Solomon Vose.
1717, Joseph Belcher.	1787, John Murray Forbes.
1720, Joseph Gooch.	1790, Roger Vose.
1722, Ebenezer Miller.	1796, Charles Pinckney Sumner.
1723, John Wadsworth.	1812, Edward H. Robbins.
1723, Joseph Belcher.	1816, Jason Reed.
1721, Isaac Billings.	1822, Josiah Bent.
1733, Seth Adams.	1826, Charles Rollin Kennedy.
1735, William Foye.	1831, Nathaniel Tucker Bent.
1735, Samuel Swift.	1831, Asaph Churchill.
1737, Benjamin Prat.	1831, Wm. Saxton Morton.
1738, Oxenbridge Thacher.	1831, Warren Jacobs Whitney.
1741, Grindall Rawson.	1836, John Ruggles.
1744, Nathaniel Tucker.	1840, Joseph McKean Churchill.
1752, John Miller.	1845, Charles Marshall Spring Churchill.
1769, Benjamin Wadsworth.	1846, Jonathan Russell.
1769, Peter Thacher.	1852, William Robert Ware.
1770, Samuel Kinsley Glover.	1854, Joseph Rowe Webster.
1770, William S. Hutchinson.	1856, Jonathan Chapman.
1772, Josiah Badcock.	

1859, Amor Leander Hollingsworth.	1873, Lemuel Hollingsworth Babcock.
1860, Henry S. Russell.	1874, Edward Emerson Simmons.
1861, William Hathaway Forbes.	1875, Gorham Palfrey Faucon.
1862, Charles Pickard Ware.	1875, Frank Sedgwick Watson.
1863, George Shattuck Morison.	1876, Frederic Henry Kidder.
1867, Horace Everett Ware.	1877, Stedman Willard Clary.
1869, Robert Swain Morison.	1879, Charles Archibald Kidder.
1869, Nathaniel Morton Safford.	1880, Franklin Davis White.
1869, Robert Clifford Watson.	1884, Hollis Webster.
1870, Thomas Lesley Hinckley.	1886, Frank Spooner Churchill.
1871, William Ellery Channing Eustis.	1887, James Savage Russell.

GRADUATES OF YALE COLLEGE.

1833, Joshua Thomas Tucker.	1851, James Gardiner Vose.
1842, Albert Kendall Teele.	1859, Thomas Edwin Ruggles.

Elisha G. Babcock was a graduate of Amherst College, 1824.

Nathaniel Foster Safford was a graduate of Dartmouth College, 1835.

Edward Lillie Pierce was a graduate of Brown University, 1850.

Walter Denison Brooks was a graduate of Williams College, 1868.

CHAPTER XII.

INDUSTRIES OF MILTON.

THE first manufactories of the town sprang up along the Neponset river, where various enterprises were started at a very early date.

The early adventurers were led, by the natural advantages of the river, to settle in its near vicinity, and were quick to discern the water-power at the head of navigation and at the rapids above.

The river has been identified with the whole history of the town. It has proved an important factor in its successful beginnings and in its subsequent development. A description of it will be of interest to every citizen.

NEPONSET RIVER.

I have applied to our Indian interpreter, Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, for the signification of the Indian word "Neponset." But though that eminent scholar was so felicitous in his interpretation of Unquity-quisset, he informs me that thus far the word "Neponset" resists all analysis.

The Neponset river takes its rise in the northern part of the town of Foxborough. In that section there are large tracts of swamps and of low, springy lands, from which issue several little streams, which, combined, form the western branch of the Neponset.

In the year 1846 a number of the mill-owners on the river obtained from the Legislature an act of incorporation, under the title of the "Neponset Reservoir Company," for the purpose of securing and retaining for their mills a reserve of water for a time of drought. By throwing a dam across the stream formed by the united brooklets flowing from these low lands, the waters are retained and thrown back over an area of between three and four hundred acres, lying within North, Beach, Mechanic, and Chestnut streets in Foxborough, giving a general depth of eight feet when well filled. This is known as the "Neponset Reservoir." From this source a small stream flows

northerly into Walpole, where it receives the waters of Diamond brook, rising in Sharon, and Mill brook, rising in Medfield. From Walpole it enters the southerly part of Norwood, and flows northerly, easterly, and southerly, receiving the waters of Bubbling brook from Medfield and Dover, and of Traphole brook, from Sharon, and forms the boundary between Norwood and the northerly point of Sharon. Thence it flows northerly, forming the boundary between Norwood and Canton, where it receives the large stream called the eastern branch of the Neponset, formed by the overflow of Massapoag pond, in Sharon, uniting with the waters of York brook from the north-east part of Canton. Running still in a northerly course it becomes the boundary between Dedham and Canton, receiving the surplus waters from Ponkapog.

For upwards of seven miles, through Norwood and Dedham to Paul's bridge, the river flows through a tract of low meadow land, called the "Great Fowl Meadows," from a peculiar grass that grew there, abounding in seed, which made it the choice feeding-ground for large flocks of birds and fowl. For about half a mile west of Paul's bridge the river forms the boundary between Milton and Hyde Park, and for a short distance east of the bridge; thence running through the southerly part of Hyde Park, it is fed by "Mother brook," which is formed by diverting one-third of the water of Charles river from its natural course, and turning it through Dedham and Hyde Park into the Neponset. Leaving Hyde Park, the river takes a more easterly course, forming the boundary between Milton and Boston, and between Quincy and Boston, till it is lost in the waters of the bay.

TIDES.

The head of tide-water is at Milton Village, or Milton Lower Mills. Here the average high tide rises within four inches of the top of a triangular rock standing out from the bed of rocks at the end of the mill erected by Dr. Ware, and about ten feet distant therefrom, near the Milton end of the foot-bridge, and on its west side.

The ordinary rise of the tide from low to high water is about ten feet; while the greatest known range between low and high water is nineteen feet five and a half inches. The top of the bolt sunk in the rock on the east side of the bridge shows the height of the tide of April 16, 1851, called the "light-house tide," which was the highest ever known, and is recorded as six feet eight and a half inches above average tide. This bolt was

bent over by the flood of Feb., 1886, but not displaced. Its exact height is preserved by other tide-marks near the river.

The white brick inserted on the east face of the chimney of the Milton chocolate building, about thirteen feet from the top, indicates the height of one hundred feet above ordinary high tide, or marsh level.

FISH.

In early times the river was full of fish of various kinds, which afforded a large revenue to the early settlers, and contributed in no small degree to the support of the inhabitants through the protracted wars of the last century.

Within the present century bass and alewives were abundant in the river, but all have now disappeared.

— 1771 June 10. Caught 2000 shad in one day in the seine. — 1772 June 25. Caught 6000 shad menhaden and bass. 1773 June 14. Made a great haul of shad, caught 4000 sent 40 barrels to Boston. — *S. Pierce's Diary*.

BRIDGES.

In the earliest times the passage over the river at the Lower Mills was by the ford, a short distance above the present bridge.

Near this point the first bridge was built, by Israel Stoughton, in 1634.

1634 April 1st M^r Israel Stoughton hath liberty granted him to build a Myll a Ware and a bridge over Naponsett Ryver, and to sell the Alewives hee takes at 5^s the thousand. — *Court Records*.

It is highly probable that this was but a foot-bridge, as most of the inhabitants of Dorchester were several miles distant on the north side of the river, and residents on the south side were still farther removed, at or near the Plymouth colony, with only foot or bridle paths on each side. Besides, on petition of Mrs. Stoughton, twenty years later, it was decided that, —

As the fording was hard and good for passing, she be discharged from keeping a horse bridge and be permitted to maintain a good foot bridge with a good rayle.

Doubtless the river was the chief passage-way to the mill for the people of Dorchester, while the travel between the

Bay and Plymouth colonies was by the ford and the ferries, two of which had been established at the above date.

May 23. 1655. It appearing that the bridge over Naponis Rivere is wholly ruined and that there is, as alledged, a necessity of a cart bridge over that river at some place near Mrs. Stoughtons Mill, the Court appointed a committee of seven &c.

One of this committee was Richard Collicot, who had then built his house a mile from the river, on the Milton side; another was Mr. Dyar, of Weymouth; and a third, Mr. Bass, of Braintree. The said committee was delegated with full power to "select the place, complete the work, and make returns to the next County Court."

This committee — some of whom were especially interested for themselves and their several towns in securing a passage-way over the river which lay in their path to Boston — succeeded in erecting a substantial bridge below the present one, of greater length, and running more obliquely across the stream. With partial rebuilding and frequent repairs this bridge stood more than a hundred years.

In the year 1765 the towns of Dorchester and Milton constructed a new wooden bridge, with stone piers, where the present bridge now stands, but at a lower grade.

No further change was made until 1847, when stone arches took the place of the old structure, the bridge was raised four and a half feet, and was widened out beyond its former dimensions. One-half of the expense of this change, amounting to \$1,346.30, was met by each of the towns interested. The filling in, required to meet the new grade of the bridge and to give sufficient height to the railroad bridge, greatly reduced the rise of the hills on both sides of the river, and improved in no small degree the general appearance of the place.

In 1871 the sum of \$10,000 was expended by Milton and Dorchester in widening this bridge, and in other improvements, which placed it in its present condition.

MATTAPAN BRIDGE.

As early as 1709 the river at Mattapan began to be employed in aid of industrial pursuits, and a cart-bridge was talked of to facilitate the work. There had been a bridge of some kind at this point for many years, probably a foot-bridge near the ford, to accommodate farmers in reaching the ox-pen.

In 1712 the selectmen of Milton "laid out an open highway from the ox-pen to the river where a cart-bridge is to be

erected." The road may not have been built when it was laid out, but the present road to the bridge is in the same line as the one then projected. The bridge was not erected in 1712, but the old bridge may have been repaired by the mill-owners for their own convenience.

On the 18th of September, 1734, a highway was laid out over the bridge near Jackson's Mills, by order of the General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Suffolk. In the year 1736 a petition was preferred to said Sessions by Robert Spur and others, praying that said bridge might be made a county charge. In the same year, in consequence of said petition, Col. Dudley and others were appointed a committee, who reported "that it ought to be repaired at the charge of the county, which accordingly was done."

This bridge was rebuilt by Dorchester in 1760, at a cost of £34 6s. 1d.; when the selectmen applied to the Court of General Sessions for the payment of this sum and were refused, Jan. 2, 1761. The General Court was petitioned by Dorchester that this bridge be deemed a county bridge and be maintained at the charge of the county of Suffolk. The disposal of the petition is as follows:—

IN COUNCIL, Jan. 2, 1761. Read and Accepted.
Sent down for concurrence.

A. OLIVER *Secretary*.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 13, 1761.

Read and nonconcurred, and ordered that the petition referred to be dismissed.

Sent up for concurrence.

JAMES OTIS *Speaker*.

IN COUNCIL, Jan. 13, 1761. Read and concurred.

A. OLIVER *Secretary*.

Citizens of Milton appeared in favor of the petition with the plea —

That being acquainted with the upper and lower roads over Naponset River leading from Stoughton through Milton and Dorchester to Boston, we judge that four Creatures of the same strength will carry a load to Boston by^r upper road over the bridge near Jacksons Mills as easily as five creatures will the lower road.

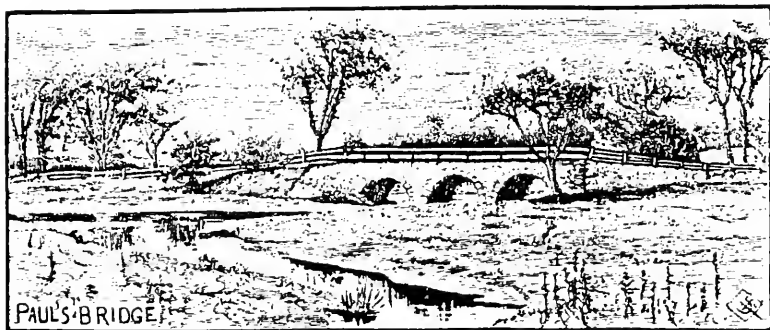
Stoughton, Medfield, Walpole, and Boston appeared as remonstrants. In the remonstrance of Boston it is stated —

That by reason of the erection of the Slitting-Mill, in 1732, public necessity called for a new bridge at this point where a bridge had existed for

fifty, sixty, or seventy years before, and the County of Suffolk constructed the bridge in 1736, for the benefit of the public having connection with the mill; that not a dollar had been expended by the County in the repairs of the bridge from the day of its erection till it was rebuilt by Dorchester in 1760. — *State Archives, Lib. 121, Fol. 377-379.*

It appears, therefore, that after the bridge was built by the county, in 1736, it thenceforth came under the jurisdiction of the towns adjacent to the river, and was rebuilt and maintained by Dorchester and Milton. This condition of things remained till the bridge and its maintenance were assumed by the Brush Hill Turnpike Corporation, in 1805.

In 1848, this bridge "being in an unsafe and dangerous condition," the county commissioners laid out a quarter of a mile of the road, including this bridge and the Trench bridge, as a



public highway, thus throwing it for support upon the towns abutting the river. In 1850 a new stone bridge was built over the river at this point. Milton's share of the expense was \$670.

The new iron bridge now spanning the river at Mattapan was put in place and completed Oct. 28, 1869. For this, Milton paid \$1,324.10, being one-half of the cost.

PAUL'S BRIDGE.

There was a bridge at the foot of "Fowl Meadows," for the benefit of the farmers in that section, at an early date, called "Hubbard's bridge." It was built by Mr. Hubbard, the second husband of a daughter of Israel Stoughton, who owned a large tract of land on the river, inherited from his father-in-law, Col. Stoughton. In 1759 the towns of Milton and Dedham rebuilt this bridge, the cost to be met in proportion to the province tax of each town.

In 1807 it was again rebuilt, on the same conditions; but before this date it took the name of "Paul's bridge," from the owner of the adjacent lands on the Dedham side.

In 1849 the towns of Milton and Dedham erected a new stone bridge, which still stands, in good condition. Milton's part of the expense was \$627.62.

GRANITE BRIDGE.

The increase of the granite business at East Milton and West Quincy created the necessity for a more direct avenue across the river to Boston; to meet this necessity Granite bridge was built in 1837.

In 1848 two bridges were built by the Dorchester and Milton branch of the Old Colony Railroad over the Neponset, within the limits of Milton.

FAIRMOUNT BRIDGE.

A bridge across the river at Fairmount (now Hyde Park) was constructed in 1857, towards which the town of Milton paid \$696.

CENTRAL-AVENUE BRIDGE.

Finally, the bridge at Central avenue was built in 1877, at a cost of \$7,200, one-half of which was paid by Milton.

Thus it appears that the Neponset is bridged seven times within the limits of Milton, — twice for the railroad, and five times for the convenience of public travel between the towns. To this number the bridge at Fairmount may fairly be added, as it was constructed in part by Milton, while the territory belonged to this town, and still remains the passage-way over the river to the railroads for the residents of Brush Hill and vicinity.

NAVIGATION.

The river and landing-place, though now seemingly so quiet, in early days presented a scene of great business life and activity. Before railroads were known, or bridges obstructed the passage of the stream, the head of navigation on the Neponset was a point of no little importance.

The centre of trade was the immense wholesale and retail store of Daniel Vose, a man of great business activity and capacity, and a leading man of his day. He was the factor of the farmers and producers for a wide section of country.

Trains of baggage teams from interior towns and from Bristol County, bringing in the merchandise gathered from country stores, made this their terminus, and received in exchange for their articles of trade West India goods and other commodities. Butter, cheese, eggs, flaxseed, hoop-poles, etc., were the chief articles of traffic; in return for these the prolific store furnished everything, from a hogshead of molasses to a paper of pins. The sloops of Mr. Vose were running to Boston, Salem, Gloucester, and other places, to meet the demands of his business, which embraced, in addition to the store, a paper-mill, chocolate-mill, saw-mill, grist-mill, lumber-wharf, and distillery.

In the year 1777 the French fleet of thirteen large ships, under the command of Count d'Estaing, was supplied with fresh water for the return passage, from Neponset river. By contract with Daniel Vose it was taken from above the dam in butts, and conveyed by his sloops to the French ships, the French mariners, under their own officers, doing all manual labor.

In the year 1833 navigation in the river reached its climax. Seventy-four vessels, of an aggregate of six thousand tons, discharged their freight at the village, besides many others that came up the river empty, and loaded with granite.

Larger vessels are now employed in the lumber and coal trade, which, though less in number, aggregate even a greater tonnage. It is manifest that the tonnage of lumber, coal, and grain discharged at the landing-place and station in Milton increases with the increase of population and demand; and these industries now furnish the chief, if not the only, business in the navigation of the river.

On this little river, and within the borders of this town, started some of the industries which were most important to the welfare of the early inhabitants, and have ever since contributed to the happiness, the prosperity, and the wealth of our country and of mankind.

GRAIN BUSINESS.

The first grain-store at the village was opened, in 1827, by William Hobart, of Braintree. His grain was shipped directly from New York, in schooners chartered by himself, which returned laden with granite. Joseph Young was the successor of William Hobart in the grain business. He carried it on for a few years, and sold to Jason F. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy was followed by Samuel Everett, and he by George K. Gannett, when it passed into the hands of Samuel Gannett, the present owner. From year to year the business has gradually increased,

until, under the present management, it furnishes supplies of grain and hay through a wide section in Milton and the neighboring towns.

LUMBER BUSINESS.

Daniel Vose dealt in lumber, for the accommodation of his customers; but the first special lumber wharf was established by Joseph Porter, a native of Wrentham, in 1824. He continued in the business till 1834, and was succeeded by Samuel Everett and Clapp & Everett till 1839. General Whitney carried on a small lumber business on his own wharf prior to 1839. R. M. Todd and Seth D. Whitney purchased the lease of the wharf, and had the trade from 1839 to 1842, when Mr. Whitney retired, and Mr. Todd conducted the business alone for twenty-four years. In 1866 George K. Gannett was admitted as partner, and Mr. Todd retired Jan. 1, 1870. Jan. 1, 1871, Mr. Gannett sold to Lewis & Godfrey. Mr. Lewis retired Jan. 1, 1872. The business was continued by O. S. Godfrey till 1881, when his son Nathan became a partner, under the style of O. S. Godfrey & Son. Mr. Godfrey died in 1883, and F. M. Robinson became a member of the firm, under the same name.

No. of lumber vessels in 1875,	13.	Brick vessels in 1875,	8.
“ “ “ 1885,	23.	“ “ 1885,	7.

Quantity of lumber and building material sold in 1875,	\$54,980.32
“ “ “ “ “ 1885,	\$72,754.98

COAL BUSINESS.

Anthracite coal was first offered for sale in Milton by Joseph Porter, about 1830. The business was carried on by him and by Clapp & Porter till 1839. At this early date there was but little demand for coal; some years none was landed at the wharf. Messrs. Todd & Whitney began to deal in it in 1839, in connection with their lumber trade, and continued till 1842, when, the firm being dissolved, the business was carried on by Mr. Todd till 1857. Then George Gibson had the business for one year. In 1858 Mr. Todd took it up again. G. K. Gannett became partner with Mr. Todd in 1866; in January, 1869, they sold the coal business to E. D. Wadsworth, who kept it six years, and then sold to L. N. Godfrey. He sold to O. S. Godfrey in 1878, who held the trade till his death, in 1883. Since that time it has been carried on by his heirs.

Amount of coal sold in 1839	.	.	.	about	300 tons.
" " " 1845	.	.	.	"	550 "
" " " 1865	.	.	.	"	1,900 "
" " " 1874	.	.	.	"	7,855 "
" " " 1885	.	.	.	"	10,119 "
No. of vessels with coal, 1869	.	.	.	.	15
" " " 1873	.	.	.	.	21
" " " 1885	.	.	.	.	25

In addition to the industries of Milton village already described, are the following now in operation: The carpentry of S. M. Severance, supplying occupation to from sixty to seventy-five men; the extensive establishment of Strangman & Co., embracing planing, moulding, sawing mills; blacksmith, painting, and carriage business; two grocery stores, a drug-store, a gentleman's furnishing store, jewelry store, boot and shoe store, provision store, all of long standing; Strangman's harness-making shop, Chapman's paint-shop, and Crossman's extensive stables and shops. In olden times a single store located at the end of the bridge embraced many of these branches of trade, as will be seen in the note below.¹

¹The following rhymed advertisement, presenting a real picture of the old-time country store, appeared in the "Norfolk Repository," published at Dedham in 1805. It is the production of Samuel Temple, a man of note in his day. He was the author of "Temple's Arithmetic" and the "Child's Assistant," both of which were popular in the schools of the times. The store of Mr. Temple stood not far from the tavern on the Dorchester side. He afterwards moved to Milton, and kept a drug-store, where he died, in 1815. The arch referred to was erected over the bridge at the dividing line between Dorchester and Milton, suggested by the attempt of the commissioners, Pinckney, Gerry, and Marshall, to negotiate a treaty with France in 1798. It bore in letters of gold the following inscription: "*We unite in defense of our country and its laws 1798.*" It was blown down in the gale of 1815.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRA.

To be sold at the store opposite the Arch over Milton Bridge, the following articles viz:	Hard Soap & Candles, Tea & Snuff, Tobacco pipes perhaps enough;
Salt Pork and Powder, Shot & Flint, Cheese, Sugar, Rum & Peppermints	Shells, Chocolate Stetson's Hoos As good as can be (I suppose)
Tobacco, Raisins, Flour & Spice	Straw Hats, Oak Baskets, Oxen Muzzles A thing which many people puzzles
Flax, Cotton, Wool and sometimes Rice	Knives, Forks, Spoons, Plates, Mugs, Pitchers, Platters
Old Holland Gin and Gingerbread	A Gun with Shot wild geese bespatters
Brandy & Wine, all sorts of Thread	Spades, Shovels, Whetstones, Scythes, & Rakes
Segars I keep, sometimes one bunch; Materials all for making Punch.	As good as any person makes
Biscuit and Butter, Eggs and Fishes Molasses, Beer and Earthen Dishes	Shirts, Frocks, Shoes, Mittens, also Hose And many other kinds of Clothes
Books on such subjects as you'll find A proper food to feast the mind.	Shears, Scissors, Awls, Wire, Bonnet Paper Old Violin and Cat Gut Scraper

At East Milton there are one grocery and variety store, two grocery and provision stores, and one dry-goods store, together with the extensive granite business of West Quincy and East Milton, giving occupation to a large number of our citizens.

Near Blue Hill is the grocery store of Tileston & Aldrich, and the provision store of H. B. Tucker.

FIRST THINGS.

We are not unduly earnest to claim for Milton the "First Things" here spoken of. Until, however, other towns establish a priority of claim Milton will stand first.

THE FIRST GRIST-MILL.

In 1633 Israel Stoughton petitioned the town of Dorchester for the right to erect a mill on the Neponset.

The town granted it, with the privilege of cutting timber on his plantation for building the mill on condition that he should construct a bridge over the river. In 1634 the General Court confirmed the grant. The mill was built the same year, on the site now occupied by the Stone Chocolate Mill. In the autumn of 1634 the waters of the Neponset turned the first wheel ever set up on its shores, and *ground the first corn ever ground by water-power in New England*. The mill proved of incalculable advantage to the Dorchester plantation, and gave name and character to the locality.

Israel Stoughton, proprietor of the mill, was grantee of the land for a long distance on the Milton shore of the river. The timber for the mill and the bridge grew on his Milton farm.

Tubs, Buckets, Pails and Padding Pans
Bandanna Handkerchiefs & Fans

Shagbarks and Almonds, Wooden Boxes
Steel Traps, (not stout enough for Foxes)

But excellent for holding Rats
When they elude the Paws of Cats)

I've more than Forty kinds of Drugs
Some good for Worms and some for Bugs
Lee's, Anderson's & Dexter Pills
Which cure at least a hundred Ills

Astringents, Laxatives, Emetics,
Cathartics, Cordials, Diuretics,

Narcotics, Stimulants & Pungents
With half a dozen kinds of Unguents

Perfumes most grateful to the Nose
When mixed with Suif or drop'd on clothes

One Medicine more (not much in fame)
Prevention is its real name
An ounce of which an author says
Outweighs a Ton of Remedies

I've many things I shall not mention
To sell them cheap is my intention
Lay out a dollar when you come
And you shall have a glass of *Rum*

N.B. Since man to man is so unjust
Tis hard to say whom I can trust
I've trusted many to my sorrow
Pay me to-day. I'll trust to-morrow

DORCHESTER, June, 1805.

The bridge united his property, and secured the benefits of the mill to the south side of the river as well as to the north. John Gill, who purchased of the heirs of Israel Stoughton the Milton estate, included in the purchase the grist-mill. This indicates a close connection between the mill and the Milton property. And this connection was affirmed by the authorities of Dorchester in 1662, when Milton was set off from that town, by adjudging that the grist-mill also be assigned to Milton as its taxable property.

In the year of our Lord 1887, and in each of the two hundred and twenty-five preceding years that have passed since the town was incorporated, this mill has paid taxes to Milton, while other mills that from time to time have been built around the grist-mill, and are covered by the same roof, are taxed to the town in which they stand. Thus, though the grist-mill stands on Dorchester land, it may fairly be adjudged as belonging to Milton.

THE FIRST POWDER-MILL.

In the custody of Edmund J. Baker, of Dorchester, may be found a deed on parchment, bearing date of August 22, 1673, from John Gill, of Milton, conveying to Rev. John Oxenbridge, pastor, Rev. James Allen, teacher, Robert Sanderson, one of the deacons of the First Church in Boston, also Captain John Hull and Freegrace Mendall, merchants of Boston, a tract of land situated at Neponset river in Milton, thirty rods long and six rods wide, together with one-half of the stream, for the purpose of erecting a powder-mill. The land thus conveyed is now occupied by the chocolate-mill of Mr. Pierce, and the grist-mill of Mr. Gannett, lying on the west side of Adams street and abutting the river.

These five individuals, in connection with Mr. Thomas Thacher, Sen., Mr. Humphrey Davie, and Mr. John Wiswall, Sen., formed a partnership, July 16, 1675, for erecting a powder-mill and carrying on the same at Neponset, in the town of Milton. John Wiswall brought into the company a tract of land, of about eight acres, lying along the north side of the river just below the bridge, now covered in part by the large chocolate-mill of Mr. Pierce.

The new company carried on their work of building and furnishing with so great despatch that in three months after the formation of the company everything was completed, as appears by the record:—

[Courts Records Vol. 5, Page 51.] Oct. 13, 1675. A mill for making powder being erected at Vukety or Dorchester mill by particular persons,

and is now ready to worke with all materials, and there being danger in this time of warr of destruction by fire or otherwise to the sayd mill, which may be prejudicall to the publick as well as to particular persons, all which the Court considering doe order that care be taken for a constant watch there for preservation of sayd mill and the greist mill adjoining thereunto, being of so great concernment both to the town of Dorchester and Milton and that two watchmen be appointed there one from Dorchester and the other from Milton for that end.

Nov. 3, 1675. This Court having ordered two watchmen from Dorchester and Milton to watch at Dorchester Mill and vnderstanding the vndertakers of the powder mill for the better dillence thereof are erecting a small stone watch-house at their own charges, on their request as being a publick concernment, this Court declares that the vndertakers of the powder mill may repair to any one majistrate who by the law is empowered to give warrant, to impress workmen to carry on publick works of which this is.

The powder-mill was erected on the Milton side, where the grist-mill now stands, and the watch-house was on the Dorchester side, just below the bridge. *This was the first powder-mill in the country.*

The company placed Walter Everden in charge of the powder-mill, in which business he continued for nearly fifty years.

Meanwhile much of the property had changed hands. Everden had purchased one share after another, until, in 1722, Everden and Israel Howe were the sole owners. About this time the partnership was dissolved. In the settlement then made Walter Everden took all the property in Dorchester, and Israel Howe took all the Milton portion. In 1724 Walter Everden sold to his son Benjamin the Dorchester property and retired from business. He died in 1725.

In the year 1744 the original powder-mill in Milton blew up, destroying the building, and scattering the mutilated remains of the workmen in charge over the hill near by.

Israel Howe, the owner of the powder-mill, died in 1736, leaving as his only heirs his widow Judith and two daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah. Sarah died early. His widow married Mr. Jenkins. Elizabeth married Nathaniel Gilman, of Halifax, and died childless.

One half of the mill estate fell to Mr. Gilman, the husband of Elizabeth, and was set off on execution, in 1752, to Ebenezer Storer.

The other half, from the estate of Elizabeth, went to her mother, Judith Jenkins, and was sold by her guardian, Joseph Howe, to Edward Wentworth and Henry Stone. Ebenezer Storer sold his half in 1765 to James Boies who sold the same to Edward Wentworth. Wentworth and Stone erected a saw and chocolate mill on the site of the original powder-mill, which had remained unimproved from the time the mill was destroyed,

and commenced work March 8, 1765. In 1766 Henry Stone sold his share to Edward Wentworth, making him the sole owner. July 11, 1768, Edward Wentworth conveyed the property to Barlow Trecothic.

Mr. Daniel Vose leased the mill until the death of Trecothic, and in 1792 bought the property of his trustees. Mr. Vose died in 1807. In the division of his estate the mill went to his son, Daniel T. Vose, and to his granddaughter, Clarissa, the wife of Dr. Henry Gardner; and upon the death of Daniel T. Vose, in 1837, Mrs. Gardner came into possession of the whole property.

In 1817 the mill was leased to Mr. Francis Brinley, who converted it into an establishment for grinding and pulverizing drugs, medicines, and dyestuffs. He also put in a saw for veneers, and here were *sawed the first veneers ever manufactured in America except by hand-power*. August 1, 1827, the works were consumed by fire, but immediately rebuilt. The mill continued to be used for grinding drugs until sold by Mrs. Gardner, March 8, 1850, to the Dorchester Cotton and Iron Company. They removed the old red mill, and erected a chocolate and grist mill. Webb and Twombly took possession of the chocolate-mill in October, 1850, and purchased the same in May, 1855, where they carried on the chocolate manufacture. Mr. Twombly sold his interest to Mr. Webb in 1861. Mr. Webb sold to Henry L. Pierce, July 1, 1881, and retired from business.

Mr. Pierce enlarged and greatly improved a portion of the mill, and in 1884 removed the remaining part, erecting in its place the imposing brick structure now occupying, in part, the site of the old powder-mill of 1675.

THE FIRST PAPER-MILL.

In the month of January, 1728, a company was formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of paper-making.

The General Court was petitioned to grant the company the exclusive right to this manufacture in the Province for a term of fifteen years, as will appear in the accompanying transcript from the Court Records:—

AN ACT FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF PAPER-MAKING.

Whereas the making of paper within this Province will be of public benefit and service, but inasmuch as the erecting of Mills for that purpose, and providing workmen and materials for the effecting that undertaking will necessarily demand a considerable disburse of money for some time, before

any profit or gain can arise therefrom, and whereas Daniel Henchman Gillum Phillips, Benjamin Faneuil and Thomas Hancock together with Henry Deering are willing and desirous to undertake the manufacture of paper wherefore for the promoting so beneficial a desire: —

Be it enacted by his Excellency the Governor Council and Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same: —

Section 1. — That the sole privilege and benefit of making paper within this Province shall be to the said Daniel Henchman, Gillum Phillips Benjamin Faneuil Thomas Hancock and Henry Deering and to their associates, for and during the term of ten years, from and after the tenth day of December next ensuing, &c.

This act was passed Sept. 13, 1728, with several provisos.

In the year 1706 the Rev. Joseph Belcher, minister of Dedham, who inherited from his grandfather, John Gill, a tract of land below the bridge on the Milton side of the river, with mill privileges, obtained permission from the selectmen of Milton to dig under and around the bridge, in order to convey the water to a mill he was about to erect. The mill, thus built twenty years before for other purposes, was leased by the Paper Company, and fitted up for their business. *This is believed to have been the first paper-mill in the country.* They built a house for their workmen on nearly the same site of the house owned and occupied by the late Dr. Ware, leaving the upper story open to the free access of the air for drying the paper, which was suspended on poles adjusted for the purpose. This house was removed and the present house was built by Mr. Sanderson about 1820.

The paper-works were carried on for many years, when the company, finding no little difficulty in securing skilful workmen, employed Jeremiah Smith, of Boston, to take charge of the business. Mr. Smith, though not a paper-maker, entered upon the work with great energy and tact, and was soon master of the business. He bought out the company, one after another, until, in time, he became sole owner of the concern. In 1741 he purchased of the Belcher heirs the mill and seven acres of land lying on the river, "bounded north and east by the river, south by the public landing-place, and west by the highway."

In 1760 James Boies, son-in-law of Mr. Smith, secured for the paper-mill the services of Richard Clark, an English paper-maker from Newcastle, and a thorough and skilful workman, who conducted the business with much ability for five years, when, in company with James Boies, he started the same business in a new mill at Mattapan.

In 1769 Mr. Smith sold half the mill to his son-in-law, Daniel Vose. They carried on the works in company until

1775, when Mr. Vose purchased the other half, and Mr. Smith retired.

In 1772 Dr. James Baker hired a part of the mill, fitted it up with a run of stones and set of kettles, and commenced the manufacture of chocolate. This was continued by Dr. Baker and his son, Edmund Baker, until 1804, when their business was removed to the mill built by Wentworth & Stone, in 1765, on the site of the first powder-mill.

Mr. Vose continued the paper business until near the close of the century, and then retired from active business life. He died Dec. 7, 1807.

John Sullivan and Joseph Bodge occupied the paper-mill till 1800.

In April, 1801, Isaac Sanderson, of Watertown, leased the property, and in 1810 purchased it of Daniel T. Vose and Elizabeth, wife of Edmund Baker, heirs of Daniel Vose.

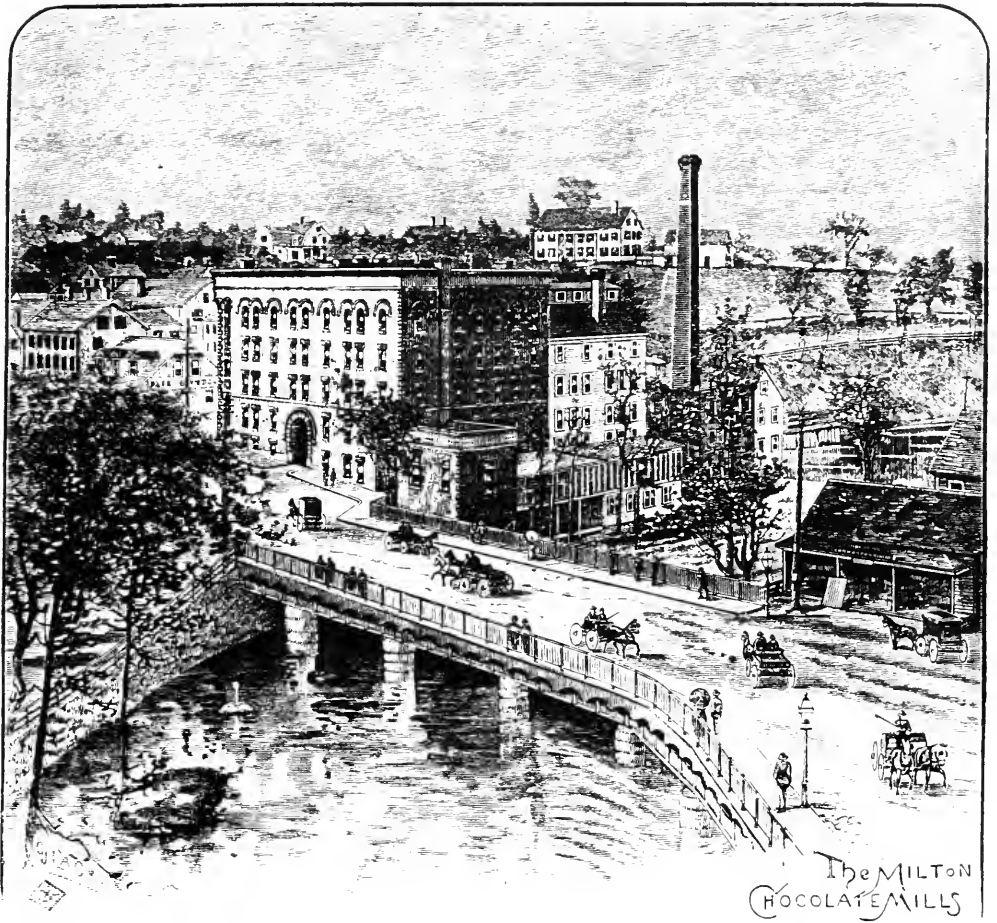
In 1803 Mr. Sanderson manufactured for the Boston Custom-House the *first folio-post and quarto letter-paper ever made in New England*. In 1817 he built a new paper-mill just below the old one, and put in a wrought-iron tub-wheel, which was the *first iron water-wheel used in this section*. Mr. Sanderson continued in the business till 1834, when the mill was leased to Joshua Ayers. In 1839 it was sold to Dr. Jonathan Ware, and for a time was used as a saw-mill by T. T. Wadsworth and E. B. Scott. Dr. Ware soon tore down the old mill erected by Belcher in 1708, and on its site built a new one with two reaction wheels; this was finished for a grist-mill and chocolate-mill.

In 1843 Josiah Webb and Josiah F. Twombly took possession of the chocolate-mill, and remained there until 1850, when they removed to the mill afterwards purchased by them on the opposite side of Adams street.

THE FIRST CHOCOLATE-MILL.

In the fall of the year of 1764 a wayfarer was encountered at the Lower Mills, who seemed to be in distress, and to require the attention and sympathy of those disposed to help the suffering. He claimed that he was John Hannan, from Ireland, a chocolate-maker by trade; that he came to this country with the hope of improving his condition, but had utterly failed in all efforts to interest any one in his business; that he was a stranger in a strange land, penniless and friendless, and exhausted by hunger and fatigue.

Mr. James Boies, of Milton, carefully investigated the case,



The MILTON
CHOCOLATE MILLS



and became convinced of the sincerity and capacity of the man. He interceded in his behalf, and induced Wentworth & Stone, who were at that time erecting a new mill in Milton on the site of the old powder-mill, to make provision in their mill for the manufacture of chocolate. This was done, and on the spot where the spacious and commodious chocolate building of Henry L. Pierce now stands, *John Hannan, in the spring of 1765, manufactured the first chocolate made in the British provinces of North America.*

This early introduction has been followed by its continued and increased manufacture in Milton and Dorchester, at various points and by different individuals, down to the present time. The whole business seems now to be centred in Dorchester and Milton villages, and to be conducted by a single proprietor.

In the year 1885 the mill formerly of Webb & Twombly, built by the Dorchester Cotton & Iron Company in 1850 on the site of the old powder-mill, was removed, and the present structure of brick was erected.

In this spacious building, on the Milton side of the river, in the large brick mill on the Dorchester section of the powder-mill estate, and in the Walter Baker stone mill, the manufacture of chocolate is carried on in a way to promote the best interests of the many laborers in the mills, and to secure to the people this wholesome and delicious article as pure and as good as skilful labor and painstaking can make it.

It is a curious fact that on the very spot where the industry was started by John Hannan in 1765, and taken up by Dr. James Baker in 1772, the business has attained its highest development.

From the small beginning by Dr. Baker there has grown up one of the greatest establishments in the world, — the house of Walter Baker & Co., — an establishment which competes successfully for prizes in all the great industrial exhibitions of the world, whose influence is felt in the great commercial centres, and whose prosperity promotes the welfare of men who labor under a tropical sun in the cultivation of one of the choicest fruits of the earth.

THE FIRST SLITTING-MILL.

David Colsen, of Boston, a fell-monger, bought of Jonathan Badcock, of Lebanon, Conn., Sept. 15, 1709, a tract of one hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, situated in Milton, on the Neponset river, “bounded north by that river, and westerly by land sold by said Badcock to Manasseh Tucker that joins upon the grist-mill that stands upon the Neponset,” and at the

same time about six acres in Dorchester, on the north side of the river, lying opposite the Milton purchase, with the right to dam the river and use the water in his business of dressing skins.

The first dam was erected and the trench dug to conduct the water by the rapids to his place of business. Not long after, Ezra Clapp, of Milton, by an arrangement with the owners, erected a corn-mill "between the Neponset river and the road leading to Brush Hill," on this same mill-privilege; securing also from the town of Milton the right to utilize the water of the Neponset. This right was granted by the town at the town-meeting, March 21, 1715, "for the corn-mill erected by Ezra Clapp, about two years past at the request of some of the inhabitants of the town." David Colsen sold all his interest to Jonathan Jackson, of Boston, a brazier by trade.

In March, 1710, Mr. Jackson erected a slitting-mill on the premises and commenced the business of slitting iron, *which was the first mill of the kind in the province*. After a few years it was consumed by fire, and Mr. Jackson relinquished the enterprise. He died in 1736.

The property on the Dorchester side was sold by the widow of Jackson and Edward, his son, in 1750, to John Robinson; from him it passed successively into the possession of Samuel Payson, Andrew Gillispie, Jonathan Payson, and Jonathan Davis, and in 1778 became the property of James Boies and Hugh McLean. When Boies & McLean made partition of their business, in 1790, this fell to McLean. Mr. McLean died in 1799, and his widow, Agnes, sold it in 1809 to Edmund Tyleson and Mark Hollingsworth.

The property on the Milton side continued in the Jackson family for twenty-eight years, when it was sold by Daniel Marsh, Samuel Sewall, and Thomas Cushing, the executors of Edward Jackson, son of Jonathan, to James Boies, March 9, 1764, together with a piece of land situated as follows:—

On the west side of the highway, adjoining the river, with a nailers shop and a house thereon, also one-half the dam west of the road, and all the rights which said Jackson had in the stream.

James Boies built a paper-mill on the mill-site thus purchased, and conveyed to Richard Clark, June 29, 1765, —

One half the mill, one acre & six rods of land adjacent thereto, and one-half of the stream; also the northerly half of the dwelling house in which he lived and six acres of pasture land bounded northerly on the ditch.

In the mill thus erected Boies & Clark commenced the manufacture of paper.

In 1769 Mr. Boies repaired the old Jackson Slitting-Mill, or erected a new one on the site of the Jackson mill, and also built a chocolate-mill.

Nov 12. 1770 The old slitting mill is now in good repair, at which place good nail rods may be bought at 30s. per hundred; cash given for old iron at the slitting mills, Milton. — *News Letter*.

Two years later Mr. Boies built a second paper-mill, and, July 4, 1771, conveyed one-half of the paper and chocolate mills on the south side of the trench, with six and a half acres of land, to Hugh McLean.

Mr. Clark died in 1777; his son George sold his father's half of the mill to Hugh McLean.

Thus James Boies and Hugh McLean became equal owners in the two mills. When the partnership was dissolved and the property divided, in 1790, McLean took the mill on the north side of the trench, and Boies that on the south side.

Jeremiah Smith Boies, the son of James, occupied the mill on the south side of the trench until the death of his father, in 1796, and then by will became owner of the same. After a few years he leased it to Amasa Fuller. Fuller and George Bird carried on the business in company till 1803, when Capt. Henry Cox took the place of Bird. Fuller & Cox continued the manufacture of paper till 1807; then Mr. Cox left, and Fuller was alone till 1825. Richardson Fuller, son of Amasa, Benjamin F. Crehore, and Jarvis Fenno succeeded the elder Fuller. Two of this firm died within three years of commencing business, and, Oct. 17, 1828, the executors of Amasa Fuller sold the mill and property to Edmund Tileston and Mark Hollingsworth.

McLean carried on the business in the mills on the north side of the trench until his death, in 1799. Capt. Cox hired the mill, and purchased the stock of the widow of McLean, and continued there three years, when he left to engage with Amasa Fuller in the mills on the south side. George Bird succeeded Cox in the McLean Mills, where he remained till the spring of 1805. After Mr. Bird retired, Ebenezer Steadman and Joseph Randall took the mill for two years, when Steadman sold to John Savels. Randall and Savels carried on the business for about a year, and vacated the premises in consequence of its sale by Agnes McLean to Edmund Tileston and Mark Hollingsworth.

Tileston and Hollingsworth thus came into possession of

both mills, which they proceeded to enlarge and remodel for the prosecution of this work on a larger scale. These mills are still occupied in the same industry, and are conducted by the same firm so favorably known in the paper business for the long period of eighty-five years; but instead of the fathers are the children and children's children.

PROGRESS.

A glance at some of the difficulties that attended the manufacture of paper in its crude beginnings and in the days of our fathers, compared with the immense production of our day, and the improved methods, skilled labor, and abundant facilities that now surround this branch of industry, will show very clearly the wonderful progress made in these intervening years.

I copy the following quaint advertisement from the Boston — "News Letter" of March 23, 1769: —

Advertisement. The Bell Cart will go through Boston before the end of next month, to collect Rags for the Paper Mills at Milton, when all people that will encourage the Paper Manufacture may dispose of them. They are taken in at Mr Caleb Davis' Shop at the Fortification. Mr Andrew Gillespie's near Dr Clark's: Mr Andras Randal's near Phillips' Wharf: and Mr John Boris's in Long Lane: Mr Frothingham's in Charlestown, Mr Edson's in Salem, Mr John Harris in Newbury, Mr Daniel Fowle's in Portsmouth, and the Paper Mill at Milton.

"Rags are beauties which concealed lie;
But when in paper how it charms the eye!
Pray save your rags new beauties to discover,
For of paper truly every one's a lover.
By Pen and Press such knowledge is displayed
As wouldn't exist if Paper was not made;
Wisdom of things mysterious, divine,
Illustriously doth on Paper shine."

The above method of gathering and furnishing stock for the paper-mill of James Boies in 1769 would hardly meet the demands of the Milton mills of Tileston & Hollingsworth in 1886.

SCARCITY OF PAPER-MAKERS.

Our early manufacturers were largely dependent on English artisans for skilled work in certain lines of production, as but few in this country had been trained to the work required. This was especially true in the manufacture of paper. Not unfrequently the early mills were forced to stop work from want of paper-makers. Illustrative of this, a petition found in the Public Archives, Lib. 180, Fol. 18, is here presented: —

To the Honorable the Congress of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay assembled at Watertown, the petition of James Boise and Hugh McLean of Milton humbly sheweth.

That your petitioners carry on the business of manufacturing paper at Milton, which has been deemed of great utility to the Public, that John Slater, James Calder, William Durant and William Pierce now enlisted in the Provincial Service were all of them apprentices of y^r petitioners, and have attained to so great a knowledge in the art of paper making that their attendance in the business is absolutely necessary to its being carried on. That they have done the principle part of the work and labor at your petitioners Mills, for two years past; and unless they are released from the service they are now in, tis impossible for your petitioners to continue this so useful and necessary branch of American Industry.

Wherefore your petitioners pray that the said John Slater, James Calder, William Durant and William Pierce, may be, by order of this Honorable Congress, dismissed as soon as may be, from the service of the Provincial Army. And y^r petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

JAMES BOIES
HUGH MCLEAN

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, May 16, 1775.

Resolved— that the prayer of the within petition— Be so far granted, that considering the small number of persons within the Colony who carry on the manufactory of paper, and the great Demand and Necessity of that article for the use of said Colony, that the petitioners be desired to apply to General Thomas, that he may order the within named four soldiers to serve the public in carrying on the manufactory of paper at the said petitioners paper works at Milton.

THE FIRST VIOLONCELLO.

In the year 1798 Mr. Benjamin Crehore, who was born in Milton, and always lived here, whose place of business was at the village, opposite the paint-shop of Mr. Chapman, was engaged by the proprietors of Federal-street theatre to assist in getting up the machinery and appliances of the stage for the play of the "Forty Thieves," about to be introduced.

The inventiveness and skill manifested in the nice adjustment and execution of the work intrusted to him were greatly admired by the managers, and brought his services into frequent demand. Peter von Hagen, the leader of the orchestra, applied to him to repair a broken bass-viol, greatly needed in the band, but laid aside as useless, no one being found to mend it. Mr. Crehore, though unused to the work, undertook the job, and the instrument came from his ingenious hands as good as new, and, in the judgment of the musicians, improved in tone.

This resulted in his commencing the manufacture of bass-*viols, which were the first made in this country,* and were said to rival those imported. One of these instruments is now in

the possession of Mr. John Preston, of Hyde Park, Mass., and doubtless many are still in existence.

In the early part of the present century Dea. Nathan C. Martin, for many years postmaster of Milton, a good singer and musician, was on a visit at Thomastown, Me. Being there on the Sabbath, he was invited to take a seat with the choir. Before the service he was trying the big bass-viol, and remarked that the tone was excellent. "Yes," replied the man who played the instrument, "we value it very highly, both on account of its fine tone and of its great antiquity." — "Ah," says Deacon Martin, "an old instrument, is it?" — "Yes," said the player, "a very old instrument; we do not know exactly how old, but it is something more than two hundred years old." This led the deacon, always on the alert for antiquities, to look it over carefully, when, on gazing through the opening in the front, he read on a paper pasted within: —

BEN. CREHORE, MAKER, MILTON.

THE FIRST PIANO-FORTE.

Mr. Crehore's reputation in the musical world, arising from the successful treatment of the bass-viol, caused all sorts of disabled musical instruments to flow into his Milton shop for repairs. Among these was a piano-forte. With his usual patience and dexterity he attacked the instrument, analyzed its parts, mastered its mechanism and movements, and entered upon its manufacture.

The first piano-forte made in this country was manufactured by Benjamin Crehore, in his Milton shop, A.D. 1800.

From this small beginning sprang one of the largest and most successful piano manufactories now doing business in America.

Lewis Babcock, a Milton boy, was with Mr. Crehore as an apprentice. William and Adam Bent were also in his employ. They continued the business in Milton for a few years, when the genius of Crehore aspired after some new enterprise.

In 1811 Lewis Babcock started the manufacture of pianos on Washington street, Boston, in connection with William Bent. Bent left Boston and went to Philadelphia. Babcock then took in Thomas Appleton, and his younger brother, Alpheus Babcock, under the style of Babcock, Appleton, & Babcock. In the spring of 1812 Appleton & Babcock, of Boston, hired two

large rooms in the house now owned and occupied by Lemuel W. Babcock, on Canton avenue, Milton, for the purpose of using them as a workshop for making pianos. Before this they had occupied rooms near or over the Marlborough House, but as the building was to be repaired or taken down, and no place being found in Boston, they came to Milton while a building was being erected for them on Milk street, near the corner of Washington. The pianos made in Milton were taken to Boston to receive finishing and tuning, and were kept there on sale. The work of finishing and tuning was done by Alpheus Babcock.

In Jan., 1814, Lewis Babcock died, at the house of his father in Milton, at the age of thirty-eight years.

The whole business was then removed to Boston, when Charles and Edna Hayt were taken into the firm. In 1817 the company failed, and Alpheus Babcock went to Philadelphia.

Capt. John Mackey, of Weston, Mass., a master mariner, on a return voyage from Marseilles, was induced to bring to this country a Frenchman, who had been a piano-manufacturer; and, becoming deeply interested in the man for his benefit he took up the suspended business at the old stand on Milk street, employing Joshua Stephens as foreman, who had been in the employ of Hayt, Babcock, & Appleton.

On the death of Stephens, Alpheus Babcock returned from Philadelphia, and entered upon the charge of the business for Capt. Mackey. In 1829 Mackey removed to the upper story of Parkman's Market, on Cambridge street, while Babcock was still foreman.

Jonas Chickering came to Boston in 1818, and worked at cabinet-making with James Parker, on Milk street. In 1822 he was working on pianos with John Osborn, who learned the business of Hayt, Babcock, & Appleton. Capt. Mackey moved to Washington street, when Chickering & Mackey joined in the manufacture and sale of pianos.

About this time Alpheus Babcock left Boston to enter the employ of John G. Clem, Philadelphia; while there he received a diploma for the manufacture of the best piano made in America. He was soon recalled to the service of his former employers, and continued with the firm until the time of his death, which occurred in 1842.

He was a man of much inventive talent, constantly inventing and introducing improvements in all parts of the instrument; for many years before his death he had a private room, to which no one was admitted, where he conducted his experiments; doubtless his patient study and mechanical ingenuity and skill

did much to establish the early reputation which Chickering's pianos have so long sustained.

Three men have died, within about twenty years, who commenced with Appleton & Babcock before the business was moved to Milton, in 1812, and continued in the same establishment, through all changes of proprietors, till age and infirmity compelled them to give up labor. Their names are Adam Bent, of South Boston; Samuel Payson, of Roxbury; and Joshua Stone, father of Miss Anna Stone, so long and favorably known to the musical public of Boston. It is not improbable that descendants of these men may be still in the employ of the great Chickering establishment at Boston.

THE FIRST ARTIFICIAL SPRING LEG.

At the close of the war of 1812 a young man from the South (it is believed from Maryland), by the name of Dean Weymouth, who had lost his left leg in the service of his country, came to Milton for the purpose of obtaining an education especially suited to the new conditions of life appointed him by the fortunes of war.

He secured a home with the family of James Read, in the house opposite the Pound, under the "Big Oak," entered Milton Academy, then under the charge of Rev. Warren Pierce, and, by zealous attention to his studies, gentlemanly bearing, and a charming suavity of manners, won the esteem of his teachers, fellow-students, and the citizens generally.

Our benevolent and inventive citizen, Benjamin Crehore, wishing to befriend the young man, and always eager for any new trial of his ingenuity and skill, conceived the idea of making a wooden leg for the soldier-student, with joints at the knee, at the ankle, and in the foot, suitably adjusted by straps and elastic force, so that it would act as an easy and comfortable substitute for the natural leg. He suggested his ideas to the soldier-student, and was met with a cordial and grateful response, with the confident assurance that the friends interested in his education would supply the money needful for the undertaking. Mr. Crehore commenced the work, and, after long labor and many modifications, succeeded in fitting out an artificial limb, which worked naturally and easily, so that it became a great prize to the student.

Capt. Lewis Vose, a saddler by trade, and neighbor to Mr. Crehore, arranged and put in the needful straps, covering, and padding, to secure the leg in place and make it work with comfort to the wearer.

Mr. Weymouth used it for a long time; but, failing to obtain the money to pay for it, he was obliged to give it up, and it was retained by Mr. Crehore.

There was much talk at the time of the ingenuity and value of the invention, and it was supposed to be *the first experiment of the kind ever made in this country.*

Subsequently the leg disappeared from the place where it had been deposited, and its fate is unknown. It is supposed that it again passed into the possession of Mr. Weymouth.

To confirm the claim to priority of invention in this case, a statement of the facts has been inserted among "Notes and Queries" of the "Boston Transcript." A year has elapsed without response; meantime the claim holds good.

THE FIRST RAILROAD.

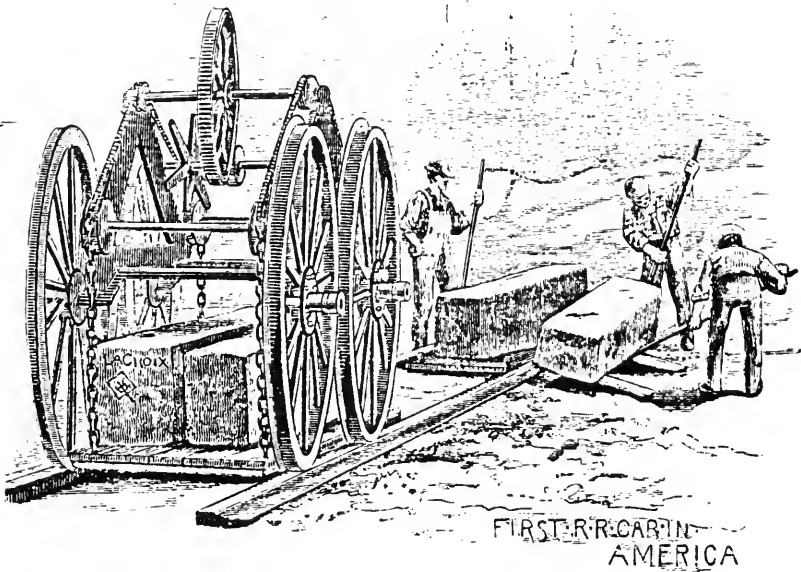
The first railroad in the United States was built by the Granite Railway Company. The enterprise had its origin in the building of Bunker Hill Monument. The granite used in this structure was quarried in Quincy, at the Bunker Hill quarry, and worked at the sheds of the company situated in Milton. In March, 1826, the Legislature granted to Thomas H. Perkins and others a charter for the construction of a railroad, and one of the reasons for the road set forth in the petition was that it would greatly lessen the cost of the proposed monument by furnishing greater facilities for transporting the materials to be used in its construction.

The building of this road gave to the granite business, then in its infancy, an impetus which has constantly increased, until it has reached its present magnitude. The railroad was three and one-half miles in length, extending from the quarry to the Neponset river; about one-half of it was in Quincy, and the rest in Milton. It was commenced in May, 1826, and was opened in October of the same year. The gauge was five feet. The rails were pine, a foot deep, covered with an oak plate, and these with flat bars of iron.

FIRST RAILROAD CAR.

The first railroad cars made to carry stone on this road had each four wheels of nearly or quite eight feet in diameter. The axle-tree was arched in the centre, to give more space above the ground. The load was carried on a platform ten feet long by

about four feet wide. This platform was placed on the track between the two rails, and the blocks of granite were rolled upon it by men with crowbars; then the car was run over the loaded platform, and four chains, running over grooved wheels attached to shafting at the top of the car, were hooked into eye-bolts at the corners of the platform, and these chains were wound upon the shaft by wheel or lever power, thus raising the platform and suspending the load between the wheels. The wheelwright and iron work required in the construction of these cars, and in



other wonderful structures and work planned by Gridley Bryant, the energetic head of this company, was done by Willard Felt, whose shop was in the stone building at the corner of Adams and Squantum streets, now transformed into the pleasant residence of Mr. George W. Hall.

The sketch of this car, in the illustration, is from plans by J. Wesley Martin.

Great expectations were created among our early citizens from the building of this road in regard to the development and increase of the granite business, which have been fully realized. The following is the action of Milton with reference to it: —

At a town meeting held April 3, 1826. Voted unanimously that the inhabitants of the Town of Milton most cordially consent that the Granite Railway Company should build their railway in the Town of Milton, so long as said corporation indemnifies and protects the town against charge, prosecution, or damages caused by said railway's crossing the public highways in said town, and no longer. And said town offers the corporation its best wishes for the success of the enterprise.

SHIP-BUILDING.

The business of ship-building commenced in Milton, on the Neponset river, at a very early date. Shallops of thirty or forty tons burden were built at, or near, the landing-place, now called Gulliver's Creek, as early as 1640, and the business was continued there nearly up to the time of the establishment of the town.

Enoch Badcock, the third son of George, who married Susannah Gregory, and died in Milton, 25th of May, 1695, was a shipwright, and had his ship-yard on land of Joseph Belcher, at that point on the river where a landing-place had been established. The same ship-yard was occupied, a hundred years later, by the ship-builder Daniel Briggs. Here, or near by, Mr. Badcock also built his house, as appears from original documents now in the hands of the writer.

August 10, 1693, Rev. Joseph Belcher secured to Enoch Badcock, under bond of £200, a two years' notice for removing his house, also stock and timber of his ship-yard.

In the year 1693 Enoch Badcock built the ship "Mary and Sarah," for Thomas Cooper and William Harris, receiving for the same the sum of £540 15s.

William, the son of Enoch, was also a ship-carpenter, and doubtless took up the work of his father in the same locality. William, the second son of William, son of Enoch, was of the same trade with his father and grandfather; he lived in the house built by his father "near the river," now called the "Stanley House."

In the year 1765 two vessels were built by Vose & Fenno; one, a schooner, launched May 8, the other, a brig, launched Oct. 29.

Mr. Joseph Blake, a merchant of Boston, residing a part of the time in Milton, employed Mr. Daniel Briggs, of Pembroke, to build a vessel for him at the ship-yard in Milton, which was launched Oct. 26, 1786. This was the commencement of an extensive business in ship-building, continued by Mr. Briggs until 1815.

Sep. 30, 1788, Launched in Milton a large vessel built by Daniel Briggs for Ebenezer Wales, Esq., of Dorchester.

In 1788 Mr. Briggs went to Germantown, Quincy, and built for the Canton trade the large ship "Massachusetts," contracted for by Major Shaw and Elia Hayden, of Braintree. This was too large to be floated out of the river, and was, at that date, the largest merchant vessel ever launched in the country. He then returned to Milton and carried on the business at his yard, near the foot of Milton Hill, building first-class vessels for many years.

Some of our citizens now living remember the "Kanawah," the "Milton," and the "Jane," and were present at their launching. Capt. Nat. Thomas, from Pembroke, who married Jennie, the daughter of Capt. Briggs, lived in the Briggs house on Milton Hill. He was commander of the "Kanawah," and also of the "Milton;" the "Milton" was caught in Neponset bridge on her way to Boston, and was got through with difficulty. This vessel, though built seventy-four years ago, is a New Bedford whale-ship, still afloat.

1791. A large brig launched at Briggs. — *S. Pierce.*

Captain Briggs was a man of large frame, stately and commanding in person, also genial and benevolent in like degree. The following incident shows the humor of the man: On one occasion, when busy in his ship-yard, a stranger came up asking for work. "What can you do?" inquired the captain. "I am a ship-carpenter," was the reply. "Can you make a treenail on a rock without dulling your axe?" — "Yes, sir." — "Well, here is your timber, and here is a sharp axe; let's see you do it." He went to work, finished the treenail, passed it to Mr. Briggs for inspection, and asked if that would do. Mr. Briggs, viewing the excellence of the work, assented, when the man raised his axe and struck a heavy blow upon the rock, breaking the edge and nearly ruining the tool.

"What are you about?" exclaimed the excited captain. The workman replied, "My master always taught me, when I had finished a job, to stick my axe in the block."

"All right," rejoined the mollified captain; "throw off your coat and go to work."

Mr. Briggs died in Milton Aug. 11, 1825. He was a useful and excellent citizen, honored and respected by all.

At the time of his death he owned the land on the east side of Milton Hill, between Adams street and the foot of the hill, from the Russell land to the old Kinsley estate, including the

Peabody and the old Foy estates, except the Swift, now Tappan, lot. His daughter, Alice C., born in Milton April 2, 1802, married Capt. Charles Taylor, of Milton, April 28, 1833. She is still living at East Milton, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

Various other industries occupied the citizens of Milton in early times, most of which are referred to in the chapter on "Old Houses, Cellars, and Landmarks."

TANNERIES.

The tanning business has been here from the first settlement. It commenced before incorporation, with the Pitcher family, in the valley opposite the Unitarian Church. In the progress of years the business has been carried on at the following places: On the west side of Robbins street, near Pine-tree brook, by Ebenezer Tucker; in New State, by the Badcocks; at East Milton, by the Adams's; and west of Mrs. White's house, on Canton avenue, by Major Babcock.

Also the wool and leather dressing or morocco business has been conducted as follows: by David Colson at Mattapan in 1709; opposite the Billings Tavern, in the west part of the town, by Joseph Billings; on Canton avenue, and in the rear of Mr. Ruggles' house, by Caleb Hobart; at the Landing-place, by General Whitney and Jabez Sumner; and near the junction of Brook road and Canton avenue, by William Davis, who was followed in the business by his son, Walter S. Davis; then George K. Gannett took it for a short time and sold to the present owners, by whom an extensive business is continued to this day.

BAKERIES.

This business has been extensively prosecuted in Milton from the earliest times.

Samuel Tucker, who died in 1843, had a bakery near his house on Hillside street. It was also carried on by his son Joshua. This building was consumed by fire, Oct. 25, 1887.

Artemas Kennedy established a bakery at the corner of Harland and Hillside streets in 1820, where baking was continued for thirty-six years.¹

¹A. Galenga, a well-known author now living in England, and an *attaché* of the "London Times," was a teacher in Boston and Cambridge in the years 1836-1839. He wrote E. L. Pierce, Oct. 18, 1881: "The name of Milton, Massachusetts, and the place itself were not unfamiliar to me, who, fifty years ago, greatly relished some biscuits or *crackers* bearing the inscription *Kennedy's Milton*, — an article now still, probably, enjoying its former popularity."

The bakery of Nathaniel Tucker stood opposite the house of Charles L. Copeland.

Capt. Tucker and Capt. Withington had a bakery on the south side of Randolph avenue, near its junction with Hillside street.

At Algerine corner were the bakeries of Nathaniel Bent and Hezekiah Adams.

Jason Kennedy established a bakery in the house of Deacon N. C. Martin, at Milton village, in 1842, and continued the business for two or three years, when he erected a bakery on the west side of Randolph avenue, just south of the estate of the late F. B. White; it is now converted into a dwelling-house. This bakery was carried on by Mr. Horatio Webster in 1844-5.

There was a bakery in the building of S. W. Johnson, in the rear of his shoe-store, established 1847; Cox & Taverner occupied it for a time. It was relinquished after a few years.

BAKERY OF BENT & CO.

The well-known bakery of Bent & Co. was established in 1801, with a single oven, in the dwelling-house of Josiah Bent, its projector, occupying nearly its present location, where the old house of Mr. Bent still remains. Mr. Bent, the original proprietor, continued in the business until 1830, when Samuel Adams, who married a daughter of Mr. Bent, came from Chelmsford to Milton, and purchased the bakery and farm. In company with Samuel T. Bent, Mr. Adams carried on the bakery, with two ovens, until 1837, under the style of Bent & Co. From 1837 to 1871 Mr. Adams was the sole proprietor; meanwhile the business had greatly increased, and the products of the bakery had secured a wide and highly favorable reputation. In 1871 Deacon Adams leased the bakery to Horatio Webster, Samuel T. Bent, John A. Shaw, William H. Balkam, and George A. Fletcher for the term of five years. At the expiration of this period it was again leased to the same parties for a second term of five years, before the expiration of which Mr. Adams died, and by will devised the business to George A. Fletcher and Granville J. Young, who are the present proprietors. This bakery, from the small beginning of 1801, has grown into an extensive business; its goods, which have a world-wide notoriety, are called for in all parts of our land and in other lands.

The manufacture here is confined to the article of crackers, and the specialty is the water-cracker, made first in this country by Josiah Bent. These are still made by hand, from choice selected flour, with the greatest care, and without regard to

expense in every department of stock and labor, so that a uniformly good article is secured.

The public understands that an article which has not changed for eighty-six years, except for the better, can be depended upon. As a result of this public confidence the business has doubled under the present owners.

ICE.

The business of cutting, storing, and delivering ice in Milton was started by John Myers, about 1853. Before this, John Collins, Jonathan Beals, Adolphus Kinsman, and other individuals engaged in the business in a limited way.

Mr. Myers erected two ice-houses on Balster's brook or Trout brook, near its connection with Pine-Tree brook, where, for several years, he continued the sale and delivery of ice to the people of Milton. After a time, the demand increasing, he purchased a tract of land on Mattapan street, through which Pine-Tree brook runs, excavated a large pond, and put up three extensive buildings to meet the growing trade. From year to year the business was leased to individuals, and continued to increase till the decease of Mr. Myers, Feb. 23, 1878.

It was retained in the Myers estate for about three years, and then sold to Mr. J. Frank Pope. A short time previous Jacob A. Turner, who had engaged in the trade in connection with John Tolman, and had been supplied with ice from the Myers establishment, made provision for his own supply of ice, by using the dam of "Aunt Sarah's" brook, near the wool-works, at the junction of Brook road and Canton avenue, and building two ice-houses.

In 1884 Messrs. Pope and Turner united their business under the style of Pope & Turner. At the present time they cut yearly six thousand five hundred tons of ice in the pond of Pope and four thousand five hundred tons in the pond of Turner. They employ twelve men, for six months of the year, and fifteen horses. In housing the ice they use steam, and require the services of one hundred men in both places, securing one thousand tons daily. They use in their retail business twenty-five or thirty tons daily, during the hot season; about two-thirds of which goes to supply Dorchester trade. Two thousand tons are sold at wholesale.

In 1885 Walter T. Cook, of Scott's Woods, started the business on Hillside street, securing an overflow near the Blue Hills, which is supplied from the mountain rivulets.

He has three houses, with a storing capacity of three thousand

tons, and a growing demand for his mountain ice, which will soon make a larger supply needful. In the season of 1886 four double teams were employed in the delivery of the ice through Milton and Dorchester.

FLORICULTURE.

Nathaniel Davenport was the first man in Milton who made the cultivation of flowers and plants a special vocation. He commenced the business as early as 1827, and continued it for thirty years or more. At his decease the business was taken up by his sons. Lewis Davenport has been engaged in the work of raising flowers, in the westerly part of the town, for many years. His greenhouses are located on Canton avenue, in the vicinity of the old Davenport homestead. Nathaniel T. Davenport is also actively engaged as a florist in the same neighborhood. Lyman Davenport, the youngest member of the family, has extensive greenhouses on Brush Hill road, near Paul's bridge. These brothers have attained to great skill and success in this pleasant and lucrative employment.

In 1860 John D. Bradlee built a greenhouse on Canton avenue, near the Lower Mills. After a time he sold to Lyman W. Senter, who erected new conservatories and largely increased the business; here Mr. Senter was actively engaged as florist until 1875, the time of his death. Soon after his decease his conservatories passed into the hands of H. S. Messenger, who has increased the area of glass to five thousand square feet, and is enjoying a large degree of success in the delightful occupation of floriculture.

Eight years ago Henry F. Thayer, long a skilful florist in Roxbury, removed to Milton, his old home, and engaged in floriculture on Hillside street, where he is raising flowers for the market with great success.

In 1868 Duncan Welsh erected a greenhouse on Mattapan street, and continued the business of raising flowers till the time of his death. James Welsh succeeded his father, and carried on the business for one year; then it was taken up by William M. Robertson, who, in turn, was succeeded by George Saunders, the present owner. James Welsh has now, in the same vicinity, greenhouses of his own in successful operation.

Not many years ago James Faulkner commenced the cultivation of flowers, on Granite avenue. He has extensive greenhouses, and is prosecuting the business on a liberal scale.

In addition to the above there are in Milton fifteen or more private conservatories connected with estates on Milton Hill, and in every section of the town.

GRANITE BUSINESS.

Quincy granite, so called, is in reality the kind of rock known to geologists as sienite. It is mostly confined to the territory of Quincy, yet there is a small part of the granite section within the territory of Milton. It is found lying on our extreme southern boundary, adjoining Quincy. It extends from a point a little west of the granite branch of the Old Colony Railroad to where the boundary of Milton approaches the Blue Hills; here the sienite gradually becomes merged into the porphyry of which the Blue Hills are largely composed.

When the first attempts at working this material were made it is now impossible to tell, as the movement was on so small a scale as not to become a matter of town-meeting discussion and of town record, which was often the case in the neighboring town of Quincy, where it was feared the material would be so reduced as to render it impossible to procure a sufficient quantity for the ordinary purposes of building cellars, stoning wells, etc.

This was before the use of wedges and gunpowder, which have been so largely used since that time in this branch of industry. It appears that wedges were never used in this part of the country for splitting stone until the year 1803.

The wedge first used was of a kind very different from that in use to-day. It was broad and thin. The hole made to receive this wedge was from one and one-half inches to two inches long, by about two inches wide and one-half an inch thick. The holes were made broad enough and deep enough to receive the wedges, which were inserted between pieces of thin iron, called shims, and driven in by a heavy hammer. These were wholly unlike the round drill-hole which is in use to-day.

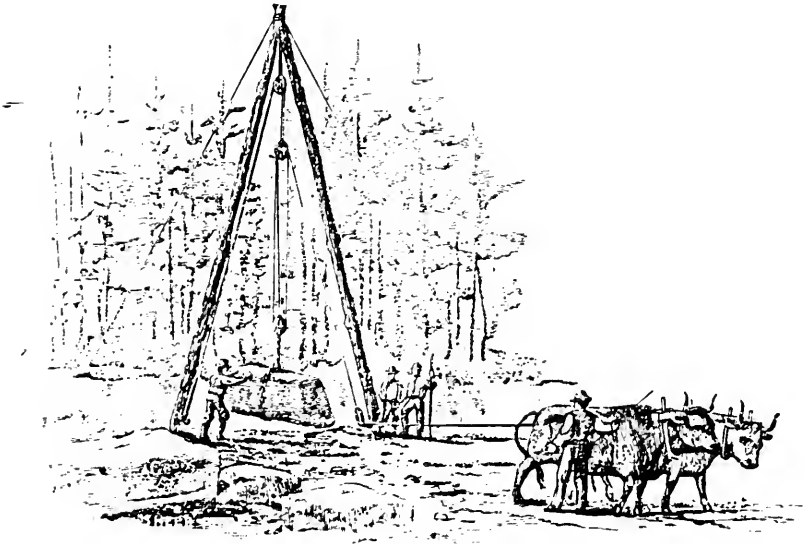
A person in traversing the rocky woodland in the southeasterly part of Milton will occasionally come upon a place where one of our forefathers tried his skill, and patience, too, in the attempt to get out some underpinning and steps, and perhaps a few gate-posts. When these attempts were made is not known, as there is no record of the transactions, and the actors have long since passed away. But we are enabled to estimate pretty closely the date of these first operations by the style of the drill-holes which are to be seen in these rocks.

We know that the flat hole was soon superseded by the round one, and where the flat hole is found we may conclude that the work was done very early in the present century.

One of these old quarries, and one of the most important of

them, may be seen in the land of Mr. Henry J. Rice, not far from his quarry.

In the lack of proper means for breaking the solid ledge, the early workers were obliged to content themselves with using only such stones as laid loose on the surface of the ground; and having none of the modern contrivances for raising these stones, the difficult method of handling them with oxen and levers was their only resource. Even the "sheer-pole," which was the first contrivance for this purpose, was often too expensive a luxury for these worthy pioneers to employ. The "sheer-pole" consisted of two long, heavy poles of equal length, bound firmly



together at the upper ends, while the lower ends were drawn apart to make them stand steadily. They were held in an upright position by guys front and back. A luff-tackle was fastened to the top where the poles were joined together, and brought down and attached to the body to be raised. To one end of the rope a pair of oxen was hitched, and in this way the work of raising stone was effected. This method, much easier than that of rolling them upon sticks of timber, by hand-power alone, was, nevertheless, extremely difficult and tedious in comparison with the manner of doing such work at the present day, — with derricks capable of lifting thirty or forty tons, and sometimes even much greater weights, worked with the greatest precision and safety by steam-power.

Previous to the year 1838 there was but very little done in this town in the way of quarrying; but the development of this industry in the neighboring town of Quincy was the cause, and the only cause, that occasioned an increase of population in the eastern part of Milton.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

The building of Bunker Hill Monument, and the consequent opening of the Granite Railway in 1826, was the dawn of a brighter day in that section of our town. The business activity and prosperity that followed is to be attributed in no small degree to that scientific and leading man, Mr. Solomon Willard.

Although the stone for the monument was quarried in Quincy, the cutting of the stone was done almost wholly in Milton. Soon after opening the quarry the Granite Railway Company built sheds at the head of the wharf on the Neponset river; these sheds were mostly in Milton. About the same time a stone-shed was built in Milton a few rods north of the town line and just east of the railroad track, extending northerly several hundred feet. It was opposite the residence and store of the late George W. Tarbox. At these sheds all the stone-cutting was done by this company for the first thirty years of their operations. This statement is literally true, with this qualification: between 1837 and 1844 this company had a contract with the City of Boston by which the labor of their convicts in the House of Correction was sold to them and was used in cutting their granite.

The business here gave employment to a large number of workmen until the close of the year 1835, when Mr. Gridley Bryant, the first agent of the company, and to whose energy and skill the prosecution of this branch of industry in this vicinity is largely due, was superseded by Mr. Samuel R. Johnson. After this date, until 1859, most of the stone-cutting was done at the sheds in East Milton Village.

BOSTON CUSTOM-HOUSE.

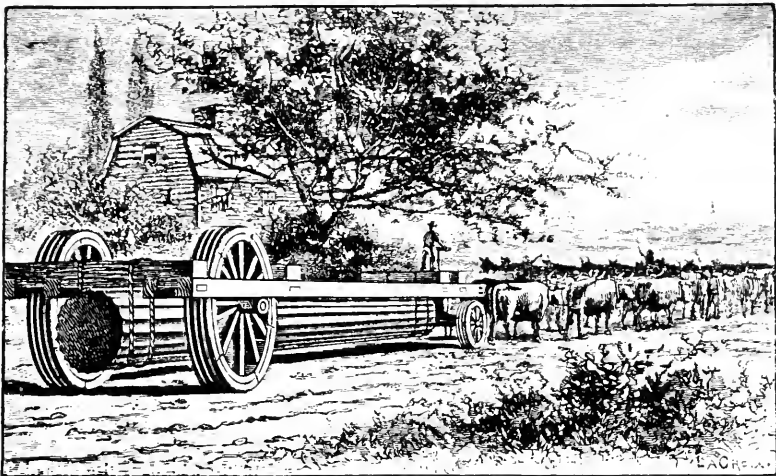
In the year 1834 the Granite Railway Company, in connection with other leading granite workers of Quincy, obtained the contract for furnishing the granite for the Custom-House in Boston. The ingenuity of Mr. Bryant was severely taxed in devising a method for transporting the vast columns of that building. He had already transported from Chelmsford to Boston the eight columns of the Quincy Market House and the two columns of the United States Bank building, now the Merchants' National

Bank ; and from Quincy the columns of the Tremont House and of the Suffolk County Court-House, the weight of the latter being sixty-four tons each ; but the Custom-House columns were somewhat more than thirty feet in length, and were said to be much heavier than had ever been carted in this part of the country.

It was decided to move them in the winter, taking advantage of the snow, and for this purpose a sled was constructed. This sled was in two parts, very much like two mud-scows ; the bottom was flat, and, being without runners, it rested fully on the ground. To prevent a side movement when in motion an iron keel, three or four inches square, was bolted on the bottom, which served a good purpose on deep and solid snow ; but where the snow was thin, and on bare ground, the friction was too much. On this sled about one-half of the columns were safely landed in Boston. The last time the sled was used they had proceeded on the way as far as the stable of Mr. John W. Brooks, Centre street, Milton, when bare ground was encountered, and the load could not be moved. The column was rolled from the sled, and the bottom was covered with hard-wood planks, to shut out the iron keel and prevent the great friction where the snow was thin ; then it was reloaded and a new start made. But this new arrangement proved a failure. Without the keel the load became unmanageable, and they had gone only to that point on Centre street where the brook runs under the street, when the load slid entirely from the road, and landed in the ditch, where it was allowed to remain until the next summer. Then the column, which was "in the rough," was cut and finished, and carried to Boston on a wagon made in the interval. This wagon, which took the rest of the columns to their place of destination, was a wonderful affair. The body was made of two pairs of heavy oak timbers, between thirty and forty feet long by about sixteen inches high, and seven inches wide ; each pair was placed two feet and six inches apart, leaving room to allow a hind wheel to revolve between them. These timbers rested on the axle-trees, and were separated so as to give room for the load to be suspended between them. The two pairs of timbers were held together by a heavy beam at each end extending across the whole wagon, and to these each of the timbers was firmly bolted. To the cross-beams the load was attached by chains, and left to swing when in motion. It was the intention of the designer to have the load carried mainly by the hind wheels, and for this reason they were made exceedingly strong. Each of the hind wheels was made up of two wheels, each with a felly one foot wide and a diameter of nearly nine feet. On each of these were two tires of a large size. The two parts were placed

together, making the felly two feet wide. They were then covered, in their whole width, by layers of oak timber about three by four inches, which were firmly spiked on. On these were shrunk four heavy iron tires, which held everything in place. The hub was of cast-iron, and the axle-trees were just long enough to pass through the hub and support one of the long timbers on each of its ends. The wheel could revolve on its axle-tree, or the axle could turn with the wheel.

The forward wheels were much smaller, being low enough to run under the body, for convenience in turning. As such an enormous vehicle was too much for a pair of oxen to govern when in motion, a section of gear-wheel was attached to the



forward axle-tree in such a manner that it could be revolved by means of a pinion and crank, so as to move the carriage in any desired direction. To draw this great load on so very heavy a carriage it was deemed best to use oxen, which were very generally in use at that time among farmers. The result was that all the oxen available for several miles around were engaged for this purpose, making a team of fifty-five yoke of oxen, led by six horses. Henry West had charge of the transportation. The route followed in Milton was from Bryant street to Adams; thence to Centre; then crossing over White's lane to Brook road, and by Mattapan street over the bridge into Dorchester.

We give above an engraving of the wonderful structure, fur-

nished from drawings by J. Wesley Martin, to whom we are indebted for the facts relating to the granite business.

QUARRIES IN MILTON.

In the year 1838 John Winkley worked a quarry for a short time on land of the late Samuel K. Bailey, a short distance south of the "Bailey's Farm." Although the granite was of a good quality it was soon abandoned, and has never been worked since. About the year 1840 Mr. Samuel Alden opened a quarry a little farther to the west than Winkley's place, on land of the late Col. Joseph Lyman. Alden's operations were not extensive, nor of long continuance, and since his day there has been nothing done there.

STONE-CUTTING.

Several persons have carried on what is called stone-cutting, in years past, within the limits of the town, which gave employment to a goodly number of workmen. One of the first of these was our townsman, Mr. Benjamin F. Dudley, who commenced work with others about 1832. Their quarry was in West Quincy. Their work was, to a great extent, sent to cities on our seaboard south of Boston, and the transportation was by water. For this reason it was deemed best to do the cutting near the place of shipment. Their stone-sheds were at first on or near what was then known as Briggs' wharf. After about three years they were removed to the quarry at West Quincy. Much of the time during these three years Mr. Dudley employed as many as forty workmen at this place. While this work was progressing, Mr. Dudley and his associates were incorporated as the Quincy Granite Co., under which style they continued to work until he retired from the granite business, in 1850.

While Mr. Dudley was engaged in the place above named Mr. Thomas Hollis, Jr., who succeeded his father, established a stone-shed very near Mr. Dudley's, but after a short time the buildings were removed to his quarry, near the line of Quincy, and now owned by F. J. Fuller.

The next attempt of the kind made in the town was by H. B. Martin & Co., in the year 1837. They began their work at the Lower Mills, on the town landing. At this time Mr. James Campbell was building the wharf now occupied by Mr. Godfrey. This was completed shortly after, and the stone-sheds were moved to the wharf in the fall of 1837, and remained until the

summer of 1840, when the business was brought to a close. At this place a large part of the granite for Harvard College Library building was prepared or cut. The quarry worked by H. B. Martin & Co. was on the land long known as the "Quincy Lot," owned by Mr. Josiah Quincy, then President of Harvard College. This may have assisted Martin & Co. in securing the contract with Harvard College to furnish the granite for this building. As the job was of some magnitude and the parties to the contract desired to finish the building as quickly as possible, Martin & Co. divided the work, giving Thomas Hollis, Jr., and O. T. Rogers & Co. each a part.

In the spring of 1844 Hosea Flanders began the stone business at East Milton, nearly on the spot now used by Smith Brothers. It proved, however, of short duration, and before the year expired he had abandoned the undertaking.

OTHER MILTON QUARRIES.

In 1844 Mr. Thomas Hollis, Jr., began to work a quarry a short distance south of Pleasant street. He continued to work this until 1854, when he sold to Daniel G. Corliss and Oliver West. Mr. West soon left the concern, and Simon B. Corliss was admitted as a partner. This firm, afterwards known as D. G. Corliss & Co., continued the business without interruption until 1865, when they admitted into the company J. W. Martin. The partnership continued until the close of the year 1880, and was then dissolved, after an existence of nearly twenty-six years. In the spring of 1881 they sold their quarry to Messrs. H. J. Rice and Frank Tucker. At the end of one year Mr. Tucker conveyed his interest to Mr. Rice, since which time Mr. Rice has carried on the business. This is a part of the Quincy range. It is south and west of the dark-blue stone of which the quarries of the Granite Railway Company and F. J. Fuller are the best representatives. It lies between the dark-blue vein and the Blue Hills, and is of a lighter color, with a coarser grain. The feldspar is often almost white, in large particles, having the appearance of albite or soda feldspar. The potash feldspar is sometimes light or pale blue, but oftener of a gray color. Occasionally the rock is marked by stripes of a lighter color, similar to marking seen in gneiss; though it does not resemble gneiss in any other respect, as it is wholly destitute of mica, while the hornblende is quite marked, being in rather large crystalline particles and of the blackness of jet.

In the year 1861 Mr. E. Palmer began to work a quarry on

land of Mr. L. W. Babcock, a short distance off Canton avenue, south of Mr. Babcock's residence. He, however, soon sold out to Mr. W. H. Boardman, who, with his son, Edward P. Boardman, as partner, carried on the business for a period of five or six years; but, finding it less profitable than was desired, their business was brought to a close in 1866. Mr. George Crowl, late of this town, afterwards worked the quarry to some extent. A few years ago it passed into the possession of Mr. Henry A. Whitney, and has not been worked since. This granite is identical with Mr. Rice's quarry in all its essential characteristics.

STONE-CUTTING IN EAST MILTON.

In the latter part of the year 1882 Messrs. W. A. & James G. Smith started the business of granite-cutting in East Milton village, under the style of Smith Brothers. The undertaking has proved successful, and promises to do much towards reviving the business in this part of the town. Their buildings are very near the location of the first stone-sheds built by the Granite Railway Company nearly sixty years ago. In the following year a company began work, in the same line, under the style of John E. Manhire & Co. Mr. Manhire soon transferred his interest to other parties, and it finally resulted in the present firm of Watson & Gallagher Brothers. Their place of business is a little off Bryant street, in the rear of what has, since 1834, been known as the Bryant House, which was burned down December 26, 1883.

PROMINENT EARLY MANUFACTURERS.

Some of the projectors and chief agents in these business activities should not be passed without a brief notice. Among the most prominent were Jeremiah Smith, James Boies, Hugh McLean, Daniel Vose, and Jeremiah Smith Boies.

JEREMIAH SMITH.

Jeremiah Smith, James Boies, and Hugh McLean were not native-born citizens. They came to this country from the north of Ireland. They were intimately connected here in their business relations and by the ties of marriage. They were all members of the Presbyterian Church of Boston, under the pastorate of Rev. John Morehead; and they continued this

close and intimate friendship through life, and their families after them. They were buried in Milton Cemetery.

Mr. Smith was born in the north of Ireland in 1704. He came with his wife to Boston in 1726, and removed to Milton in 1736. He entered the employ of the Paper Company, and soon came into possession of the whole property. He was the first man, in a private capacity, to manufacture paper in this province. He was a neighbor and intimate friend of Governor Hutchinson, although differing from him widely in the political measures of the day.

As agent of the Paper Company he became closely connected with Mr. Thomas Hancock, and was thus led to an intimate friendship with Gov. John Hancock, which continued through life.

In January 1759 he was licensed to keep a house of public entertainment at his house near Milton bridge on the main county road to Plymouth & Taunton. One house near by kept by W^m Badcock not able to entertain all the travel. — *Public Archives, Vol. III., p. 423.*

Early in the spring of 1738 Mr. Smith and William Badcock, his neighbor at Milton village, went on board an emigrant ship from Ireland, lying at Long wharf in Boston, for the purpose of procuring for Mr. Badcock domestic help. There they purchased a quantity of potatoes. A part of these was planted by Mr. Badcock, and in the fall he came to Mr. Smith in trouble, having two bushels of potatoes from his planting and not knowing what to do with them. It is believed that these were the first potatoes planted in Milton. Mr. Smith died in Milton, April 16, 1790, aged eighty-six years, and was placed in the Daniel Vose tomb.

JAMES BOIES.

James Boies was born in Ireland. He married, as second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah Smith, in 1759.

He was a man of good business capacity, and was among the first to develop the manufacture of paper at Mattapan.

That he was a faithful citizen and an earnest patriot is manifest in his whole Milton life. He died here July 11, 1798, at the advanced age of ninety-six years.

HUGH McLEAN.

He married Agnes, daughter of James Boies. For a short time he was engaged in business at St. George, Me., now Thomaston, but did not make that town his place of residence,

nor was his home there. After a few years he relinquished his business at St. George, and took up his residence in Milton, engaging with James Boies in paper-making, and here passed the remainder of his days. He owned and occupied the Jackson house at Milton Upper Mills, on the west side of Blue Hill avenue, now owned by heirs of George Hollingsworth, where he continued to reside during his life. He died in Milton, December, 1799, aged seventy-five years.

DANIEL VOSE.

Daniel Vose was born in Milton, Feb. 20, 1741. He was the oldest son of Capt. Thomas Vose, a leading man of his day, and active in the early wars.

Daniel Vose married Rachel Smith, daughter of Jeremiah Smith, Nov. 11, 1762. Patience, the daughter of Daniel and Rachel Vose, married Dr. Amos Holbrook. Elizabeth, the daughter of Daniel and Rachel Vose, born Oct. 20, 1767, married, first, John Lillie; and, second, Edmund Baker, the father of Edmund J. Baker, of Dorehester.

Col. Jesse Pierce married Elizabeth S. Lillie, the daughter of Elizabeth Vose and John Lillie; his sons are the Hon. Henry L. and Edward L. Pierce.

Through the last half of the eighteenth century Daniel Vose was conspicuous in the civil and military affairs of the town. He was a sincere patriot, and rendered very important service to the country by his diligence and fidelity. He was a true friend and a genial host, entertaining with generous hospitality. His house was furnished handsomely for those days. Rich and valuable articles of his furniture are still in possession of Henry L. Pierce, among which are the "Governor Shirley Bibles." Reference to the family silver is seen in the papers of the day.¹ Through his whole mature life Mr. Vose was, perhaps, the lead-

¹ STOP THIEF.

Last night the house of the subscriber was broken open and the following articles were stolen, viz.:—

- 1 Large Silver Cup, holding a wine quart.
 - 1 Silver Cream Pot, marked P. V.
 - 1 Silver Pepper Box.
 - 2 Pair Silver Sugar Tongs, one new, the other old fashioned.
 - 7 Large Silver Table spoons.
 - 1 Dozen large tea spoons, beaded round the handle, not marked—maker's name, Caleb Beale.
 - 7 Small Tea Spoons, marked R. S.
- A quantity of small change, among which were about 150 Birmingham coppers.
Whoever will apprehend the thief, or thieves, so that they may be brought to justice, shall be handsomely rewarded by

DANIEL VOSE.

MILTON, July 10, 1787.

["Columbian Sentinel."]



Daniel Vose

ing business man in Milton. He carried on a large and varied trade, and was the medium of exchange for the producers of this town and of many interior towns. In this way he furnished occupation to many citizens and families of Milton dependent on their labor for a subsistence.

When Norfolk County was about to be set off, a great effort was made to establish the county buildings in Milton. Mr. Vose, then owning the land at the corner of Adams street and Churchill's lane, where the mansion of Mr. J. Murray Forbes now stands, offered to give the same for a court-house and jail.

JEREMIAH SMITH BOIES.

He was the son of Capt. James Boies, born in Milton, 1762, and married Miss Clark. He graduated at Harvard, 1783. He was early engaged in manufactures at the Dorchester side of the river. About 1795 he built a dam where the starch-factory now stands, and erected a paper, chocolate, and corn mill, employing Mark Hollingsworth, a young man from New Jersey, as foreman of the paper-mill. In 1801 he gave up the business to Mark Hollingsworth and Edmund Tileston, who had been in the paper business at Needham.

At the decease of his father Mr. Boies came into possession of the paper-mill in Milton, which he improved for a few years. He built the mansion on Mattapan street, Milton, now owned by the heirs of the Hon. Arthur W. Austin. He was one of the trustees of Milton Academy at the opening of the institution; for many years was treasurer of the board of trustees. He filled several offices of trust in the town, and was active and useful in all educational and religious interests during his residence here.

Mr. Boies finally sold out his interest in the mills and removed to Boston, where he became an alderman of the city, and died in 1851.

JOHN MCLEAN.

John McLean was born in Milton in 1761. His father was engaged in business at St. George. His mother went there in a sloop from Boston, and, arriving in the afternoon, went ashore and remained until the vessel was ready to sail on her return voyage, when, being discontented, she returned in the sloop to Boston. She may have gone to her father's, who lived on the Milton side of the river in the old house near the mill, the northerly half of which he conveyed to Richard Clark in 1765; but the tradition is that she went to the house of her kindred,

Jeremiah Smith, who lived at Milton Lower Mills, in the first house below the bridge. From the intimate relations ever existing between the Smith and McLean families, it is highly probable that she made the family of Mr. Smith her home, and that John McLean was born in his house.

The statement is made by President Quincy, in his "History of Harvard College," that John McLean was born in St. George. This is surely an error, as Mrs. McLean never lived at St. George, and was only there while the sloop was unloading and taking in her cargo of wood and lime. The place of his birth was Milton. This is confirmed by a tradition that cannot be doubted, coming directly through living witnesses from persons who were in intimate connection with the McLean and Boies families.

John McLean lived with his father, at Milton, in the Jackson house, through all his early life, until he went to Boston to engage in business there, and then passed more or less of his time in the summer with his mother at the Milton home. He married Ann Amory, of the highly respectable Amory family of Boston. In the latter part of the last century he was unfortunate, and failed in business, caused by an adverse decree of the French Council. A few years subsequently he gave a supper at the Exchange Coffee House in Boston, inviting all of his old creditors; when they assembled at the table every man found under his plate a check covering the amount of his claim, principal and interest. He was a man of handsome countenance and commanding figure, social and genial in his nature.

For many years he was a victim of the gout to such an extent that he was unable to walk in the streets of Boston, and seldom appeared abroad except in his carriage.

At the opening of the war of 1812 he entered the Boston market, and bought up all the molasses that could be purchased; and, on the rise of this article, he realized a large percentage of profit. It is reported that he cleared \$100,000 out of this venture.

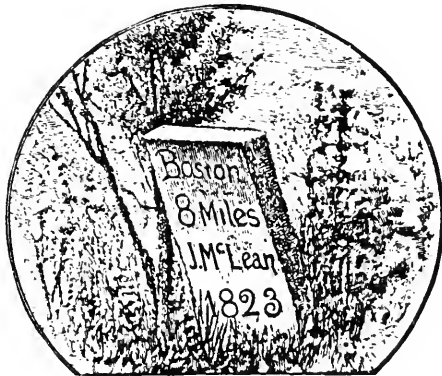
In his will he made the Massachusetts General Hospital his residuary legatee. When the Massachusetts General Hospital was incorporated the State gave \$100,000 to endow it, with the proviso that it *might* take the name of any donor who should give a larger sum. The result proved that Mr. McLean's legacy not only reached \$100,000, but far exceeded that sum. Nevertheless, instead of affixing his name to the Massachusetts General Hospital, they named the institution for the insane at "Barrel's Farm" the "McLean Asylum for the Insane."

His bequests to Harvard College have realized to that insti-

tution, up to January, 1886, the sum of \$43,062.93. His private legacies were large and numerous; among which was a legacy of \$2,000 to the minister and deacons of the First Church, Milton, for the poor, the income of which is annually distributed; and the same amount to the Federal-street Church, Boston, for the same purpose.

Along one of our public streets, now called Blue Hill avenue, is seen a line of milestones bearing this inscription, "J. McLean 1823." These were erected, at his request, by Mr. Isaac Davenport, his partner in business; and, as Mr. McLean died before the work was completed, his name was placed on these way-marks by Mr. Davenport's order, thus converting them into monumental stones.

But the most enduring monument of this noble man is seen in the institutions he has helped to found and endow, revealing the manifest purpose of contributing to mental enlargement in generations to come, and of relieving human suffering in its most aggravated forms.



CHAPTER XIII.

MILITARY RECORD.

KING PHILIP'S WAR.

OUR fathers were not long left to the undisturbed cultivation of their lands and the quiet enjoyment of their homes under the new administration of municipal affairs.

In the very infancy of the town rumors of Indian intrigues and hostilities filled the air.

A few years before the incorporation of Milton the Neponset Indians had been removed from Milton Village to their reservation at Ponkapog. They were under the command of Quartermaster Swift, of Milton, a wise and judicious leader, and by his management were kept from contact with the hostile Indians, and remained friendly during the war. In the fall of 1675 they were sent to Long Island, in Boston Harbor, for safety, and in the following spring were remanded to their planting-grounds, at Brush Hill, as near as possible to the English fort. The condition of Milton at this time appears from the following paper found in the State Archives:—

Milton Military Commission.

The Council, taking into their consideration the unsettled and weak state of the Town of Milton, being destitute of a sufficient and full Committee of Militia for the management of affairs in this time of Public Danger. They do order and appoint Captain Samuel Wadsworth Srgt. Robert Badoock and those that are the present Select Men to be a Committee of Militia for that Town, they or any three of them Capt Wadsworth or Sargt. Badoock being one of them, to act with full power in all cases until the Council take farther action.

Dated Boston y^e 11th of Feb. 1675

Passed by the Council

E. R. S.

This was soon followed by a second order from the Council:—

Feb. 21. 1675. In answer to a petition of generall inhabitants of Milton, it is ordered that all the inhabitants of Milton not in publicque service be required to attend their duty in that Town, perfecting the fortifica-

tions that are appointed by the Committees of Militia there, & y^t no person fit for the disservice of the place to wthdraw themselves wthout liberty from this Court or the Council first obtayned on poenalty of such suffering punishment as souldyers are liable unto that wthdraw from their coul's.

HOSTILE DEVELOPMENTS.

In the spring of 1621 a treaty of commerce, friendship, and mutual defence had been made between the English and Massasoit, the Great Sachem of the Wampanoags. During life he remained a faithful ally of the English. His influence with the Indian tribes kept them peaceful and quiet amid many causes for discontent. But Massasoit had passed away, and his power was no longer felt; his people grew more and more suspicious and uneasy. The progress of fifty years had wrought a great change in their condition. The new race from over the great water had multiplied, and was usurping their lands, and forcing them away from their homes and the graves of their fathers. Philip, the successor of Massasoit, renouncing the friendly policy of his ancestor, bent all his powers to fan the flame of hostility and excitement. He was a wily and ambitious leader. By secret and adroit management he united most of the New England Indians against the English, and prepared them for that barbarous warfare which for fourteen months spread over the settlements, until there was scarcely a family in the Massachusetts or Plymouth colonies but had lost a father, brother, or son.

The sacrifice of property between June, 1675, and September, 1676, has been estimated at not less than \$500,000, which, compared with the population and wealth of the times, was greater than that in the eight years' struggle for independence.

The inhabitants of Milton capable of bearing arms were actively engaged in this conflict. Some were in the company of Capt. Samuel Wadsworth, of Milton, and others under Capt. Robinson, of Roxbury. But our records are meagre, and centre on those who were conspicuous as leaders or sufferers.

OPENING OF HOSTILITIES.

King Philip's war broke out on the 24th of June, 1675, at Swansey, near Mount Hope, the home of Philip. The people were surprised by an attack from the Indians as they were returning from public worship on a day set apart for humiliation and prayer, under the apprehensions of an approaching war.

Thereupon the insidious foe appeared in every quarter, and no one could tell where the tomahawk and scalping-knife would find the next victim. Consternation spread over New England.

BROOKFIELD MASSACRE.

Capt. Edward Hutchinson, the eldest son of William Hutchinson, early proprietor of East Milton, who had a farm and country seat at Marlborough, and was on friendly terms with the Nipmuck Indians, was sent with a detachment of horse to Quaboag, or Brookfield, to negotiate with that tribe, and prevent, if possible, their union with the hostile Indians.

With a portion of his command he met the chiefs Monday morning, August 2, at the place arranged for a parley, when a body of Indians, concealed near by, fired upon them, killed eight of the company, and burned the village. Capt. Hutchinson, who was wounded, was conveyed to Marlborough, where he died August 19.

This act of treachery decided the character of the war, and — thoroughly aroused the people. Just before the outbreak at Swansey, Quartermaster Swift, of Milton, was summoned with his corps of Indians to that place.

BOSTON 29-5-1675

CORPORAL THOMAS SWIFT, Milton.

You are ordered and commanded by the council to take with you ye Indian Soldiers and to convey them with as much expedition as you can to the Commander of the public forces at Swanzy or elsewhere upon the public service. If you meet with any Indians, you are to take them under your command, and if they refuse to submit, or to give you a satisfactory report, you are to sieze and kill and destroy them as public enemies

[State Archives.]

PONKAPOG INDIANS IN MILTON.

It is manifest from various statements that the Ponkapog Indians, during the excitement of the war, were drawn from their quarters at Ponkapog to a position near Brush Hill, within reach of the fortification there. Major Gookin speaks of them as "near Brush Hill in Milton." They were "removed from Long Island to Brush Hill." A document in the State Archives says, "They were embodied together and encamped at Brush Hill, in or near the precincts of Milton." Corporal Swift took his detachment of Indians to Swansey, transferred them "to the commander of the public forces" there, then returned to his charge at Milton, and three months later he is again called upon for Indian troops as follows: —

These for Corporal Swift of Milton.

The Council by their order sent me last night required me to endeavour to raise 100 Indian Soldiers, armed fitted and furnished [though I fear that

number is not to be had] yet I would endeavour to get as many as we can; to this end I have sent for them to other places where at present they reside. And also have sent these to you desiring & ordering you with the assistance of the provincial Indians to lyst as many as you can of the Pake-mitt Indians y^t are under y^{er} care and order them to be in readiness at an hours warning to march to such place as shall be appointed, to be provided with what is necessary, and so to attend the public service. I know not where they are to go, but I judge to Penakooke or y^t way together w^h English men as many as they. I pray send me a lyst of y^e names & numbers y^t are to be had & also when they come to y^e rendervoix &c — I pray fail not in the execution of this matter.

So I remain your loving friend,

20 August 1675.

DANIEL GOOKIN, Sen.

[State Archives.]

The above order is thus superscribed:—

These for Corporal Swift of Milton with care & speed.

Hast post — Hast for the service of y^e Colony!

To be sent from Constable to Constable,

by order DANIEL GOOKIN Sen.

From this time the work of destruction was rapid and direful. One town after another was sacked and burned. In September, Brookfield, Hadley, Northfield, and Deerfield were ravaged, and three of them laid in ashes. October 5th three hundred savages fell upon Springfield, killing and wounding many of the people, and reducing to ashes thirty dwelling-houses and twenty barns.

SWAMP FIGHT.

The progress of desolation was a little checked by the aggressive movements of the colonists.

In the early winter of 1675 occurred the celebrated expedition against the Narragansetts, a powerful tribe, whose apparent sympathy with Philip created serious apprehension, notwithstanding a previous treaty of friendship with the English. The United Colonies determined to forestall hostilities from this quarter; and, to make sure work, a corps of a thousand men, the largest army the country had ever seen, was at once raised.

The whole campaign was conducted with the greatest wisdom, energy, and despatch, under the charge of Governor Winslow.

His army advanced, by rapid marches, straight to the stronghold of the Indians in the Narragansett country, Rhode Island, and suddenly fell upon the savages with such desperate valor that only a small portion of them escaped. In addition to the carnage caused by musket, bayonet, and sword, the match was applied to the combustible material within the palisade, and a

conflagration spread with terrible fury, consuming not only the wigwams, but many of the unfortunate inmates who had escaped the slaughter. It was not unlike the punishment inflicted on the Pequods forty years before by Capt. Mason, of Connecticut. Seven hundred of their fighting men fell on that day. The prestige and power of the Narragansett nation were broken.

In this fight, which occurred December 19 (O. S.), and is known in history as the "Swamp Fight," was the company of Capt. Johnson, of Roxbury, in which many Dorchester men were enrolled, and the following men from Milton: Obadiah Wheaton, Joseph Tucker, John Fenno, and Benjamin Crane. Capt. Johnson was killed, also Thomas Danforth, of Dorchester. Benjamin Crane, was wounded. Nathaniel Davenport, husband of Elizabeth, the sister of Rev. Peter Thacher, of Milton, was killed.

The Indians, checked for a time, were soon on the war-path again. In February, 1676, Lancaster, Medfield, and Weymouth were invaded and partly burned; in March, Groton and Marlborough met the same fate. All the frontier settlements, and many of the interior towns, were deserted, the inhabitants taking refuge in places less exposed, near Boston. Milton, at this time, received several accessions. Rev. Samuel Man came from Wrentham, Roger Sumner and Ralph Houghton, from Lancaster, and Edward Adams, from Medfield. William Pierce, of East Milton, was also driven here by the exigencies of the war. All of these, except Mr. Man, remained as permanent citizens, and their descendants still continue with us. The outlying districts, even in Milton, were deemed unsafe. William Trescott, who lived on the farm of James M. Robbins, asked for the "abatement of his taxes for the year 1675-76, because of the troubles of the wars, whereby he deserted his place at Brush Hill."

SUDBURY FIGHT.

But the event of this war, which connects it particularly with our own history, is now to be described.

Capt. Samuel Wadsworth, who came to Milton from Duxbury, in 1656, and took part in the incorporation of the town, in the formation of the church, and in all the arduous duties and labors incident to a new organization, was brought into a conspicuous and highly honorable, as well as sadly eventful, position in this war. He was captain of a company of infantry, raised in the vicinity of Boston and partly in Milton. His lieutenant was John Sharp, of Brookline, who married Martha, daughter of Robert Vose, of Milton; but of the rank and file I

can discover no list. Capt. Wadsworth had been actively engaged in the war from the beginning. He was at Lancaster¹ and vicinity through the February preceding, but in March returned to Boston to protect the lower towns. After the destruction of Marlborough, which occurred on the 20th of March, the Indians increased greatly in that vicinity, endangering the lives of those who escaped in the former onslaught, and making it needful to strengthen the garrison there. Capt. Wadsworth was ordered to repair to Marlborough for this purpose. He started with a force of fifty men, which was probably increased to seventy on the march. The movement was effected with safety, he reaching Marlborough with his command in the night of the 20th or the morning of the 21st of April. On the march through Sudbury the Indians were lying concealed in large numbers, but failed to show themselves until Capt. Wadsworth's company had passed beyond. The next morning they commenced the devastation of the village, burning all the houses on the east side of the river. When the news of the attack reached Marlborough, Capt. Wadsworth, though his men were exhausted by the march from Boston, determined to hasten back to the relief of Sudbury. Reinforced by Capt. Brocklebank, with a portion of his command from the fort, they marched with all possible speed to meet the enemy. On approaching Sudbury, "in the afternoon of Friday the 21st, about 3 o'clock," according to Sewall's Diary, a band of Indians appeared in the distance, who seemed to be flying at their approach and striving to hide themselves; the English pursued, and were drawn on by the retreating foe into a thickly wooded section, when suddenly five hundred savages sprang up on every side, and with their terrific war-whoop rushed upon the devoted band. The gallant leader and his heroic command defended themselves as best they could: Securing a strong-hold on a hill near by, for four hours they repelled the assaults of the foe with the loss of but five men, until ammunition began to fail, and night was closing in upon them. At this juncture the Indians set fire to the woods, and the wind drove the smoke and flames in upon the exhausted troops, compelling them to abandon their position. As a last resort they determined to force a passage through the savage horde. In this final struggle they were beset on every side, with all the fury of fiends, and literally cut to pieces. Capt. Wadsworth and Capt. Brocklebank fell, with twenty-seven of their charge. Some escaped, and a few were taken prisoners; and, says Cotton Mather, regarding the prisoners then taken:—

¹ Palfrey.

That the reader may understand what it is to be taken by such devils incarnate, I shall here inform him; they stripped their unhappy prisoners and caused them to run the gauntlet, and whipped them after a cruel and bloody manner; they then threw hot ashes upon them, and cutting off collops of flesh they put fire into the wounds, and so with exquisite leisurely horrible torments roasted them out of the world.

The enemy were so elated by this victory that they sent word to the authorities of Boston to provide store of good cheer, for they intended to "dine with them on election day."

The disaster was deeply felt throughout the country. It was a heavy blow to the town of Milton. Capt. Wadsworth, one of her leading men, in the prime of life, eminent for piety, wisdom, and courage, a protector and guardian of the infant town, was taken from his family and fellow-citizens, and with him doubtless others of the same community. A glimpse of the despondency occasioned by the event is discerned in the tone of the petition of his Milton associate, presented to the Council only five days after his death:—

Petition of Robert Badcock.

To the honorable Council now sitting in Boston. The request of him whose hand is hereunto subscribed is that whereas the honored council pass^d an order bearing date 11 Feb. 1675 for the settling of a Committee of Militia in the Town of Milton wherein were named Captain Wadsworth and myself and the present Select Men to be the sd. Committee, that the honored Council would be obliged to take into consideration the state of this Committee. Capt. Wadsworth having departed from us, whose face we shall see no more; and one of the Select men having deserted the place, another of them seldom to be found in the town though not employed in public employ: Corporal Swift being much employed in public service whereby matters of public concernment are hindered; and some of our militia officers who have been both faithful and painful by day and by night for the service of the country left out in the order, My humble request is that there be a renewing of this Committee, that matters that be of concernment may be carried on which now do stand still. Thus desiring the Lord to guide and direct you, I remain yours to command.

MILTON April 26. 1676 —

ROB^t BADCOCK

Capt. Wadsworth and twenty-eight of his command were buried in a common grave near the spot where the action occurred, about one mile south of the centre of the town of Sudbury. Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth, President of Harvard College, the fifth son of Capt. Wadsworth, erected a monument at the grave of these heroes about 1730. At a later period the Commonwealth of Massachusetts united with the town of Sudbury in erecting the granite monument now marking the sacred spot. It bears the following inscription:—

This monument is erected by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and by the Town of Sudbury in grateful remembrance of the service and sufferings of the founders of the State, and especially in honor of Capt. S. Wadsworth of Milton Capt. Brocklebank of Rowley and Lieut. Sharp of Brookline and 26 others, men of their command, who fell near this spot on the 18th of April [an error for the 21st of April], 1676 while defending the frontier settlements against the allied Indian forces of Philip of Pokanoket. — 1852.

From this time the influence and power of Philip began to wane. The Indians met with disaster and defeat in every quarter. On the 16th of August, 1676, the finishing blow was given to this terrible and bloody war by the death of Philip, who was pursued into a swamp near Mount Hope and killed by one of his own men.

And here ended the aggressive and destructive power of the Indians in the colony, except as allied with the French in the French and Indian wars that followed.

BRIGHTNESS.

One occurrence, bright and beautiful, shines out as a sequence of this sad war. In March, 1677, when farms and workshops had been deserted through fear, and helpers were cut off, leaving families and communities homeless, reducing to poverty and even threatening with starvation many of the wanderers, a ship laden with provisions from Dublin, and provided with clothing and money from London, reached the port of Boston, supplying timely aid to four hundred and thirty-two gathered there, and ministering to the suffering ones in many other towns.

And then the counterpart, one hundred and seventy-two years later, when the United States sloop-of-war "Jamestown," loaded with provisions, sailed from these shores, March 28, 1847, to Ireland, commanded by our Capt. R. B. Forbes, on a return mission of humanity, furnishes material for profitable and thankful thought.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS.

Scarcely had King Philip's war ceased when questions of vital importance between the colonies and the mother-country, which had long been in agitation, assumed new significance.

Massachusetts had resisted the "Navigation Acts," and refused to acknowledge the authority of the king's commis-

sioners, to which Connecticut and Rhode Island yielded. Accordingly, in 1684, her charter was declared void, which was speedily followed by the annulling of the charters in the other colonies. Then followed for more than two years the tyrannical government of Sir Edmund Andros, under King James II., until the revolution in England drove the king from his throne, when the people of Boston seized Andros and sent him to England for trial. William and Mary, the successors of James II., awarded to Massachusetts a new charter, extending her territory but abridging her liberties, making the governor and higher officials appointees of the crown. These events had the effect of keeping alive the jealousy and irritation of the people against the apparent encroachment on their rights.

In the midst of these disturbances a war broke out between England and France, involving their American colonies. This is known as *King William's War*. Each party was supported by Indian allies. The tribes of Canada and Maine joined the French, and the Five Nations the English. Hostilities commenced in New Hampshire in the summer of 1689; in the following winter Schenectady, in New York, was burned and the inhabitants massacred; in the spring New Hampshire and Maine were the scene of similar atrocities; and, finally, Massachusetts was invaded, the Indians fell upon Haverhill, and killed and carried away as captives many of its inhabitants.

In the summer of 1690 Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, resolving to carry the war into the enemy's country, joined in an expedition against Canada.

With respect to y^e proposalls of sending military Forces & shi^{pp}ing to y^e attacking of Canada Voted that y^e designe be attended wth all Expedition, & y^e y^e neighboring Colonies and Provinces be forth^e acquainted wth y^e expectation of their assistance.

Voted y^e Cap^t Thomas Vose of Milton & Cap^t Daniel King of Salem be Captains in this present Expedition against Canada.

June 3, 1690. Passed in the affirmative by the Deputies.

EBENEZER PROUT.

Consent^d to by the Magistrates.
[State Archives.]

IS^a ADDINGTON, Sec^y.

There is no further evidence that Capt. Vose, of Milton, was in this expedition.

The fleet was under the command of Sir William Phipps, and a land force of two thousand troops, under John Wintthrop, of Connecticut. This enterprise resulted in disastrous failure.

A company of seventy-five men, under Capt. John Withington, all from Dorchester and Milton, joined the expedition.

The following is a list of the Milton soldiers : —

Ensign Samuel Sumner,	William Swift,
Henry Lyon,	William Blake,
Eliab Lyon,	John Gulliver,
William Sumner,	Samuel Triscott,
James Swift,	Edward Clapp,
Jazeniah Sumner,	Ebenezer Crane,
Charles Readman,	Joseph Triscott, Drummer.
John Crowhore,	Ebenezer Sumner.

Of the two thousand comprising the land force, two hundred were lost, and of this two hundred, forty-six belonged to Capt. Withington's company. Only twenty-five returned. Ensign Samuel Sumner and his brother William Sumner, sons of George Sumner, of Brush Hill, were among the lost; also William Swift, son of Deacon Thomas Swift. Other Milton boys who joined this ill-fated expedition never returned. The fate of those who fell by the sword, or were swept away by sickness or accident, was probably long in doubt. Twenty-five years later Ezra Clapp, of Milton, left by will a portion of his estate to his son Edward, "if he ever returned."

The General Court of Massachusetts made a grant, June 19, 1735, to the survivors of the soldiers from Dorchester and Milton, and to heirs of those who were lost, of a township in Worcester County, which was named "Dorchester Canada." It is now the town of Ashburnham.

To meet the expenses incurred in this expedition Massachusetts issued bills of credit, — the first paper money ever issued in the colonies. King William's War was terminated in 1697 by the treaty of Ryswick.

QUEEN ANNE'S WAR.

Queen Anne came to the throne March 8, 1702, and reigned twelve years. This was the golden age of English literature, — the day of Pope and Addison. It was also distinguished for the brilliant successes of the British arms.

THANKSGIVING IN MILTON.

April 8, 1703, was observed as a day of Thanksgiving in the town of Milton and throughout the colonies. A part of the royal proclamation appointing the occasion is as follows : —

Before the late King William of glorious memory died, there were sundry societies set up for the reformation of manners, and behold the

smiles of Heaven upon the same! our nation on a sudden being filled with plenty of grain, and a plenty of silver, [the late fleet being taken] and plenty of honor and victory, so that the Queen has invited her subjects in the plantations of America to rejoice with her and return thanks to God.

Before the death of King William war was opened between England and France, which Queen Anne inherited. The English colonies on the Atlantic coast and the French settlements on the St. Lawrence, with their Indian allies, again came into collision. The frontier settlements of Massachusetts, — Athol, Brookfield, Deerfield, Lancaster, and other towns — were assailed by the combined force of French and Indians, and subjected to slaughter and pillage. Some of these towns had but just commenced resettlement after abandonment in former wars. Massachusetts promptly responded to the call of these distressed towns. Troops were gathered from all the older towns, and money was called for to such an extent as to exhaust the resources of towns and families.

Milton furnished her full quota of men for this war, and readily met the demands on her meagre resources.

After a short repose of peace another war broke out between England and France, in 1744. This also reached the American colonies.

The chief event of this war in America was the capture of Louisburg, on Cape Breton Island, a fine fort and a strong fortress, — the chief centre of French power. The expedition, consisting of four thousand troops, three thousand from Massachusetts and one thousand from the other colonies, sailed from Boston March 24, 1745. They were met at Canso, by Commodore Warren, with an English fleet of seven or eight men-of-war. With the combined forces they laid siege to the fortress, which, on the 24th day of June, surrendered. This victory caused great rejoicing throughout the colonies. The land force was commanded by William Pepperell, Esq., who was created, by the king, Baronet of Great Britain, as a reward for his service.

Most of the Massachusetts troops in this expedition were from this vicinity. Dorchester and Milton furnished their full share.

In "Blake's Annals" I find the following reference to these soldiers: —

Most that went from hereabouts that I knew, either died there, or in their passage home, or soon after they came home; 'tis said, there died of our New England forces about 1,500 men.

France, exasperated at the loss of this stronghold, which had cost her five and a half millions of dollars, and had been twenty-

five years in building, sent, the next summer, a powerful fleet, with not less than eight thousand disciplined troops and the necessary armament, to recover the fort and ravage the coast of New England.

The fleet sailed the 11th of June, and reached Nova Scotia about the middle of September. Consternation spread over the colonies. According to Blake, —

About one-half of the militia of the country was called to Boston and the lower towns. Numerous works of defence were commenced about Boston, and prosecuted even on the Sabbath days.

But a fatal malady broke out among the French troops, greatly reducing their numbers; seven of their ships were wrecked, and others were damaged by a terrific storm, which so disheartened the leaders that "they returned to France without striking a blow."

In 1748 a treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle terminated this conflict, known as *King George's War*.

The peace that followed was only for a few years, when the colonies were thrown into anxiety and distress by the intelligence of another war with France. This war, known as the

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR,

began in 1755, and continued till 1763. Great preparations were made on both sides for attack and defence.

In the spring of 1755 four expeditions were planned by the colonies,—one, under Gen. Braddock, against the French on the Ohio, which ended disastrously; a second, under command of Governor Shirley, to reduce Fort Niagara; the third, against Crown Point, a fortress on the west side of Lake Champlain; and the fourth, against the French in Acadia, since called Nova Scotia.

In these various expeditions heavy drafts were made on the colonies for men and money. Milton men were enrolled in three of them.

ACADIA.

The expedition against Acadia, or Nova Scotia, consisted of three thousand men, chiefly from Massachusetts, under command of Lieut.-Col. Monckton, of the British army, with Gen. Winslow in charge of the first division, and Gen. Scott, of the second. They sailed from Boston on the 1st of June, 1755, reaching the Bay of Fundy early in that month. The French forts were speedily reduced, and Nova Scotia fell under British control.

It was determined to break up the settlement, which was thought to be a hot-bed of French intrigue and conspiracy, and to disperse the inhabitants among the English colonies. This difficult and extremely painful duty was assigned to Gen. Winslow.

FRENCH NEUTRALS IN MILTON.

One thousand of these proscribed Acadians were transported to Massachusetts. Three families were billeted on the town of Milton from Dec. 20, 1755, to Sept. 26, 1760. These are often referred to by name in our records. Houses were rented for them, and their wants were supplied by the town, the expense being in part reimbursed from the State. The following details relating to these banished Acadians, which have been found in the Massachusetts Archives, cannot fail to interest the reader:—

The first of the families in Milton is, — Seabrew, 34 years old; his wife, 32 years; his first son, 10 years; second son, 8 years; third son, 6 years; fourth son, 4 years; his first daughter, 2 years; second daughter, 2 months.

Second family. — Battis, 33 years old; his wife, 28 years; first son, 9 years; second son, 3 years; his daughter, 7 years.

Third family. — Loring, 29 years old; his wife, 24 years old; eldest son, 5 years; second son, 3 years; third son, 9 months.

The said Battis is in feeble health, and has been since he came to Milton; the woman weakly; the boy nine years old weakly. It is found that they have cost the town seventy-six pounds, five shillings, and five pence, for the year.

Petition of Milton regarding French Neutrals.

Province of Massachusetts, Bay S. S. To his Excellency, Thomas Pownall, Esq., Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Honorable, His Majesty's Council and House of Representatives in the General Court, assembled this 23 of November, Anno Domini, 1757.

We the subscribers Selectmen of Milton in behalf of said town humbly shew —

That the town of Milton have for some time past had sixteen of the Neutral French quartered on them, which number has since increased to eighteen, that there are but three men in the number, one of whom is in a weak and delicate state, which number your petitioners humbly apprehend, according to the number quartered on other towns, greatly exceeds their proportion. The town is but a small town, and though they would cheerfully in this time of distress bear their proportion to their utmost ability, but more than that is greivous. We would therefore humbly move your Excellencies and Honors to interfere in behalf of Milton, so far as to give them such relief in the premises as according to your known wisdom and accustomed justice you shall see meet, and your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

BENJAMIN FENNO,
BENJAMIN WADSWORTH,
WILLIAM TUCKER,
DAVID RAWSON,
JEREMIAH TUCKER,
Select Men.

With the exception of the success at Nova Scotia the measures planned for 1755 resulted in failure.

The season of 1756, by dilatory management, passed without any successful movements against Crown Point or Niagara.

In 1757 Fort William Henry was lost to the English, and nothing was achieved.

About this time William Pitt was again appointed Secretary of State, and by his wise administration the British councils were infused with new life.

SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGNS.

The various campaigns of 1758 were favorable. Louisburg, which had been restored to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, was a second time reduced. In the siege of this stronghold Col. Golding, grandfather of William Wood, of Milton, bore a conspicuous part. He provided his command with long iron hooks, which they fastened on the walls at the storming of the fort, and thus drew themselves up hand over hand to the parapet and entered the fort; for which act Col. Golding was knighted by the government of England. Fort Frontenac was also captured. In the closing months of the year the English flag was flying over Fort Duquesne.

The general invasion of Canada was planned as the campaign of 1759. Gen. Amherst led one army against Crown Point and Ticonderoga. These strongholds were abandoned in July, and were occupied by the colonial troops.

Gen. Prideaux led a second army against Niagara, which surrendered after a short siege.

Gen. Wolfe, with eight thousand troops and a powerful fleet, was delegated to the reduction of Quebec. The troops were landed in June. A startling plan of operation was formed by the commanding general, attended with the greatest hazard, but conducted with consummate energy and sagacity, by which he succeeded in bringing the enemy to battle on the Plains of Abraham, Sept. 13. Before noon of that day the victory of the English arms decided the fate of France in America. But in the very moment of victory Gen. Wolfe was borne from the field pierced by two bullets, and died, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. In this battle was James Boies, of Milton, who afterwards bore a conspicuous part in the Revolutionary war.

A definite treaty was signed at Paris in 1763, bringing to an end the American intercolonial wars.

In these protracted wars Massachusetts furnished between two and three times as many troops as were raised in all the other

colonies. While the other colonies doubled their population by natural increase in twenty-five years, Massachusetts had not twice as many inhabitants in 1713 as she numbered fifty years before. Hutchinson, in recording these facts, remarks: —

It is probable that there would have been two hundred thousand souls more at this time if the French had been driven from Canada a hundred years ago.

To meet this large draft upon the State, every town had its quota to furnish.

MILTON SOLDIERS.

In the muster-rolls of the various companies raised in Boston and vicinity I find the names of many of our early citizens, which will here be given without attempting a connected narrative.

In the company of Capt. Nathaniel Blake, of Milton, of the regiment under command of Col. Jonathan Bagley, raised for the intended expedition against Crown Point, are the following Milton men: —

Edward Glover, Ensign	Nathaniel Badcock
Lemuel Voss, Sargeant	Joseph Payne
Abiel Blake, Sentinel	Benoni Spear
David Horton, Sentinel	Seth Smith
Israel Percy, Sentinel	Seth Vose.

Edward Glover died at Albany before April 20, 1757, and was buried there at the expense of the government.

Albany Dec 7 1755 Judge Bent of Milton Captain of a company in the expedition died here today of dropsy.

A list of those, the party of min that went on shore at Port Le Tore belonging to Captain Startevants Company April 25, 1756 Lieut Lemuel Bent — Corp. Jacob French — David Horton — Levi Horton — James Mingo.

The above were all Milton men.

Capt. Thomas Vose, of Milton, who had charge of a troop of horse in 1757, led his troopers to the relief of Fort William Henry, at the foot of Lake George, when that fort was threatened by Montcalm.

Seth Sumner, of Brush Hill, was also engaged as "trooper" in this war.

Lemuel Bent of Milton is authorized to beat his drums for enlistment of Volunteers for his Majestys Service in a regiment of foot for a general invasion of Canada — April 20 1758

Signed T. POWNAL Governor

The same Lemuel Bent, Milton tavern-keeper, was stationed, Nov. 23, 1761, as captain of his company (gathered in and near Milton), at Halifax.

In 1759 Stephen Vose, of Milton, was with the provincial forces at St. John, N. B., under Col. Arbuthnot; he was wounded in an engagement with the Indians, and his leg was amputated above the knee. A pension was granted him, which was renewed in 1775.

Benjamin Horton, of Milton, petitions Governor Hutchinson, June 6, 1760, in behalf of his son, Nathaniel Horton, a minor, who enlisted in the company of which Capt. Lemuel Bent had command, in Col. Abijah Willard's regiment, in the forces raised for the reduction of Canada, and was there taken sick, and needed aid. An allowance was granted him.

It is not designed, nor is it possible, to name here all the Milton men who were actors in these numerous wars, that spread over almost the whole of the first century of the town's existence, much less to mention in detail the struggles and privations of the wonderful men and women then living.

The colonies were sparsely peopled except on the sea-coast. They were hemmed in on every side. A hostile and insidious foe hung on the outskirts. A cordon of sixty French fortifications, stretching from Montreal to New Orleans, encircled them on the west, threatening invasion and conquest. The Atlantic shut down upon them on the east, across which the mother-country sent her emissaries, forcing submission to unreasonable demands, or exacting tribute from a stricken and famished people; they must tamely submit, or stubbornly resist. This discipline to these resolute and indomitable spirits was indeed bitter, but it developed a power of character and a reservation of force needful in events about to transpire. In the varied experiences of these trying times is clearly seen the process which formed the principles and men of 1775.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

After the peace of 1763 the British Parliament, to meet the expenses of the late wars, passed an act for laying a duty on paper, vellum, or parchment used in America, and declaring all writings on unstamped material null and void. This act, called the Stamp Act, received the royal assent March 22, 1765. Soon after a bill was passed quartering British troops on the colonies.

These acts met with universal opposition. The whole country was wrought up into a state of intense excitement.

On the 1st day of November, when the Stamp Act was to have taken effect, neither stamps nor officers were to be found in the colonies, and in less than a year from its passage the act was repealed.

In 1767 duties were imposed on various articles of importation needful in the colonies, and the collection was enforced by English troops quartered in Boston, which was followed by a combination of the merchants and people against the importation and consumption of the articles specified, and soon after by a repeal of the duties, except on tea.

The people accordingly united in renouncing the use of tea; and, on the persistent shipment of the offensive article, two vessels bearing it, as they were anchored in Boston harbor, were boarded, Dec. 16, 1773, by sixty or seventy young men, disguised as Indians, when three hundred and forty-two chests of tea were thrown overboard. Among their number was John Crane, born in Milton, Dec. 7, 1744; also, Samuel Gore, grandfather of Theodore Russell Glover, now resident on Milton Hill, and Henry Purkett, from whom our honored citizen, the late Henry Purkett Kidder, received his name.

This daring act on the part of the colonists was followed by the "Boston Port Bill," March 31, 1774, forbidding all commercial intercourse with Boston, and soon after by a second bill, vesting in the king or his governor the appointment of all officers, executive, military, and judicial; thus virtually abrogating the government of Massachusetts.

These oppressive measures, though mainly aimed at Massachusetts and Boston, awoke the resentment of all the colonies, and served to unite them in the most determined opposition, and, on the failure of all efforts at reconciliation, forced them to the dread arbitrament of war.

MILTON'S POSITION.

The town of Milton occupied an extraordinary position in the opening of these disturbances. Thomas Hutchinson, the royal governor, and the chief actor for the crown, owned a mansion on Milton Hill. After the sacking of his house in Boston this was his constant place of residence. In his private character, as a friend and citizen, Governor Hutchinson was universally beloved and greatly respected, and by his high qualities of mind and heart he had drawn around him the affections of the people. At the opening of the Revolution his fame was at its zenith. John Adams says:—

He had been admired, revered, rewarded, and almost adored; and the idea was common that he was the greatest and best man in America.

In 1761 he was Lieutenant-Governor, and thus Commander of the Castle and member of the Council, besides holding at the same time the important positions of Judge of Probate and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

He was a graceful speaker, a vigorous writer, and a highly respectable scholar. Few who sat upon the bench in the last century were more deserving commendation than Governor Hutchinson.

It is a traditional anecdote that after listening to the charges given by his associates, juries were in the habit of remarking when Hutchinson rose to address them that "now we shall have something which we can understand."

For a time there may have been in Milton a conflict between loyalty to a noble and faithful friend and loyalty to the principles of justice and freedom. The period of suspense was brief. Milton was among the first to resent the aggressive acts of the mother-country, and her men were foremost in the ranks of our armies. Spread over many pages of the records of the town appear the principles that governed our fathers, and the sentiments that actuated them in endeavoring to redress the grievances and throw off the burdens they were subjected to. These stirring words awaken inspiration even in our day.

A month after Governor Hutchinson's Boston mansion was destroyed, and just before the Stamp Act was to take effect the town assembled in mass meeting on the green about the church. The record of that meeting is as follows:—

Oct. 24. 1765. The question was put, whether the town would instruct their present representative respecting the Stamp Act, and passed in the affirmative. Voted to choose a Committee to draw up instructions. Accordingly Dr. Samuel Gardner, Deacon Benjamin Wadsworth and Lieutenant Jazaniah Tucker were chose, who withdrew and after a short time returned with the following instructions, which the town unanimously accepted, and voted that they be recorded in the town books, and that an attested copy thereof be by the Town Clerk delivered to Stephen Miller Esq. our present Representative.

Instructions by the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of Milton to Stephen Miller Esq, their present Representative.

Being sensibly affected by the calamitous circumstances to which this Country must be soon reduced by the execution of the Stamp Act, unless by some means relieved, we think proper in the present distressed conjunction of affairs to give you the following instructions.

1st. That you promote and readily join in representing our grievances to the King and Parliament in a suitable manner, and if redress may easily be obtained it will be most acceptable to us — yet as the distress threatened

must [if not prevented] bring Slavery and Ruin, we expect you to promote and join in measures which may relieve us, be the expense and consequences what they will: — for if we had no dispute as to the justice of a tax where we are not represented, the sum that even the Distributors of the Stamps would have for their trouble, according to best calculation that has been made, would be insupportable for us to pay in addition to our annual expenses, and the great debts that we have contracted in the last war. Now if we had been represented in Parliament or could have been heard by our agents, we can suppose that such an immoderate tax would have been laid upon us, if it had been just to lay any.

But if British subjects in America are liable to be taxed otherwise than by their own Representatives and may not be allowed trial by their own peers, which by this Act we understand is the case, they are as distant from the liberty of Englishmen as are the Slaves of Turkey.

2. That your discountenance as far as lies in your power the late horrible outrages that have been committed in the town of Boston, and that you use your utmost endeavors that the offenders may be found out and be brought to justice, and that restitution may be made by the means of their accomplices, if they have estates sufficient, to the persons who have suffered by them. And we could wish that persons who desire to conceal such offenders were obliged to make satisfaction in their stead. And if there are not laws already, sufficient for restraining such disorderly persons, we desire that you use your endeavors that laws be made sufficient for that purpose, so that all his Majesty's Subjects in this province may have their lives and property secured, if they are thought worth securing after the Stamp Act takes place.

3^d. We expect that you enquire by what authority or whose advice it was, that the public money was appropriated for raising soldiers without the consent and in the absence of the General Court.

Recorded by ELIJAH WADSWORTH

Town Clerk.

During this exciting period town meetings were held every month, and sometimes much oftener; in one year of the war, 1778, nineteen meetings were held by the town. At these meetings matters of vital interest were considered, and great principles were discussed by men deeply in earnest. We might here, with profit, present in a somewhat liberal manner the doings of these meetings, showing the masterly way in which great subjects were treated by common minds, — minds profoundly moved by the threatening perils; but the records of one meeting more must suffice: —

Jan. 8. 1773. The Committee chosen by the Town of Milton to draw up instructions to their Representative report as follows: —

To MR. JOSIAH HOW Representative for the Town of Milton

SIR. — We have heard read the letter of Correspondence from the Town of Boston with their proceedings, and find many grievances there justly complained of, too many to be enumerated here, but recommend that pamphlet to your perusal. Whoever seriously considers the conduct of Administration both at home and here can hardly entertain a doubt that a plan is formed to subvert the Constitution.

First — The British Parliament making an act to raise a revenue without the consent of the people themselves or their Representatives is a grievance of the first magnitude.

Again. — The Crowns making the Governor independent of the people has a tendency to destroy that harmony which should always subsist between the three branches of Legislature in a free State.

Again. — The general difference made between the trial of subjects here and at home, in the Act for searching his Majestys Dock Yards and other naval stores, is a great grievance.

Again. — The making the Judges of the Supreme Court dependent on the Crown and independent of the people whose lives and fortunes are so much in their power, is a great grievance naturally tending to subvert Justice between the King and Subject.

We recommend and enjoin you to use your interest and influence in the House of Representatives as far as is consistent with the rights of the people to Petition his Majesty, and to remove the grievance we labor under. And in the meantime we depend upon your steadiness prudence and firmness, and that you *give not up one jot or little of our rights, but dispute every inch of ground with the enemies of our Liberties and Freedom.*

By the Committee — John Adams, Col. W^m. Taylor, Dr. Samuel Gardner, Capt. David Rawson and Daniel Vose. —

The question was put whether the Town would accept this report as instructions to their Representative and it passed in the affirmative.

AMARIAM BLAKE, *Recorder.*

GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON'S DEPARTURE.

In the progress of events Governor Hutchinson deemed it expedient to relinquish his trust, and to remove to England, from considerations of safety and needful repose. A few citizens of Milton, to relieve, in a measure, the adverse circumstances of his departure, conceived the idea of tendering the governor a friendly parting address, influenced, no doubt, by similar action on the part of many leading members of the bar of Massachusetts, who had forwarded to the governor a complimentary address, but afterwards publicly retracted their expressions of approbation.

This document, which is not a matter of record, and has never been printed, and has also failed to meet the searching eye of the antiquarian, has come down to us in its original manuscript, yellow with age. It is interesting and instructive, as showing the decided opinions prevailing on both sides, and the definite party lines that divided the people.

Of the men whose names were affixed to this paper, James Murray soon after left Milton, and in 1776 went to England. Stephen Miller removed to Nova Scotia; his estate in Scott's Woods was confiscated.

To THOMAS HUTCHINSON Esquire *Late Gov. &c.*

SIR, — We the Select Men, the Magistrates and other principal Inhabitants of the Town of Milton, hearing of your speedy Embarkation for Eng-

land, cannot let you leave this Town which you have so long honored by your Residence without some publick Expression of our sincere wishes for your health and happiness.

We have been Eye Witnesses, Sir, of your amiable private and useful publick Life; We have with concern beheld you, in the faithful and prudent Discharge of your Duty exposed to Calumnies, Trials and Sufferings, as unjust as severe; and seen you bearing them all with becoming Meekness and Fortitude.

As to ourselves and Neighbours in particular; altho many of us, in future Perplexities will often feel the Want of your skillful gratuitous advice, always ready for those who asked it, we cannot but rejoice for your Sake Sir, at your being so seasonably relieved by an honourable and worthy Successor, in this critical and distressful period from the growing Difficulty of the Government of your beloved native Province. And we see your Departure with the less Regret, being convinced that the Change at present will contribute to your and your Family's Tranquility; possessed as you are of the applause of good men, of the favour of our Sovereign, and the Approbation of a good Conscience to prepare the Way to Rewards infinitely ample from the King of Kings; to whose Almighty protection, We, with grateful hearts commend you and your family.

Signed

SAM^L DAVENPORT
JA. MURRAY
STEPHEN MILLER
JOSIAH HOW
BENJAMIN HORTON
ZED^{AM} CRETORE

REPLY OF GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON.

GENTLEMEN

I have received innumerable marks of respect and kindness from the Inhabitants of the Town of Milton, of which I shall ever retain the most grateful Remembrance. I leave you with regret. I hope to return and spend the short remains of my life among you in peace and quiet and in doing every good office to you in my power.

THO. HUTCHINSON.

Milton Sept^r 21 1774. — Mess^{rs} Davenport Miller and How were taken to Task by the Town Meeting for having signed the above address altho it was never presented or published. They were required by next day to make an acknowledgement of their offence — And a Committee of fifteen was chosen to treat with them and Mr Murray.

Sept^r 22 These Culprits attended and made the following acknowledgement, of which the Committee accepted, requiring them to sign it and to read it severally before the Town Meeting on the green. This done the Meeting by some Majority voted it not satisfactory. The offenders all but Cap^t Davenport went home without making any other.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Whereas We the Subscribers did sign and endeavour to promote among the Inhabitants of our Town of Milton an Address to Gov^r Hutchinson a few days before his Embarkation for England, which Address contained Compliments to the Gov^r, that we did and do still, in our consciences, be-

lieve to be justly due to him; and Whereas we did further believe that it would be very acceptable to the Town to give them such an Opportunity of showing their gratitude to the Governor.

Now since the Temper of the Times is such, that what we meant to please has eventually displeased our Neighbours, We, who desire to live in peace and good will with them are sorry for it. Witness our hands this 22^d day of Sept^r 1774.

Signed
 JA. MURRAY
 STEPHEN MILLER
 JOSIAH HOW
 SAM^l DAVENPORT.

After the departure of the first three of these, the meeting insisted on Capt. Davenport's making the following acknowledgment, and that the committee should have the rest to make it at or before the next town-meeting on Monday, 3d October:—

Whereas We the Subscribers have given the good People of this Town and Province in General just Cause to be offended with each of us, in that unguarded action of ours in signing an address to the late Governor Hutchinson, for which we are heartily sorry and take this opportunity publicly to manifest it, and declare we did not so well consider the Contents. And we heartily beg their forgiveness and all others we may have offended: Also that we may be restored to their favour, and be made Partakers of that inestimable blessing, the good Will of our Neighbours, and the whole Community.

Witness our hands
 Milton 22^d Sept^r signed SAM^l DAVENPORT
 24 Sept^r ——— JOSIAH HOW
 25 Sept^r ——— JA MURRAY
 25 Sept^r ——— STEPHEN MILLER

MISAPPREHENSIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

From this time events seemed hastening to an issue. Gen. Gage, the successor of Gov. Hutchinson, on the 1st of September, 1774, with a detachment of two hundred and fifty men, took possession of the powder-house of the province, and removed therefrom two hundred and fifty barrels of powder to the Castle. At nearly the same time he commenced the fortification of Boston neck, by these acts rousing the people to a furor of excitement.

June 24 1775 This day two of our men went to set Browns house on the Neck afire, and were both killed. One was old Share of Milton. — *S. Pierce's Diary.*

Up to this time great misapprehensions had existed in England respecting the prevalence of the opposition in the colonies.

It was generally believed in Parliament that only a small faction, confined to a few ambitious leaders in Massachusetts and Boston, objected to the policy of the mother-country.

To correct this impression, and to make it manifest that but one sentiment pervaded the whole country respecting the arbitrary and oppressive measures of the parent government, as well as to provide for the preservation of their rights, a Continental Congress had been determined upon, to be composed of delegates from all the colonies. This Congress assembled in Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774.

It was also determined that meetings of delegates from all the towns should be held in the several counties of Massachusetts, to give expression to their sentiments respecting the condition of the country.

SUFFOLK COUNTY CONVENTION.

We come now to the most memorable event that ever occurred in Milton. The Massachusetts colony had already suffered beyond endurance.

Gen. Joseph Warren, the leading spirit of the times, in a letter to Samuel Adams, of September 4, thus writes:—

You will I am sure consider the great difference that there is between this and the other Colonies. Their commerce glides in its usual channels, their charters have not yet been torn in pieces by the harpies of power, they retain their usual forms of trials by juries in courts duly constituted. What is left for us? If we acquiesce but for an hour, the shackles will be fixed forever. Our all is at stake. We must give up our rights and boast no more of freedom, or we must oppose immediately. Our enemies press so close that we cannot rest upon our arms. If this province is saved it must be by adopting measures immediately efficacious.

Such was the spirit that moved the delegates of the Suffolk Convention about to assemble. The meeting could not, with safety, be held in Boston. The convention thereupon met first at Colonel Doty's tavern, in Stoughton, April 16, 1774. The house where they met is still standing, under the shadow of Blue Hill, just within the confines of Canton. As the towns were not all represented, and some of the delegates were not authorized to act for the county, the meeting was adjourned to Sept. 6, 1774, to meet at the house of Richard Woodward, innholder in Dedham.

One of the delegates at Doty's tavern writes:—

Good Parson Dunbar gave us the most extraordinary liberty prayer that I ever heard.



BIRTHPLACE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY.

Inscription on the marble tablet in front of the building.

In this Mansion,
on the Ninth Day of September, 1774, at a meeting of the Delegates of
every Town and District in the County of Suffolk, the
Suffolk Resolves were adopted.

They were reported by Major-General Warren, who fell in their defence
in the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775

They were approved by the Members of the Continental Congress, at
Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, on the Seventeenth of
September, 1774.

The Resolves to which the immortal Patriot here first gave utterance, and
the heroic deeds of that eventful day on which he fell, led the
way to American Independence.

“Posterity will acknowledge that virtue which preserved them
free and happy.”

It was here, or prior to this, perhaps, when the English fleet was about to enter Boston harbor, he prayed that they might be "jerked about by old ocean and thrown on Cohasset rocks."

On the 6th of September the delegates to the number of sixty, from the nineteen towns of Suffolk County (which then embraced the whole of Norfolk), assembled in Dedham. Gen. Joseph Warren was made chairman of a large committee to frame suitable resolves and to report, September 9, at the house of Daniel Vose, in Milton, to which time and place the convention was adjourned. This house is still standing near Milton railroad depot, and is now owned by the Hon. Nathaniel F. Safford. A picture of it is given on the opposite page. Here the convention met as by adjournment on the 9th of September, 1774, with a full roll of delegates, when Gen. Joseph Warren presented that remarkable paper known as the Suffolk Resolves, which was read paragraph by paragraph and adopted by the convention.

The great length of this paper at first raised the question whether it should be spread out in full on our pages. But a second thought left the conviction that a declaration of sentiments so just and forcible as to unite in one the judgment and feelings of all the colonies, and to decide that line of conduct resulting in American independence, fairly belongs to the town where it was first set forth, and openly declared with the sanction and concurrence of said town, and becomes a part of its history.

"The Suffolk Resolves lighted the match that kindled the mighty conflagration."

SUFFOLK RESOLVES.

Whereas the power but not the justice, the vengeance but not the wisdom, of Great Britain, which of old persecuted, scourged and exiled our fugitive parents from their native shores, now pursues us, their guiltless children, with unrelenting severity; and whereas, this then savage and uncultivated desert was purchased by the toil and treasure, or acquired by the valor or blood of those our venerable progenitors, who bequeathed to us the dear-bought inheritance, who consigned it to our care and protection, — the most sacred obligations are upon us to transmit the glorious purchase, unfettered by power, unclogged with shackles, to our innocent and beloved offspring. On the fortitude, on the wisdom, and on the exertions of this important day is suspended the fate of this New World, and of unborn millions. If a boundless extent of continent, swarming with millions, will tamely submit to live, move and have their being at the arbitrary will of a licentious minister, they basely yield to voluntary slavery, and future generations shall load their memories with incessant execrations. On the other hand, if we arrest the hand which would ransack our pockets; if we disarm the parricide who points the dagger at our bosoms; if we nobly defeat that fatal edict which proclaims a power to frame laws for us

in all cases whatsoever, thereby entailing the endless and numberless curses of slavery upon us, our heirs and their heirs forever; if we successfully resist that unparalleled usurpation of unconstitutional power, whereby our capital is robbed of the means of life; whereby the streets of Boston are thronged with military executioners; whereby our coasts are lined, and our harbors crowded with ships of war; whereby the charter of the colony, that sacred barrier against the encroachments of tyranny, is mutilated, and in effect annihilated; whereby a murderous law is framed to shelter villains from the hands of justice; whereby that inalienable and inestimable inheritance, which we derived from nature, the constitution of Britain, which was covenanted to us in the charter of the province, is totally wrecked, annulled and vacated — posterity will acknowledge that virtue which preserved the free and happy; and while we enjoy the rewards and blessings of the faithful, the torrent of panegyric will roll down our reputations to that latest period, when the streams of time shall be absorbed in the abyss of eternity.

Therefore we have resolved and do resolve: —

1. That whereas His Majesty King George the Third is the rightful successor to the throne of Great Britain, and justly entitled to the allegiance of the British realm, and, agreeable to compact, of the English colonies in America — therefore we the heirs and successors of the first planters of the colony, do cheerfully acknowledge the said George the Third to be our rightful sovereign, and that said covenant is the tenure and claim on which are founded our allegiance and submission.

2. That it is an indispensable duty which we owe to God, our country, ourselves and our posterity, by all lawful ways and means in our power, to maintain, defend and preserve these civil and religious rights and liberties for which many of our fathers fought, bled and died, and to hand them down entire to future generations.

3. That the late Acts of the British Parliament for blocking up the harbor of Boston, and for altering the established form of government in this colony, and for screening the most flagitious violators of the laws of the province from a legal trial, are gross infractions of those rights to which we are justly entitled by the laws of nature, the British Constitution and the charter of the province.

4. That no obedience is due from this province to either or any part of the Acts above mentioned; but that they be rejected as the attempts of a wicked Administration to enslave America.

5. That so long as the justices of our superior courts of judicature, court of assize and general gaol delivery, and inferior courts of common pleas in this county are appointed, or hold their places by any other tenure than that which the charter and the laws of the province direct, they must be considered as under undue influence, and are therefore unconstitutional officers, and as such no regard ought to be paid to them by the people of this country.

6. That if the justices of the superior court of judicature, court of assize, &c., justices of the court of common pleas, or of the general sessions of the peace, shall sit and act during their present unqualified state, this country will support and bear harmless all sheriffs and their deputies, constables, jurors and other officers who shall refuse to carry into execution the orders of said courts. And as far as is possible to prevent the inconveniences that must attend the suspension of the courts of justice, we do earnestly recommend it to all creditors to exercise all reasonable and generous forbearance to their debtors, and to all debtors to discharge their just debts with all possible speed; and if any disputes concerning debts or trespasses shall arise, which cannot be settled by the parties, we recommend it to them to

submit all such cases to arbitration; and if the parties, or either of them shall refuse to do so, they ought to be considered as coöperating with the enemies of this country.

7. That it be recommended to the collectors of taxes, constables and all other officers who have public monies in their hands, to retain the same, and not to make any payment thereof to the province or county treasurers, until the civil government of the province is placed upon a constitutional foundation, or until it shall be otherwise ordered by the proposed Provincial Congress.

8. That the persons who have accepted seats at the Council Board by virtue of a mandamus from the King in conformity with the late Act of the British Parliament, entitled, An Act for the regulating the Government of the Massachusetts Bay, have acted in direct violation of the duty they owe to the country, and have thereby given great and just offence to this people. Therefore,

Resolved, That this county do recommend it to all persons who have so highly offended by accepting said department, and have not already publicly resigned their seats in the Council Board, to make public resignation of their places at said Board on or before the twentieth day of this instant September; and that all persons neglecting so to do shall from and after that day be considered by this county as obstinate and incorrigible enemies to this colony.

9. That the fortifications begun and now carrying on upon Boston Neck are justly alarming to this country, and give us reason to apprehend some hostile intention against that town, more especially as the commander-in-chief has in a very extraordinary manner removed the powder from the magazine at Charlestown and has also forbidden the keeper of the magazine at Boston to deliver out to the owners the powder, which they lodged in said magazine.

10. That the late Act of Parliament for establishing the Roman Catholic religion and the French laws in that extensive country now called Canada is dangerous to an extreme degree to the Protestant religion, and to the civil rights and liberties of all America; and therefore as men and Protestant Christians we are indispensably obliged to take all proper measures for our security.

11. That whereas our enemies have flattered themselves that they shall make an easy prey of this numerous brave and hardy people from an apprehension that they are unacquainted with military discipline, we therefore, for the honor, defence, and security of this country and province, advise, as it has been recommended to take away all commissions from the officers of the militia, that those who now hold commissions, or such other persons, be elected in each town as officers in the militia, as shall be judged of sufficient capacity for that purpose, and who have evidenced themselves the inflexible friends to the rights of the people; and that the inhabitants of those towns and districts who are qualified, do use their utmost diligence to acquaint themselves with the arts of war as soon as possible, and do for that purpose appear under arms at least once every week.

12. That during the present hostile appearances on the part of Great Britain, notwithstanding the many insults and impressions which we must sensibly resent, yet, nevertheless, from an affection to His Majesty, which we have at all times evidenced, we are determined to act merely upon the defensive, so long as such conduct may be vindicated by reason, and the principles of self-preservation, but no longer.

13. That as we understand it has been in contemplation to apprehend sundry persons of this country, who have rendered themselves conspicuous in contending for the violated rights and liberties of their countrymen, we do

recommend, that should such an audacious measure be put in practice, to seize and keep in safe custody every servant of the present tyrannical and unconstitutional government throughout the country and province, until the persons so apprehended are liberated from the hands of our adversaries, and restored safe and uninjured to their respective friends and families.

14. That until our rights are fully restored to us, we will to the utmost of our power [and recommend the same to the other counties] withhold all commercial intercourse with Great Britain, Ireland and the West Indies, and abstain from the consumption of British merchandise and manufacture, and especially of East India teas and piece goods, with such additions, alterations and exceptions only as the Grand Congress of the colonies may agree to.

15. That under our present circumstances it is incumbent on us to encourage arts and manufactures amongst us by all means in our power; and that Joseph Palmer Esq of Braintree, Mr Ebenezer Dorr of Roxbury; Mr James Bois and Mr Edward Preston of Milton; and Mr Nathaniel Guild of Walpole, — be and hereby are appointed a committee to consider of the best ways and means to promote and establish the same, and report to this convention as soon as may be.

16. That the exigencies of our public affairs demand that a Provincial Congress be called to concert such measures as may be adopted and vigorously executed by the whole people; and we do recommend it to the several towns in this county to choose members for such a Provincial Congress to be holden in Concord on the second Tuesday of October next ensuing.

17. That this county confiding in the wisdom and integrity of the Continental Congress now sitting at Philadelphia, will pay all due respect and submission to such measures as may be recommended by them to the colonies, for the restoration and establishment of our just rights, civil and religious, and for renewing that harmony and union between Great Britain and the colonies so earnestly wished for by all good men.

18. Whereas the universal uneasiness which prevails among all orders of men, arising from the wicked and oppressive measures of the present Administration, may influence some unthinking persons to commit outrage upon private property, we would heartily recommend to all persons of this community not to engage in any riots, routs or licentious attacks upon the properties of any person whatsoever, as being subversive of all order and government, but, by a steady, manly, uniform and persevering opposition to convince our enemies, that in a contest so important in a cause so solemn, our conduct shall be such as shall merit the approbation of the wise, and the admiration of the brave and free of every age and of every country.

19. That should our enemies by any sudden manœuvres, render it necessary for us to ask aid and assistance of our brethren in the country, some one of the committee of correspondence or a select man of such a town, or the town adjoining where such hostilities shall commence, shall despatch couriers with written messages to the select men or committees of correspondence of the several towns in the vicinity, with a written account of such matter, who shall despatch others to committees or select men more remote till proper and sufficient assistance be obtained; and that the expense of said couriers be defrayed by the county until it shall be otherwise ordered by the Provincial Congress.

Voted that Joseph Warren Esq and Dr Benjamin Church of Boston; Deacon Joseph Palmer and Colonel Ebenezer Thayer of Braintree; Captain Lemuel Robinson, William Holden Esq and Captain John Homans of Dorchester; Capt W^m Heath of Roxbury; Colonel William Taylor and Dr Samuel Gardner of Milton; Isaac Gardner Esq. Capt. Benjamin White and Capt Thomas Aspinwall of Brookline; Nathaniel Sumner Esq and Richard

Woodward of Dedham, — be a committee to wait on His Excellency the governor, to inform him that this county is alarmed at the fortifications making on Boston Neck, and to remonstrate against the same, and the repeated insults offered by the soldiery to persons passing and repassing into that town; and to confer with him upon those subjects.

Attest:

WILLIAM THOMPSON, *Clerk*

• ACTION OF CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Paul Revere was selected as the messenger to proceed to Philadelphia and present the resolves to the Continental Congress then in session there. They were read on the 17th of September, and were received with great enthusiasm by the delegates. Admiration for the people of Boston and sympathy for their suffering condition were expressed in the strongest language. John Adams says: "I saw the tears gush into the eyes of the old, grave, pacific Quakers of Pennsylvania." It was the first organized utterance of open defiance and determined resistance. Similar action was taken in other counties, and the whole was ratified and made national by the Continental Congress.

This body, though sitting with closed doors, at once sent a copy of the resolves, with their action upon the same, to the "Philadelphia Packet" for publication. It was unanimously resolved that they deeply feel for the sufferings of their countrymen in Massachusetts under the operation of the late cruel, oppressive, and unjust acts of the British Parliament; that they entirely approve of the wisdom and fortitude with which opposition to these wicked ministerial measures have been conducted; that they earnestly recommend a perseverance in the same firm and temperate conduct as expressed in these resolutions; also recommending that the resolutions of the Suffolk Convention be published for the information and benefit of the country.

The Tory papers of the day were filled with comments on the action of this Continental Congress. Among many is the following: —

As soon as they received by express an authentic copy of the Suffolk Resolves, they broke through all secrecy, and at once gave such a blast on the trumpet of sedition as made one-half of America tremble.

Quotations from the British press of the day are of similar tenor. A writer of the times says: —

The friends of America have the satisfaction to learn that the Resolves of the late Continental Congress respecting the votes of the County of Suffolk published in the English papers here not only surprised, but confounded the ministry, as by it they perceive the Union of the Colonies to be complete, and their present menaces only mark their despair.

LEXINGTON ALARM.

The first bloodshed of the war was at the massacre in King street, Boston, on the evening of March 5, 1770, when a party of soldiers, belonging to His Majesty's 29th Regiment, fired into the inhabitants of the town. At the trial of Capt. Preston, Nov. 27, 1770, Samuel Davenport and Joseph Houghton, of Milton, were accepted on the jury, after twenty-one talesmen had been challenged. From this time popular excitement continued to increase, until it again culminated in open bloodshed at Lexington, on the morning of April 19, 1775; and on the evening of that day "the King's Governor and the King's Army found themselves closely beleagued in Boston."

When the British troops emerged from Boston on the night of the 18th, more than one Paul Revere was on the alert. The alarm spread from house to house in Milton; fifty-one of her citizens sprang to arms, and, joining their gallant leader, Capt. Ebenezer Tucker, marched to intercept the enemy. On the muster-roll of the company, here given, appear the ancestors of many of our fellow-citizens, whose hearts cannot but thrill with exultation at the recital of such heroic deeds.

Muster-Roll of Capt Ebenezer Tucker's Company of Militia in Milton, that traveled eight miles from and eight miles to their homes in consequence of the alarm on the 19 of April, 1775, and served in defence of the Colony against the Ministerial troops before the Standing Army was completed: —

Capt.	Ebenezer Tucker	Joseph Clap
1st Lieut.	Ralph Houghton	Nathan Badcock
2d "	William Pierce	Benjamin Horton
Sargents	{ John Gulliver	Ebenezer Horton
	{ Ebenezer Swift	Simeon Horton
	{ Amariah Crane	Vose Crane
	{ James Read	Henry Crane Jr.
Corp.	{ Andrew Canadey	Brinsmead Hunt
	{ William Vose	Joseph Shepard
	{ Benjamin Fenno	John Badcock
	{ Joshua Glover — drummer	John Crehore
	{ Joseph Houghton	Edward Read
	{ Ebenezer Houghton Jr.	Joseph Scott
	{ Andrew Dunison	Benjamin Badcock
	{ Perin Daniel	Daniel Sumner
	{ Enos Sumner	Nathaniel Gulliver
	{ Amariah Blake	Silas Crane
	{ Ebenezer Tucker Jr.	Benjamin Henshaw
	{ Joshua Vose	Samuel Henshaw
	{ Elijah Houghton	William Tucker
	{ Joshua Tucker	Nathaniel Shepard
	{ Noah Damon	George Badcock
{ Ziba Blake	Jonathan Merrifield	
{ Robert Merrifield	Abner Hunt	
{ John Salter	Benjamin Fenno 4 th	
{ Nathan Ford		

Andrew Kennedy, who then kept tavern in Scott's Woods, was on his way to the Lexington battle, with three of his sons. His wife, on learning that there had been a battle, was full of anxiety and distress all the next day about her absent ones.

William Sumner, of Brush Hill, left his home for the battle. Other Milton men hurried separately to the scene of conflict.

REGIMENT ENTERTAINED IN MILTON.

Daniel Vose, of Milton, was a man of great energy, quick in thought and action, and ready for every good work.

At this time he was first lieutenant of a company under the command of Lemuel Robinson.

When the news of the Lexington fight reached Milton, on the morning of the 19th, Capt. Robinson hastened to Weymouth to secure from Gen. Lovell marching orders. Lieut. Vose, impatient of delay at so critical a moment, got the company together and marched off; but on reaching the river they found the bridge destroyed, and were compelled to retrace their march.

Learning afterwards that the planks had been taken from the bridge and piled up on the Cambridge side, and were again put in place, Mr. Vose started on horseback for the point where the troops were collecting, under the impression that, from the suddenness of the call, provisions might be short and the weary soldier be suffering from hunger.

He conferred with the general in command in regard to food, and at once agreed to take a regiment to Milton and keep them over from Saturday till Monday morning.

He hurried home, left orders with Davenport, the baker, to fill his ovens with bread as soon as possible, as he was to entertain a regiment of soldiers; then he sent two or three men on horseback to the farmers of Milton, requesting them to kill sheep and bring them in.

In the basement under his large store was an old-fashioned fireplace for eight-foot wood; here he hung up three large kettles, and filled them with chocolate, so that by the time the troops arrived he was provided with an abundance of bread and chocolate. Supplied with tin dippers from his capacious store, the soldiers marched in through the basement, received their rations of bread and chocolate, and filed out. He secured quarters for the officers among the families of Milton. The soldiers were quartered in the attic of the store and in other buildings near by. Thus a regiment was provided for in a trying time.

MILTON MILITARY COMPANIES.

To such an extent had our fathers been engaged in military duty by reason of the frequent wars, that every man's next neighbor seemed to be either general, colonel, or captain.

The citizens of the town had been ranged in companies, the military organization having received careful attention, but yet it was not perfected when the critical hour arrived.

Jan 23. 1775. Voted that every man in this town between the ages of 16 and 60 years shall be equipped with arms and ammunition according to law, and shall do military duty in one of the Companies raised, or that may be raised in the town.

At a later date those liable to military duty were divided into three companies.

Voted — that every man in this town, from 16 to 60 shall have liberty to join himself to either of the three companies in this Town as they shall severally choose, and shall submit to the superior officers.

We have been able to secure the muster-rolls of these three companies; also that of the company of Capt. Josiah Vose, that guarded the sea-shore, April, 1776, in which are enrolled all the able-bodied men then living in Milton.

See also in the chapter on "Milton Hill" the account, in the Baddock family, of Capt. William Baddock and his company of Milton men.

MILTON Decm. 21 1775

Muster Roll of Capt. John Bradley's Company of the Militia of Milton of Col. Lemuel Robinson's Regiment that served seventeen days as a standing Company in the defence of American Liberty before the standing Army was completed after Concord Fight

Capt	John Bradley	Privates	Benj. Crane
1 st Lieut	Benjamin Vose		Moses Fairbank
2 ^d "	Wm Davenport		Philip Smith
Sergt	Am ^r Tucker		Nathaniel Daniel
"	David Tucker		Jacob Copeland
"	Elijah Keys		W ^m Sherar
"	Isaac Davenport		James Shaw
Corp.	Jere Tucker		Eben. Crane
"	Eli Sumner		Jn ^o Box Bronsdon
"	Jaz ^r Ford		Clem Sumner
"	Lem. Canadey		Henry Weld
Drummer	John Fadden		Eph. Niles
	&		Isaac Tucker
Fifer	Lemuel Gulliver		Eben Fenno

Privates	Lewis Miller	Privates	Thos Crane Jr
	Silas Houton		Benj Sumner
	Rufus Houton		Thos Glover
	Am ^a Sumner		John Clark
	John Field		Geo. Tucker
	John Thompson		Jos Tucker Jr.
	Joseph Davenport		Tim ^o Crehore
	Benj ^a Davenport		Stephen Crane
	David Mero		John Reed
	Seth Houghton		David Sumner Jr
	Nath. Houghton		Lemuel Spurr
	Nath Pitcher		Benj Brownsdon
	Jos Dall		Elijah Snow
	Benj ^a Kennedy		Seth Crane
	Jno. Crane		Job Sumner
	Thos Dougal		Rufus Babcock
	Henry Crane		Joseph Fenno
	Henry Vose Jr		Jos Sumner
	W ^m Crehore		John Ruggles.
—	Sam. Vose		

Whole number 66. They were eleven miles from Milton, and served seventeen days.

Muster Roll of Capt Daniel Voses Company of the Train in Milton of Col. Robinsons Regiment that traveled to Roxbury and served as a Standing Company in the defence of Liberty before the Standing Army was completed after the battle of Concord.

Capt	Daniel Vose	Matrosses	Elisha Horton
1 st Lieut.	Elijah Vose		Steph Fowler
2 ^d "	Thomas Pierce		John Bussey
3 ^d "	John Swift		Lem Adams
4 th "	Ezra Badlam		George Minot
Sergt	Joseph Badcock		Sam. Kilton
"	John Mellus		Micah Simmons
"	John Robinson		Rufus Pierce
Sergt.	Stephen Badlam.		Elisha Badcock
Corp.	Lemuel How		Joseph Blake
"	Elisha Davenport		Caleb Howard
"	William Cocks		Thos Tileston
"	James Robinson		Charles King
Drummer	Aaron Bird		Increase Blake
Fifer	W ^m Badlam		Thomas Pierce
"	Amariah Miller		Thos Robinson
Matrosses	Robert Pierce		Daniel Stodder
	Edward Foster		Saml. Blackman
	Joseph Hunt		Pelataiah Hull
	Sam Swift		Lemuel Randall
	Char Pierce		John King
	Sam Preston		John Savill
	Joseph Turner		Sam Randell
	Samuel Tucker		Daniel Wiswall
	Moses How		Thomas Vose

Whole number 51. Time of service from one to three months. Feb. 10, 1776.

Muster Roll of Capt. Oliver Vose's Company of the Militia of Milton of Col. Robinsons Regiment that traveled to Roxbury and served as a Standing Company in the defence of Liberty before a Standing Army was completed after the battle of Concord.

Capt.	Oliver Vose	Privates	Nath. Rawson
Lieut.	W ^m Babcock		James Blake
Ensign	Phineas Paine		Nath Horton
Sergt.	Bill Vose		John Marshal
"	Andrew Adams		Lemuel Billings
"	Enoch Horton		Ebenezer Badcock
"	W ^m Voce		Hezekiah Millan
Corp.	Nath. Keys		Gershom Gulliver
"	Seth Packherd		Silas Hunt
"	Elijah Wadsworth		Joshua Henshaw
"	Jonathan Voce		Jon ^s Field
Drummer	Elijah Horton		Joshua Tucker
Fifer	John Vose		Ithamar Badcock
Privates	Stephen Badcock		John Adams
	Nehemiah Clap		Lemuel Gulliver
	Stephen Clap		W ^m Bartlett
	Edward Kelton		Stephen Horton
	Elijah Horton Jr.		Saml Horton
	Nathan Vose		Henry Millar
	Benj. Badcock Jr.		Rufus Sumner
	Dyer Rawson		Henry Jones
	Barth ^w Pierce		Thomas Lyon
	John Salter		Moses Arnold
	Josiah Marshal		

Whole number 47. Time of service fifteen days. Eight miles from home.

As the towns along the harbor were greatly exposed to incursions from the ships of the enemy, on petition of Dorchester, Milton, Braintree, and Weymouth the Council decided, April 12, 1776, "to raise a regiment of 728 men for fortifying the harbor of Boston at the entrance thereof." The Milton company was under the command of Capt. Josiah Vose.

Muster Roll of Capt Josiah Voses Company of the Militia in Milton that guarded the Sea Shores twelve days from 13th of April to the 26th 1776.

Capt	Josiah Vose	Privates	Elijah Vose
Lieut	Joseph Jones		Ebenezer Houghton
"	John Gulliver		Benjamin Crane
Sergt.	Benj Vose		Seth Crane
"	Moses Fairbank		Jonathan Vose
"	Isaac Davenport		John Ruggles
"	Elijah Keyes		Cornelius Gulliver
Corp.	Joseph Houghton		Elam Pratt
"	Ebenezer Badcock		Enoch Ludden
"	Gersham Gulliver		William Horton
"	Jeremiah Tucker		Ithamar Badcock

Privates Jonathan Field	Privates John Box Brondson
Andrew Canadey	Edward Adams
Andrew Dunningham	Samuel Tucker Jr
Phineas Paine	Saml Calef
Nehemiah Clapp	Ebenezer Tucker Jr
Adam Davenport	Henry Miller
John Peason	Ebenezer Sumner
James Read	W ^m Tucker
Henry Weld	Josiah Marshall
Amariah Crane	Elijah Houghton
Chipman Bangs	Isaac Tucker
John Swift	Lemuel Canaday
Benjamin Bronsden	Benj Canaday
John Badcock	Silas Hunt
Jeremiah Crane	John Marshall Jr
Samuel Swift	John Berry
John Bent	W ^m Vose
Henry Crane Jr	Nath. Ford
Benj. Fenno	John Crehore
Jedediah Crehore	W ^m Walker
Henry Vose Jr.	Joseph Cummings
Thos Dugel	Elijah Pope
Benj Badcock Jr	Joseph Brown
Timothy Crehore	Moses Glover
Ephraim Niles	Jonathan Glover
Jonathan Tante	David Tucker
Lemuel Spur	Uriah Snow
Nathaniel Davenport	Simon Horton
Richard Jordan	Joseph Shepard
Joseph Scott	Nathaniel Shepard
Samuel Chelton	Lemuel Gulliver
Ebenezer Crosby	Samuel Badcock
Benj Henshaw	James Brazer
Joseph Dall	Ebenezer Warren
Jeremiah Ford	Ebenezer Bent
Amariah Tucker	Joshua Bellice
George Tucker	Samuel Billings
Robert Merrifield	David Sumner Jr
W ^m Gould	Jabie Sumner
Amaria Sumner	Samuel Hunt
Zibie Blake	Stephen Clapp
Joseph Tucker Jr	Silas Houghton
Joseph Calef	Ebenezer Williams
Joseph Sumner	John Bradley
Eli Sumner	

Whole number 110; many of this company served in the other Milton companies.

MAJOR VOSE'S RAID.

On the 27th of May, 1775, Major Joseph Vose collected a force of sixty men and proceeded down the harbor of Boston, where they cut and carried off the barley and grain from Nantasket and the islands. They entered the light-house at the

entrance of Boston harbor, removed the lamps, and destroyed the building. Ensign William Sumner, of Brush Hill, was in command of one of the boats. Abijah Crane, of Milton, was in the party. Bancroft says: "They brought away a field-piece and a swivel. The boats of a British man-of-war, which lay within a mile, pursued the adventurous party, but they were in whale-boats and escaped by rowing." •

DORCHESTER HEIGHTS.

At the fortification of Dorchester Heights, which compelled the British evacuation of Boston, Milton turned out *en masse*.

As the ground was frozen it became necessary to construct the breastwork in part from fascines. The fascines were cut from Capt. John Homan's (afterwards the Sumner) farm, about a mile from Mattapan, towards Dedham. General Washington, with his wonted foresight, selected this obscure spot to make ready materials for the anticipated emergency. In the fall of 1775 a lieutenant and thirty privates were engaged in cutting and binding the white-birch and swamp brush. These were removed to Little Neck, and about three hundred teams were employed on that eventful night in transporting them to the heights, and in other needful work. The teams of Milton were under the charge of Mr. James Boies, of this town. Scott's Woods farmers were there. Brush Hill farmers vied with them in the faithful labors of that busy night. Not a word was spoken; the teams, with muffled chains and wheels, worked almost without guidance, seeming to take in the situation. Rev. Dr. J. Thomas Tucker, grandson of Samuel Tucker, of Scott's Woods, in a recent letter says:—

My grandfather was there with his team. I have often heard my father tell how well the oxen did their tasks in the enforced silence, without a word of direction or urging, as if they knew what we needed, and were glad to do it.

Capt. John Bradlee was there with a new company of Milton men.

A Muster Roll of Capt John Bradleys Company of the Militia of Milton in Col. Benjamin Gills Regiment that marched to Dorchester Neck on the 4th of March 1776 to the assistance of the Army when the forts were erected on the hills of Dorchester Neck,

Capt.	John Bradley	Sergt.	William Davenport
1 st Lieut.	Phinehas Payne	"	Moses Fairbank
2 ^d "	John Swift	Corp	Jeremiah Tucker
Sergt.	Ebenezer Williams	"	Jonathan Vose

Corp	John Gulliver	Privates	John Pearson
"	Elijah Houghton		James Read
Drummer	Ephraim Niles		Seth Crane
Fifer	Lemuel Gulliver		John Ruggles
Privates	Hugh McLane		Jonathan Field
	Joseph Houghton		Enoch Ludder
	Henry Miller		Amariah Crane
	Edward Read		Oliver Houghton
	Silas Hunt		Cheapman Bangs
	Ebenezer Badcock		John Marshall Jr
	John Box Bronsdou		Ithamar Badcock
	Lemuel Canadey		George Tucker
	Joshua Glover		Jazaniah Ford
	Henry Wild		Ebenezer Houghton
	Eli Sumner		Gershom Gulliver
	Uriah Snow		John Bent
	Jeremiah Crane		Nehemiah Clapp
	Joseph Dall		Solomon Weld
	Samuel Swift		Ziba Blake
	Elijah Keys		Rupert Horton
	Benjamin Crane		Ebenezer Fenno
	Benj. Canadey		Ebenezer Tucker Jr
	W ^m . Clap		W ^m Tucker

Whole number 54. Marched 9 miles. Time of service 5 days.

The fortification of Dorchester Heights was followed by the evacuation of Boston. General Howe's army of eight thousand troops and a train of adherents sailed for Halifax in a hundred and twenty vessels.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

At a legal town meeting held May 28 1776 Voted that Mr. Ralph Houghton, Doctor Samuel Gardiner, and Capt James Boies be a committee to draw up instructions for the Representatives of this town and to lay the same before the town at this meeting.

Accordingly the said Committee laid the following before the town viz.

Whereas George the Third, King of Great Britain, forgetting his dignity, regardless of the compact most solemnly entered into, ratified and confirmed by the inhabitants of this Colony, and entirely departing from the duty of a good King, instead of protecting is endeavoring to destroy the good people of this Colony— Voted that our Representatives be informed that if the Continental Congress declare the united Colonies of North America Independent of Great Britain, we will support it with our lives and fortunes and that they are directed to act accordingly in the General Assembly.

Voted that the foregoing report be accepted by the Town.

SUBSEQUENT ORDERS.

As three Continental Regiments have by orders of Gen. Washington marched to the southward—and most of the men in the other two are sick with the small pox, Ordered that Gen. Warren be empowered to issue his

orders immediately that the Militia in the towns of Braintree Milton Dorchester Brookline & Roxbury be ready at a minutes warning to repair to the heights of Dorchester and Castle Island. — *State Archives*.

Sep. 22. 1777 Milton with other towns ordered to furnish fire wood for the troops about Boston.

SCATTERING OF MILTON MEN.

After the British left Boston the seat of war was removed from this immediate vicinity. The army that had collected about Boston during the siege of that place was adopted by the Continental Congress as the Continental Army, and General Washington was appointed Commander-in-Chief. From that time the troops of Milton were absorbed in the Continental Army, and scattered in the different regiments till the end of the war.

In 1777 Captain Bradlee, of Milton, in Col. Benj. Gill's regiment, marched to the northward department, Manchester, State of Vermont, two hundred and forty miles from home, on four months' service. His company of seventy-four contained many Milton men.

EXTREME POVERTY.

To meet the ever-recurring demands for volunteers and reinforcements during these years of struggle, and keep her quota full, all the young men of the town and all the able-bodied men under sixty years were in the army. In many cases entire families, the fathers with their sons, were thus engaged. Only the aged and infirm men and the women were left to carry on the farms and to provide for the necessities of families, as well as to meet the calls for the support of a famished army. A truthful description of the extreme poverty that prevailed in Milton, as well as in other towns, during this war would now be thought an extravagant narrative. I have the assurance from living citizens, who learned it from their grandfathers through the testimony of their own fathers, that flour, tea, coffee, sugar, and other articles of food now thought necessary, were luxuries seldom indulged in. The best and most worthy families of Milton lived on such products of their farms as could not readily be turned into money. Potatoes, corn-bread, and milk served as the chief articles of diet day after day. Their apparel was what could be spun, wove, and made up by the busy and industrious hands of the mothers and daughters. But their spirit was not broken nor was their ardor chilled by hardships and sufferings. The mothers and daughters at home inspired the absent fathers and brothers with hope and courage in the darkest times.

This indomitable spirit wrought out the salvation of our country.

RETURNS IN 1777.

Return of Select men of Milton of number of male inhabitants 16 years old and upwards, as follows:—

White males 16 years old and upwards at home & about	258
Male inhabitants of the Town of Boston driven from their homes since the blockade of Boston	13
Male negroes and molattos	17

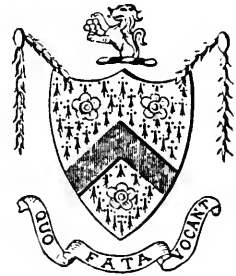
The names of the above inhabitants of Boston are as follows: Ebenezer Williams, William Walker, Jacob Gill, John Barry, John Barry Jr. Thomas Howard, Speneer Vose, Joshua Bellows, John Hooper, John Hood Joseph Kent, Henry Miller, Ebenezer Topliif.

MILTON, Jan. 27, 1777

EBENEZER TUCKER } *Select Men*
 JOSEPH CLAPP } *of Milton.*
 AMARIAH BLAKE.

LEADING MEN OF THE WAR.

Gen. Joseph Vose.—General Vose was born in Milton, Dec. 7, 1739; died here, May 22, 1816, on the estate which had been in possession of the family since 1654. He was chosen colonel of the District Militia in November, 1774, and was also major in General Heath's division. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of Greaton's (24th) Regiment, Nov. 4, 1775, and accompanied it after the evacuation of Boston to Canada; commissioned colonel, 1st Mass. Regiment, 21st of February, 1777, and joined the main army, under Washington, in New Jersey, a few weeks later; was present at Monmouth, and in Sullivan's campaign, Rhode Island, in 1778. Feb. 17, 1781, he was appointed colonel of a regiment of light infantry, with which he participated in the siege of Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis. At the close of the war he was made brigadier-general by brevet. His after-life was passed on his native farm in Milton, where his descendants now live. A long letter from Lafayette is preserved by his family. He was an original member of the Cincinnati.



VOSE COAT OF ARMS.

Col. Elijah Vose, brother of Joseph, was lieutenant-colonel in the same regiment in the Revolution, and served through the

war, as did also two other brothers, — Moses and Bill, — who held important stations, the latter being a paymaster.

We find in the "Columbian Centinel" the following obituary notice of Col. Elijah Vose, dated March 23, 1822: —

In Milton, Col. Elijah Vose, aged 78. Col. V., immediately on the alarm of the memorable 19th of April, 1775 (he having previously acquired a knowledge of military tactics), repaired to the post of danger, where he remained till the organization of the American army, when he received a Commission, and engaged as one of the band of heroes, and continued till the objects of his country were attained and American Independence established. He sustained a good reputation in the army from the Commander-in-Chief to the private, and passed through a regular gradation of promotion till at the close of the war he sustained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Mass. Regiment of infantry, and fairly ranked among those military patriots who had acted well their part, and deserved much of their country. At the close of this service he returned to his native town (Milton), and devoted his labors exclusively to husbandry, which was his favorite pursuit to the last.

SHAYS' REBELLION.

This period of intense activity was followed by a period of exhaustion.

The excitement was over, and a reaction succeeded. The burden of a heavy debt oppressed individuals, corporations, and the new States. Suspension of commerce and manufacture, scarcity of money, and the depreciated condition of the circulating medium rendered it impossible to meet the demands of creditors. There seems to have been a sufficiency of property, but ready money could not be realized; and a general feeling prevailed that some method should be devised by which debts and taxes could be met without having estates sacrificed and sold under the hammer. The attempt in Massachusetts to support its credit led a portion of her citizens, not without the sympathy of a much larger portion, by armed mobs to close the courts of justice, and thus prevent legal measures for the collection of taxes and debts. This movement was led by Daniel Shays, made famous in the doggerel verse of the times: —

" My name is Shays,
In former days
In Pelham I did dwell, sir;
I was obliged to quit that place
Because I did rebel, sir."

The insurrection broke out early in 1787. Four thousand troops were detailed, under the command of General Lincoln, to suppress the outbreak.





Jonas H. Case

In the company of Capt. James Robinson, of Col. Ezra Badlam's regiment, were many Dorchester men, among whom was Edmund Baker, and the following Milton men:—

Jacob Gill, Lieut.	John Garch,
Nathan Keyes	Ziba Crane,
Isaac Thorntou, } Sergeants,	Shepherd Bent,
Jesse Sumner,	Vose Crane,
Alexander Vose,	Samuel Badcock,
Luther Crane,	Joseph Fenno, and
Samuel Williams,	Samuel Richards.
Moses Belcher,	

The insurgents were dispersed. Fourteen of the leaders were tried by court-martial, and condemned to death, all of whom were ultimately pardoned. By the prudence and decision of Governor Bowdoin the lawless were restrained, and the anarchy which threatened was happily prevented.

WAR OF 1812.

Col. Josiah H. Vose, of Milton, son of Gen. Joseph Vose, entered the army as captain in this war, and was engaged in important service at Portsmouth, Sackett's Harbor, and in Canada. He was often in great danger, and many of his men were killed around him. At the close of the war he was promoted to the rank of major. His acquaintance with General Scott began at this time, and the friendship lasted through life. Colonel Vose afterwards had important commands at the West and in Florida, and was intimately associated with Gen. Zachary Taylor. At the time of his death he was colonel of the 4th Infantry; and General Grant, who graduated at West Point in 1843, was appointed second lieutenant in his regiment. His death occurred very suddenly in New Orleans, July 15, 1845.

Milton men were enrolled in companies, and were liable to duty in this war; but few were in actual service.

A Milton company, with the following officers, John Lillie, captain, Daniel Briggs, lieutenant, and Samuel Reed, ensign, was ordered at 3 o'clock, P.M., Sunday, to march to Cohasset, where the enemy's troops were expected to land. A squad was detailed to make cartridges at the powder-house, and Dr. Glover was delegated to forward ammunition to the company. They marched to Hingham, and there learned that their services were not required. A second company from the west part of the town, under Capt. Frank Davenport, started on the same expedition.

In this war there was a company of the principal men of Milton who were too old to be drafted, called "Exempts." Gen. Joseph Vose, then seventy-three years of age, was chosen captain, and Jazaniah Ford first lieutenant. Their duty was to watch the development of events at home, and to be ready for any emergency. The company was disbanded at the close of the war.

Major Joshua Tucker, son of Samuel Tucker, of Scott's Woods, held a commission from Governor Strong as major of Massachusetts Militia. One Saturday, as a British cruiser appeared off Boston harbor, with the supposed purpose of landing, Major Tucker received orders to be ready at a moment's warning to march to the coast. He accordingly mustered his troops at his tavern in Scott's Woods, where they spent most of the following Sunday, sharpening their swords on the neighbors' grindstones and moulding bullets for their horse-pistols; the women of the house and neighborhood melting the lead in ladles over the kitchen fires. The enemy, however, sailed away down the coast, and the troopers were dismissed.

THE GREAT CIVIL WAR.

"Four hundred thousand men, the brave, the good, the true,
 In tangled wood, in mountain glen,
 On battled plain, in prison pen,
 Lie dead for me and you;
 Four hundred thousand of the brave,
 Have made our ransomed soil their grave
 For me and you, —
 Good friend, for me and you."

[*Inscription at Arlington Cemetery.*]

The events of this war have scarcely ripened into history. The heroes of its well-fought battles we meet in daily converse, and on the graves of its fallen worthies we strew the flowers of every opening spring.

Most of those in middle life, and all the aged, remember the wave of enthusiastic loyalty that swept over the Northern States at the fall of Fort Sumter. Then followed the call for seventy-five thousand troops, and the quick response. Four days from that call the Sixth Massachusetts, in which were some of our Milton boys, was fighting its way to Washington, through the streets of Baltimore, and left its martyrs there. Fourteen days from that first call three hundred thousand men, terribly in earnest, had rallied round the flag of their country.

So fresh are those days in our minds that they seem but as

yesterday. The memories of great and thrilling battles crowd upon us, when the fearful contest raged with varying fortune, and our hearts were stirred to their profoundest depths. We recall the sudden intelligence of the sickness of dear ones far away, of the wounded, and of the killed; the startling telegram; the hurried departure of father or brother to the distant sufferer, or to bear home the precious remains; and then the funeral service in our churches, where all joined in common sorrow and sympathy, and the silent and tearful gatherings around these flag-marked graves.

In this war Milton, true to her former history, was prompt in action and decided in purpose. In no instance during this protracted struggle did the town fail to furnish her full quota of troops. The resources of the town, more ample than in early years, were liberally appropriated for the benefit of those who were fighting her battles, and for the comfort of their families; while her wealthy citizens freely gave their sons to the great cause, and as freely volunteered their time, and, when occasion required, drew upon their own estates to relieve the overtaxed energies of the country.

All over our town earnest hearts and willing hands were eagerly engaged in providing for the safety and comfort of fathers, brothers, and sons, exposed and suffering, on the march, in camp, and in battle.¹

REPORT OF THE MILTON BRANCH OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Mrs. F. Cunningham and Mrs. F. M. Davis, Managers, appointed for the Sanitary Commission by the New England Woman's Auxiliary Association, present the following report for the years 1862 and 1863. The report states, that since the branch has existed, there has been contributed, to January 1, 1864, the sum of . . . \$4,014 68

Amount expended 3,902 39

Balance on hand \$112 29

The Managers observe: "This money has been expended for material and expressage. Other sums have been contributed by various persons to pay for the making up of garments by women needing help. Of sums thus expended we can give no account. In addition to the money, a bale of flannel and several pieces of other goods, also yarn, socks, and mittens, have been given."

It is proper to state that the sum of \$204.79 was the proceeds of a fair, by a few children at the house of Mrs. L. Cunningham, Milton Hill. Also the sum of \$107.30 from young persons at the Railway Village, the proceeds of dramatic exhibitions at the house of Mr. Hollis.

Other reports from different sections of the town are here condensed into one. The results of the whole are exhibited as follows:—

84 pairs Flannel Drawers,	34 Flannel Double-Gowus,
1519 pairs Cotton "	42 Double Calico "
790 pairs Woollen Socks,	4 Wadded "
12 pairs Cotton "	4 Goat's-Hair "
50 pairs Woollen Mittens,	679 Handkerchiefs,
84 pairs Slippers,	725 Towels,
885 Flannel Shirts,	33 Napkins,
554 Cotton "	309 Sheets,

No historic page in ancient or modern times can present names surpassing in all that constitutes distinguished generalship, or dauntless heroism and true, undying love of country, the names of many of our leaders and myriads of our soldiers in this conflict.

It is proposed to place on record, as a simple tribute of gratitude, a brief memorial of our fellow-citizens who fell in the war, or who died in immediate connection therewith; together with a notice of all Milton soldiers of the war who have since passed away, and who now repose in our cemetery, to be followed by a complete list of the names of all in the quota of Milton who, for any length of time, served their country in this time of her greatest peril.

19 Pillows of various sizes,	2 kegs and 3 Bottles Pickles,
94 Pillow Ticks,	25 cans Jellies,
259 Pillow Cases,	12 pots Preserves,
2 Bedquilts,	2 jars Raspberries,
6 Comforters,	3 cans Preserved Tomatoes,
3 Vests,	3 cans Preserved Beans,
2 Havcloaks,	56 bottles Raspberry Vinegar,
6 Sleeping Caps,	31 bottles Currant Shrub and Vinegar,
34 Slings,	2 bottles Elderberry Wine,
655 Bandages,	6 bottles Blackberry Syrup,
5 bbls. of Bandages,	1 bottle Tomato Condiment,
3 bbls. of Lint,	1 box Lemon Syrup,
62 boxes Lint,	2 bbls. Dried Apples,
3 doz. Fans,	4 doz. Eggs.
1 Mosquito Net,	

Farina, Chocolate, Cherry Brandy, Ravelenta, Soup, Cologne, Jellies, and Shrubs in abundance.

Compresses, old Lincn, Coats, Pants, Vests, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, Handkerchiefs, &c., in large quantities.

Books, Newspapers, and Pamphlets.

Eight bbls. Fruit and Vegetables for Morris Island.

One bbl. and one large box containing Pillows, Pillow Cases, Bedquilts, Bed Linen, Shirts, Dressing-Gowns, Socks, Mittens, Bandages, Lint, Compresses, Books, Papers, and Stationery, sent to the Sanitary Rooms, Boston.

One box containing Shirts, Pillow Cases, 1,500 bunches Lint, 235 Bandages, and other useful articles, to Dr. Miller.

One box containing 65 Shirts, 250 Bandages, 1,200 bunches Lint, and a large quantity of Compresses, to F. Mann, at the Hospital.

Also, Socks, Towels, Bandages, and Lint, sent in a box to Dr. Cushing. In addition to the above, 25 pairs Woollen Socks have been knit for Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, of Boston; and 75 Shirts and 75 pairs of Drawers, for the Sanitary Commission. Other work has been taken from the Sanitary Rooms, the amount of which is not reported.

The Managers in their report express their gratitude to the several circles in the different sections of the town who have labored so cheerfully and assiduously in the good cause. In their closing remarks they say:—

"It will be seen by the foregoing statement that the amount still in the treasury is small. We have, however, a considerable quantity of material on hand, and shall be able to meet present demands for work. It is evident that without new contributions our work must stop. The excellency of the charity is no longer questioned, or the mode of applying it. We ask for pecuniary aid. We ask also for help from all parts of the town in making up garments. Any aid, however small, will be joyfully accepted. And surely those who can do but little are not thereby excused in not doing anything. We hope that we may be able to continue to have work ready to be given out on Thursdays, from 9 till 1 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. F. Cunningham, Milton Hill. We constantly have reports sent from Boston, New York, etc., which we are anxious to circulate among those who are interested in the cause."

As by death's denuding hand all distinctions of rank are obliterated, so in our list the private soldier may stand before his commanding officer.

MEMORIAL OF SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN THE WAR.

The catalogue of our fallen heroes commences with the name of

George O. Baxter.

He was born in Boston, Jan. 21, 1840, and removed to Milton in childhood. He enlisted in the 1st Regt., Mass. Vols., May 25, 1861. He was in the first battle of Bull Run and the battle of Williamsburg. He was killed on the second day of the battle of Fair Oaks, June 25, 1862, while engaged as a sharp-shooter, and was buried in camp, close by his old quarters, with two of his comrades who fell at the same time. The remains, it is supposed, have since been removed to Gettysburg. The chaplain of the regiment, the late Rev. W. H. Cudworth, thus wrote to his afflicted mother: "He died in the most brave and gallant manner, and has left a name of which you may justly feel proud."

George F. Bent.

He enlisted as a Milton soldier in Co. E, 7th Regt., Mass. Vols., June 16, 1861, and died at Brightwood, D.C., March 9, 1862.

Lieut. Josiah Bent, Jr.

He was born in Weymouth, and was the son of Rev. Josiah Bent, at that time pastor of the First Church, Weymouth. At the commencement of the war he enlisted in the 1st Regt., Wisconsin Cavalry, then recruiting at Kenosha, Wis. In the second year of his service he received the commission of lieutenant. He served with his regiment two years. While stationed at Helena, Ark., he was attacked with malarial dysentery, and died at Kenosha, Nov. 9, 1863. His blameless character and wonderful fitness for a cavalry officer would have placed him high in rank, had he lived. His remains were removed to Milton, where they now repose in the ancestral tomb.

Amos H. Bronsdon.

He was born in Milton, Sept. 24, 1824, and attended our Milton schools. He enlisted in the 13th Regt., Mass. Vols., Aug. 7, 1862. He was in the battle of Rappahanock Station, Second

Bull Run, Chantilly, and Fredericksburg. Then he was taken sick and ordered home, but died at Pratt's Landing, Va., Jan. 19, 1863. His body was removed to Milton on the 12th of the following February, and now lies in our cemetery.

William A. Buckley.

He enlisted in Co. H, 56th Regt., Mass. Vols., Feb. 15, 1864, and died at Washington, D.C., May 3, 1864.

George W. Burditt.

He enlisted in Co. E, 1st Regt., Mass. Vols., May 25, 1861. May 5, 1862, he was killed at Williamsburg, Va.

N. Stanley Everett.

— He was born in Milton, April 24, 1842, and received his education mainly in our schools. He enlisted in the 13th Regt., Mass. Vols., Aug. 4, 1862. On the 12th of August the regiment removed to the seat of war, and on the 28th were in the battle of Thoroughfare Gap, where a ball passed through his coat and canteen. He was in the second Bull Run battle, and escaped unhurt. In the brief space of six weeks he marched with the regiment one hundred and fifty miles, and passed through two battles; but from constant marching and exposure to the night air his health failed, and he was ordered to the Cliffbourne Hospital, Washington, where he died of diphtheria, Sept. 21, 1862. While with the regiment he was kindly cared for by his comrade, Amos A. Bronsdon, and in the hospital he received the kindest sympathy from a Sister of Charity, whose likeness is now in the hands of his parents. His last words were, "I am willing to die for my country." His remains were buried in Washington, at the Soldiers' Rest, and afterwards were removed to Milton, Oct. 7, 1862.

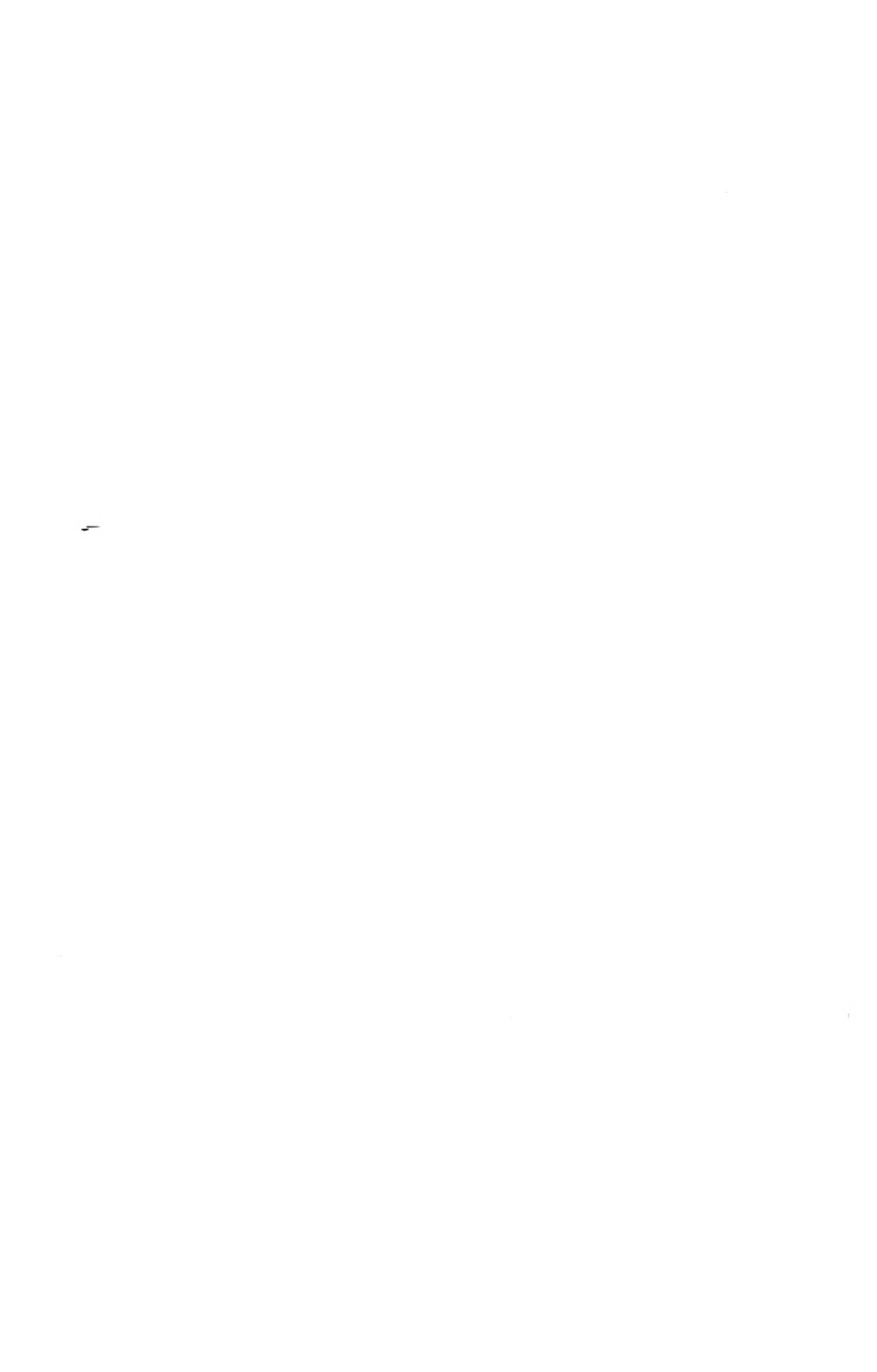
Lieut. Josiah H. V. Field.

He was born at Tampa Bay, Fla., in 1843. He was the son of Capt. George P. Field and Elizabeth Eliot, the second daughter of Col. Josiah H. Vose. Captain Field received his appointment of cadetship from Gen. Peter B. Porter, and graduated July 1, 1834. In 1845 Lieutenant Field removed with his parents to Milton, to the house built by his great-grandfather before the Revolutionary War.

When seven years of age he commenced to attend the Milton Academy, and continued at that school for nine years, when he



J. S. T. Field



received from the President of the United States his appointment as a cadet at West Point. In 1863 he graduated, after a term of four years, and his standing secured him the rank of Lieutenant of Ordnance.

He was at once ordered to Frankfort arsenal, Philadelphia, where he remained for nine months, with various and arduous duties. He was then ordered to the armory at Springfield, and after a few days received orders to report at Washington, where he was appointed to the very responsible position of senior Ordnance Officer for Western Virginia, and attended General Hunter in his raid through Virginia.

In this most exhaustive campaign his duties were severe and overpowering; his life and energy were an overmatch for his physical frame, and the powers of nature were forced to succumb to the mighty strain. In the last letter received from him he says: "I am played out and exhausted, but my courage is good; I would not have missed this raid." An officer in the engineer corps, writing to his mother, says:—

Your son, with a great and noble band, and like his father before him, has given up his life to his country. In two actions in which he took part he behaved as the son of a soldier. His calmness, his courage, his energy, made him conspicuous at Lynchburg. He rallied our troops, about to break, and held them until the enemy's charge was repulsed.

After this he showed symptoms of exhaustion, and was put in the ambulance during the hasty retreat. At Cumberland he was alarmingly ill, and, apparently without disease, sunk rapidly, and died July 14, 1864.

His remains were brought from Cumberland and lie in Milton Cemetery by the side of his mother's brother, who died from disease contracted in the Florida war, and was brought here for interment. In the same inclosure lies his grandfather, Col. Josiah H. Vose, who died in New Orleans as he was about to leave with his regiment for Mexico.

On the stone which marks the resting-place of Lieutenant Field are inscribed Longfellow's beautiful and appropriate lines:—

"He, the young and strong, who cherished
Noble longings for the strife,
By the wayside fell and perished,
Weary with the march of life."

Allen C. Griswold.

He enlisted in Co. I, 56th Regt., Mass. Vols., Feb. 4, 1864, and died of wounds received in battle at Spottsylvania Court House, May 23, 1864.

Joseph W. Griswold.

Joseph W. Griswold, a brother of Allen C., enlisted in Co. I, 56th Regt., Mass. Vols., Feb. 14, 1864, and was killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 18, 1864.

George W. Hall, Jr.

He was born in Milton, Jan. 1, 1844, and attended the East School in our town. He enlisted in the 38th Regt., Mass. Vols., Aug. 21, 1862. He was in the battles of Bisland, Port Hudson, Cane River, Opequan Creek, and Winchester. At the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864, he was severely wounded, and was ordered to Frederick Hospital, where he died from the effects of his wounds, May 1, 1865. His remains were removed to Milton, and lie entombed in our cemetery.

Isaiah Hunt.

He was born in Milton, and passed his childhood and youth here. He enlisted in the 35th Regt., Mass. Vols., Aug. 19, 1862. He was severely wounded in the battle of South Mountain, the first in which his regiment was engaged; he was taken to Convalescent Camp at Arlington Heights, and from thence to Washington, where he died at the Soldiers' Retreat, Dec. 17, 1862. He was buried at Washington, and afterwards was brought home by our citizen, Mr. Samuel Cook, and now lies among our honored dead.

Elijah M. Hunt.

He was born in Milton, and was the brother of Isaiah Hunt. He enlisted in Co. I, 42d Regt., Mass. Vols., Sept. 16, 1862. The regiment left camp November 21, and on the 25th of December a landing was effected on the wharf at Galveston, Texas, and the stars and stripes which floated over the regimental quarters at Readville were thrown to the breeze with cheers. On the 1st of January following General Burrill was attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and, failing to receive promised support from the gunboats, he, with his whole force, comprising three companies of the regiment, in one of which was young Hunt, were marched off as prisoners of war. They were paroled about the 1st of March. Hunt remained with the regiment until the expiration of service. He died in Salem, N.H., April 6, 1868, and was buried in Milton.

Samuel Hunt, Jr.

He was born in Milton, July 4, 1836, and received his education in our schools. He enlisted from Stoughton, in Co. F, 40th Regt., Mass. Vols., Sept. 3, 1862. He was with his regiment in Florida at the battle of Olustee, and also at the battle of Drury's Bluff, Va. In the Florida campaign he contracted disease, and was discharged April 24, 1864. He arrived home, and continued in feeble health until the time of his death, which occurred in May following. I learn that the few weeks of his life after he reached home were weeks of great comfort and interest to his kindred and friends. Just before his death he roused from a lethargy, commenced singing these words, "I'm going home to die no more," and even before the hymn was finished passed to the home above.

Lieut. Albert Jackson.

He was born in Boston, but passed his childhood and youth in Milton. He enlisted as sergeant in Co. B, 38th Regt., Mass. Vols., July 21, 1862, and was promoted to second lieutenant March 8, 1863. In the battle of Port Hudson, June 14, 1863, he received wounds from which he recovered. He was with his regiment in the battles of Bisland, Cane River, Opequan, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. He resigned March 7, 1864, and returned to Boston, where he died, in 1865, from disease contracted in the army, and was brought to Milton for interment.

George Long.

He enlisted in Nims' Battery, July 31, 1861, and was discharged Aug. 16, 1864. He was on duty for more than two years, was engaged in the bombardment of Vicksburg and in the battle of Baton Rouge. He was with the battery in many long and tedious marches and skirmishes, and remained until the expiration of service. During the last six months of his military life he was prostrated by sickness, and confined in the hospital at New Orleans. Dec. 4, 1866, he married Miss Emma L. Wadsworth, of Milton, and for the benefit of his health removed to Newbern, N.C., where he remained for nearly four years; having become greatly enfeebled, and, hoping for a renewal of strength, he returned to Milton, and died here on the day after his arrival, Feb. 2, 1870.

Martin Lyons.

He enlisted as a Milton soldier in Co. F, 19th Regt., Mass. Vols., Aug. 28, 1861. He was killed, Sept. 17, 1862, at Antietam.

Albert T. B. Martin.

He enlisted in Co. I, 38th Regt., Mass. Vols., Aug. 21, 1862. He was engaged in the battle of Bisland. In the fearful assault of the Thirty-eighth at Port Hudson, on that sad Sunday, June 14, 1863, he received a serious wound. Some of his comrades believe that he was taken to the rear, and removed to New Orleans, where he died of his wounds. This, however, is not confirmed; and the general belief is that he died on the field of battle, and was buried by the Confederates.

Capt. Joseph W. Morton.

Early in the war he enlisted as a private. After serving for a time at Ship Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, he received a commission as second lieutenant. At the battle of Baton Rouge, Aug. 5, 1862, owing to sickness and absence of superiors, he was commanding officer of the cavalry engaged on that occasion, receiving the thanks and praises of men of high rank for the courage and skill with which he performed his duties. He was then promoted to first lieutenant. By reason of sickness he resigned his commission and returned home; but on returning health, at the request of Governor Andrew, he raised a company of men, and was commissioned captain of Co. D, 4th Mass. Cavalry. The regiment was sent to Hilton Head, and thence to Florida, where he distinguished himself in many raids and skirmishes. In critical circumstances General Birney would say: "I will send Morton's cavalry, for he will go where I order, and his men will follow where he leads." He was taken prisoner at the battle of Gaines' Mills, and was marched to Macon, thence to Augusta, thence to Andersonville, thence to Charleston, and last to Columbia, where he was confined until Feb. 17, 1865.

One day a negro who was near Captain Morton contrived to whisper the electrifying news: "Sherman's army is comin', and you'll soon be free." — "*And so will you,*" was the captain's prompt reply. Just before the battle of Baton Rouge he wrote to his father: —

Give my love to all. Do not be worried about me. If God sees fit to spare my life to you and mother, he will; if not, be satisfied that I have

done my duty; that I died in a good cause, — the service of my country. Do not give way, father, if I should fall, but say with the old Roman patriot, Cato: —

“Thanks to the gods, my boy has done his duty; Portius, when I am dead, be sure you place his urn near mine.”

And, mother, you may say, with that brave Swiss woman: —

“For thy green vales, O Switzerland! he died;
I will forget my sorrow in my pride.”

At the close of the war he returned home, but with health broken by the exposures and sufferings of prison life. In the autumn he passed into a rapid decline, and died at his father's house, Dec. 17, 1864. His remains were deposited in the ancestral tomb within our cemetery.

Nathaniel T. Myers.

He was born in Milton, and received his education in our schools. He enlisted in the 1st Mass. Cavalry, Oct. 12, 1861, and went with the regiment to Hilton Head, S.C. He was in the battles of James Island and Pocatigo. Detachments of the regiment were also in the expeditions against Jacksonville. He died at Hilton Head, very suddenly, Feb. 15, 1863. His commanding officer, in conveying the intelligence of his decease to his parents, thus writes: —

On the morning of the 5th your son came from picket duty, and was apparently in usual good health. The attack seized him at 4.50 P.M. A courier was immediately sent to head-quarters for medical aid, and in a very short time, considering the distance, a surgeon arrived, but your son was already dead; nor would any benefit have been derived had the surgeon been at hand at the time of the attack. The body was to-day buried with military honors near the department head-quarters, the Rev. Mr. Hudson, Chaplain of New York Engineers, performing divine service at the grave.

I beg leave, in closing, to bear testimony to the uniform good behavior and sterling worth of your son. He was faithful in the performance of duty, and from his social qualities was much regarded by his comrades. His career, although short, was honorable, and his loss will be deeply felt by the company.

By the kindness of his company his remains were tenderly transmitted to Milton, at their expense, and repose in the family tomb.

Joseph A. Parsons.

He enlisted in Co. I, 26th Reg. Mass. Vols., Sept. 21, 1861, and died Feb. 2, 1863, at New Orleans.

Lieut. Stephen G. Perkins.

He was born in Boston, Sept. 18, 1835, but removed to Milton before the war. He graduated at Harvard with the Class of 1856, spent a year in the Law School at Cambridge, but afterwards entered the Scientific School, where he obtained a degree in mathematics in 1861. He enlisted in the 2d Regt., Mass. Vols., July 8, 1861, and received the commission of second lieutenant. On July 11, 1862, he was promoted to first lieutenant.

The disastrous battle of Cedar Mountain occurred Aug. 9, 1862. Of the twenty-two officers who went into this battle only eight came out unhurt.

It is stated by our citizen, Col. H. S. Russell, then a captain in the 2d, that when the regiment had been in position about twenty minutes Lieutenant Perkins received a wound in his right hand, but refused to go to the rear, saying that a handkerchief was all he wanted, and this was given him. Ten minutes afterwards Colonel Russell noticed him again; and in a few minutes more, when the regiment was withdrawn, he was not in his place. The body was found a little to the rear, pierced with three bullets. It was sent to Washington, and afterwards, with the most touching funeral ceremonies, was deposited in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, Aug. 25, 1862, where it now reposes.

Capt. J. Sewall Reed.

Captain Reed was born in Milton, was educated in our schools, and passed his youth here. He went to California in 1849, where he remained until the opening of the war. In 1862 he raised a company of one hundred and one men in California, called "The California 100," of which he was made captain. He came to Boston with his command, and offered their services to the State of Massachusetts.

He was commissioned captain of Co. A, 2d Mass. Cavalry, and continued in the service till his death.

Captain Reed was killed at Drainsville, Va., Feb. 22, 1864. He was a brave and gallant officer. The heroic spirit that prompted him and his one hundred associates voluntarily to come from their distant home to join their native State in

the great struggle for right is hardly equalled in the history of the war.

Archibald McKendry, his lieutenant, possessed the same brave and noble spirit that inspired the leader and his command. He, too, was in some measure connected with one of our religious societies, and, with his chivalric commander, reflects honor upon our town.

W. O. V. Rockwood.

He enlisted in Co. E, 7th Regt., Mass. Vols., June 15, 1861, and died March 3, 1862, at Brightwood, D.C.

John Scuff.

He enlisted in Co. E, 7th Regt., Mass. Vols., Jan. 16, 1861, and died Oct. 19, 1862, at Washington.

Charles H. Thayer.

He was born in Randolph, but removed to Milton in early life, and entered the service of Mr. Samuel Adams, where he remained until twenty-one years of age. At the commencement of the war he enlisted in Co. A, 29th Regt., Mass. Vols., and was discharged for disability May 21, 1861. He reënlisted in the 38th Regt., Mass. Vols., Aug. 21, 1862. He was with the regiment through the Teche campaign, and was engaged in the battle of Bisland. In the early part of the first attack upon Port Hudson, when engaged near Sandy Creek, he was instantly killed, and was buried by his Milton comrades at Port Hudson, May 25, 1863.

Lieut. George W. Thacher.

George W. Thacher was born June 16, 1837. He was the only son of the late George M. Thacher, of Boston, grandson of the late Peter O. Thacher, great-grandson of Dr. Peter Thacher, of Brattle-street Church, and great-great-grandson of the second Oxenbridge Thacher, who was grandson of Rev. Peter Thacher, the first pastor of Milton.

He was anxious to take part in the war in the beginning of the struggle, when the 45th Regiment was formed from the Cadet Company of which he was a member; but he resigned his own wishes to the entreaties of his mother at that time. Being the only son of a widow, he was exempted by law from serving in the army; he afterwards volunteered to join Captain Ware's company in the old 6th Regiment, and at Fort Delaware, Sept. 13, 1864, he laid down his life in the service of his country.

No more heroic spirit than his was quenched in the war of the rebellion. The chaplain of the regiment writes: "He was anxious to live, but willing to die; he had thought much of death, and had no fear of it."

T. David Vase,

of Milton, enlisted in Co. M, 1st Mass. Cavalry, Dec. 26, 1861. He died at Edisco, S.C., June 1, 1862.

George Ellis Vose.

He was born in Milton, Aug. 23, 1842, and received his education in our schools. Though of somewhat feeble constitution, and unable to endure exposure, he forgot himself in the peril of his country, and heartily joined the patriot bands rallying for her defence. He enlisted in Co. I, 38th Regt., Mass. Vols., Aug. 21, 1862. While yet in camp at Lynnfield he contracted a cold from which he never fully recovered. He moved with the regiment to Baltimore, and remained there until marching orders were received and they broke camp to embark for New Orleans. Then he was left behind at Stewart's hospital, and soon being discharged for disability, was brought to his home in Milton, where he died, Jan. 12, 1863.

The commanding officer of his company thus writes to his parents: —

I have heard with sorrow of the death of your son George; you have the sympathy of myself and of the men under my command in this your great affliction. Your son was a young man of excellent disposition and of great force of moral character, beloved and respected by all with whom he came in contact. Please accept this as a token of the respect which the officers and men have for him who was once their friend and comrade.

While in hospital at Baltimore he was frequently visited with great kindness by Mr. Nathaniel Morison, kindred of our beloved and honored citizen, and also by several kind and sympathizing ladies of Baltimore, ministering spirits so often sent forth to minister to our lonely, sick, and dying soldiers.

Lieut. Huntington Frothingham Wolcott,

in honor of whom is named the Milton Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was born in Boston, Feb. 4, 1846, and removed to Milton in 1850; he received from Governor Andrew, in October, 1864, the commission of lieutenant in the 2d Regt., Mass. Vol. Cav.; was in camp at Readville



for a brief period, and joined the regiment, February 22, in the valley of the Shenandoah, under Sheridan's command. He was with Sheridan in the brilliant closing campaign south of Richmond, and in his short soldier's life saw much more of active service than many who had served through the whole war. General Sheridan's cavalry, sweeping by forced marches to the south of Lee's army, and thus cutting off his retreat, compelled his surrender to General Grant, who was in pursuit. During this period Lieutenant Wolcott was attached as aid to Brigadier-General, afterwards Major-General, Gibbs, and was honored and respected, as well as warmly beloved, by every member of the staff. His calmness under fire and gallantry in action were especially noticed in the report of the battle of Five Forks. In the battles of Dinwiddie Court House and Clover Hill he was in the thick of the fight, and showed the coolness and resource of a veteran.

After taking part in the general engagements of the campaign in which General Sheridan's main army played so brilliant a part, and in many skirmishes in which the aids were called upon to perform arduous and dangerous duty, the campaign against Lee's army was terminated by the surrender of General Lee.

The hope of a brief leave of absence after the exhausting labors and constant fighting of weeks was disappointed by the order for General Sheridan's cavalry to proceed at once by forced marches into North Carolina, there to coöperate with Sherman's army against the rebel General Johnston. Surrender having closed this campaign also, the troops were ordered to Washington, there to take part in the grand parade before being mustered out of service. Immediately after the grand review at Washington, in which Lieutenant Wolcott's manly bearing and fine horsemanship were noticed by many, the malarial fever, the seeds of which had been working in his system since the terrible exposure in the Southern swamps, manifested itself, and he was brought to his Milton home to die. Thus closed a brief, but singularly sweet and noble, life, on June 9, 1865, — an harmonious, rounded, and completed life, however short. His pure, high, and generous nature recognized but one law. His devotion to duty was absolute, and his conception of duty was noble and chivalric. This resolute loyalty to the right, this manly, Christian integrity, won the respect of all who knew him; while the play of his mind, the qualities of gentleness and sweetness existing in an unusual degree in his character, with his quick, warm sympathy, made him universally beloved. He died for his country, in defence of liberty and the right, no less because he fell not on the battle-field.

All these departed ones now belong to the great army of sacrifice, — pure, high-minded, devoted, patriotic youth; part of the “great cloud of witnesses” who keep watch and ward about their beloved country, *and have a right to demand purity and truth from the land for which they died.*

It is highly fitting to close this memorial record with the illustrious name of one who may justly be classed among the Milton soldiers.

Maj.-Gen. Edwin Vose Sumner.

One of our grandest military heroes. He was the son of Elisha and Nancy [Vose] Sumner, and grandson of Gen. Joseph Vose. His parents, grandparents, and early ancestors were natives of Milton, and passed their lives here. For two or three years his parents lived in Boston, where General Sumner was born. They soon returned to their native town, and took up their residence at the homestead of Seth Sumner, the father of Elisha, on Canton avenue, in the house known as the Kendall house, now owned by Henry A. Whitney. Here General Sumner passed his infancy, childhood, and youth. He attended the West School, and afterwards studied at Milton Academy; his early years are, therefore, identified with this town. He entered the army in 1819; served with distinction in the Black Hawk War; afterwards was in the same regiment with General Jackson. Still later he served under General Scott, and commanded the famous cavalry charge at Cerro Gordo. In 1858 he was made commander of the Department of the West, and in 1861 was selected by General Scott to accompany President Lincoln from Springfield to Washington. He performed a conspicuous part in many great battles in the late war, and was several times wounded. He was made major-general of volunteers, and brevet major-general in the regular army. After the battle of Fredericksburg he received orders to succeed General Curtis in command of the Department of the West. On Saturday, the 14th, just a week before his death, he left Washington for Syracuse to spend a few days at home before starting for head-quarters at St. Louis. He died in Syracuse, March 21, 1863. A true patriot, a lover of freedom, a gallant soldier, and a GREAT GENERAL.

“The muffled drum’s sad roll has beat
The soldier’s last tattoo:
No more on life’s parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.

"The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
The bugle's stirring blast,
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout are past.

"On fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead."

THEODORE O'HARA.

RECORD OF SOLDIERS LYING IN MILTON CEMETERY WHO HAVE
DIED SINCE THE WAR.

The roll of names next recorded represents those honored soldiers who survived the perils of the war, and entered again on the pursuits of life, but only to continue for a brief period; the end in many cases being hastened from wounds received in battle, or from disease contracted in a Southern clime. These, too, passed through equal sacrifices and dangers, and are equally worthy of grateful and perpetual remembrance.

William R. Angier, Penn. Vol. Reserves; died in Milton, Sept. 4, 1880.

Charles Bronsdon, Private, Co. I, 38th Mass. Vols.; died in Milton, 1884, aged 47 years.

Joseph M. Churchill, First Lieutenant Boston Cadets, and Captain Co. B, 45th Mass. Vols.; died in Milton, 1886.

George E. Clark, Musician, 20th Mass. Vols.; aged 53 years.

Philip E. Clark, Private, Co. A, 18th Mass. Vols.; died at Boston, chronic diarrhœa, aged 47 years.

Thomas Clayton, Co. I, 24th Mass. Vols.; aged 42 years.

William Clayton, ship "New Ironsides," U.S.N.; aged 28 years.

Samuel W. Cozzens, Staff Officer with General Butler at New Orleans.

Abel A. Cowan, Private, 16th N.Y. Heavy Art.

Henry F. Cushing, of Malden, Co. K, 43d Mass. Vols.; died at Hyde Park, 1880; railroad accident.

Samuel G. Frye, of Boston, Co. C, 43d Mass. Vols.; died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 21, 1866.

William A. Gardner, ship "Lafayette," U.S.N.; died in Milton, April 20, 1885.

Christopher C. Holmes, Colonel of Cadets; died in Milton, July 16, 1882.

Edward F. Hopkins, Captain, Co. E, 7th Mass. Vols.; died in Milton, from accident in paper-mill, Jan. 2, 1881.

William A. Howard, Captain, U.S.A.

Charles C. Hunt, Private, Co. I, 38th Mass. Vols.; died in Milton, Nov. 27, 1878.

Hiram T. Nye, Private, Co. I, 38th Mass. Vols.; died at Boston, 1879.

Albert S. Packard, of Boston, Sergeant, Co. E, 7th Mass. Vols.; he was discharged April 8, 1863, for disability.

Daniel G. Rice, of Newton, Co. K, 45th Mass. Vols.; enlisted Oct. 7, 1862; discharged July 7, 1863, end of service; died, 1879.

William H. Roberts, of Lynn, Private, Co. E, 1st Mass. Vols. Heavy Art.; discharged Nov. 6, 1863; reenlisted from Salem, Nov. 6, 1863, and continued to end of service; died in Milton, March 13, 1882.

William H. Shedd, of Dorchester, Co. A, 18th Mass. Vols.; enlisted Sept. 2, 1861; discharged Sept. 2, 1864, end of service; died at Boston, 1883.

J. Henry Snow, Co. B, 45th Mass. Vols.

Frederick A. Thayer, Co. E, 7th Mass. Infantry.

Walter R. Tucker, born June 28, 1843; died Oct. 15, 1863; Co. G, 5th Mass. Cav.

Horace N. Wetherbee, of Randolph, Private, Co. G, 4th Mass. Heavy Art.; enlisted Aug. 27, 1864; discharged June 17, 1865.

George F. Weston, of Reading, Co. D, 22d Mass. Vols.; discharged for disability, Feb. 5, 1863.

John Philips Payson White, Surgeon, 10th N.Y. Regiment; died in New York.

“ Rest on! embalmed and sainted dead,
Dear as the blood ye gave;
No impious footsteps here shall tread
The herbage of your grave.

“ Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight,
Nor time's remorseless doom,
Can dim one ray of holy light
That gilds your glorious tomb.”

THEODORE O'HARA.

The following tables, prepared with great labor and care by George K. Gannett, of Milton, give a complete and perfect list and statement of Milton's quota in the late war:—

LIST OF MILTON SOLDIERS AS TAKEN FROM RECORD OF
MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

NAME.	Regiment.	Company.	Time.	Date of Muster.	Termination of Service, and cause thereof.
Adgerton, James M.	54	F	3 yrs.	Oct. 10, '63.	Aug. 20, '65. Expiration of serv.
Azin, John	6	B	100 dys.	July 16, '64.	Nov. 30, '64. Expiration of serv.
Alden, Samuel W.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Allen, William S.	18	H	3 yrs.	Aug. 24, '61.	May 2, '62. Disability.
Allen, William S.	33	C	3 yrs.	Aug. 6, '62.	June 11, '65. Expiration of serv.
Angell, Moses E.	1st H.A.	A	3 yrs.	Aug. 5, '62.	July 8, '64. Expiration of serv.
*Badger, Algerton S., 1st Lieut.	26	. . .	3 yrs.	Sept. 19, '61.	Nov. 11, '62. Capt. 1st Texas Cav.
Badger, William F.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Baker, Jonathan	42	I	9 mos.	Sept. 16, '62.	Aug. 20, '63. Expiration of serv.
Ball, Lyman E.	1st Bat. H.A.	A	3 yrs.	Feb. 22, '62.	Feb. 27, '65. Expiration of serv.
Barrett, Michael J.	V.R.C.	. . .	. . .	July 18, '64.	Nov. 14, '64. Order War Dept.
Barrington, John	18	B	3 yrs.	Aug. 24, '61.	Dec. 1, '62. Disability.
Bartlett, Benjamin J.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Baxter, George O.	1	E	3 yrs.	May 25, '61.	June 29, '62. Killed, Fair Oaks, Va.
Bent, George	7	E	3 yrs.	June 15, '61.	Mar. 9, '62. Died, Brightwood, D.C.
Blaisdell, Thomas	4th Cav.	H	3 yrs.	Feb. 8, '64.	Nov. 14, '65. Expiration of serv.
Boden, William F., Musician	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Bole, William	7	E	3 yrs.	June 15, '61.	May, '63. Died of wounds.
Bolster, Charles	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Bradlee, J. Walter, Corp.	38	I	3 yrs.	Aug. 22, '62.	July 10, '63. Disability.
Breck, Charles E. C., Sergt.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Brigham, William F.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Broad, Horace S.	7	E	3 yrs.	June 15, '61.	Sept. 15, '63. Disability.
Brousdon, Amos H.	13	A	3 yrs.	Aug. 7, '62.	June 19, '63. Died, Pratt's Land, ing, Va.
Brousdon, Charles	38	I	3 yrs.	Aug. 21, '62.	Aug. 22, '63. Disability.
Brousdon, William B.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Brooks, Henry D., Musician	26	. . .	3 yrs.	Oct. 2, '61.	Sept. 15, '62. Order War Dept.
Brown, James S.	V.R.C.	. . .	. . .	July 21, '64.	Not stated.
Brown, Levi	7	H	3 yrs.	June 15, '61.	June 27, '64. Expiration of serv.
Buckley, Patrick	2	U.R.	3 yrs.	July 20, '64.	Never joined regiment.
Buckley, William A.	56	H	3 yrs.	Feb. 15, '64.	May 3, '64. Died, Washington, D.C.
Burditt, Charles E.	1	E	3 yrs.	May 25, '61.	May 25, '64. Expiration of serv.
Burditt, George W.	1	E	3 yrs.	May 25, '61.	May 5, '62. Killed, Williams- burg, Va.
Burleigh, N. G., Mus'n, Burns, John	18 V.R.C.	. . . . . .	3 yrs. . . .	Aug. 21, '61. Feb. 2, '65.	Aug. 11, '62. Not stated. Order War Dept.
Byer, Andrew	2d Cav.	G	3 yrs.	July 19, '64.	Jan. 17, '65. Trans. to 17th Inf.
Byer, Andrew	17	A	3 yrs.	Jan. 17, '65.	July 11, '65. Expiration of serv.
Callahan, Dennis	V.R.C.	. . .	. . .	July 10, '64.	Not stated.
Carter, John	2	U.R.	3 yrs.	July 19, '64.	Never joined regiment.
Caswell, Henry P.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Caswell, Henry P.	62	C	1 yr.	Mar. 17, '65.	May 5, '65. Expiration of serv.
Caswell, Joseph D.	60	H	100 dys.	July 16, '64.	Nov. 30, '64. Expiration of serv.
Chamberlain, James	7	E	3 yrs.	June 15, '61.	June 27, '64. Expiration of serv.
Chandler, Jonathan H. Churchill, Joseph M., 1st Lieut.	38 Boston Cadets.	I . . .	3 yrs. . . .	Aug. 21, '62. May 26, '62.	July 3, '63. July 2, '62. Expiration of serv.
Churchill, Joseph M., Capt.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Clark, George E., Band	20	. . .	3 yrs.	Sept. 9, '61.	Aug. 8, '62. Order War Dept.

* He enlisted from Boston, April 22, 1861, in Co. B, 3d Bat., attached; discharged, Aug. 2, 1861.

LIST OF MILTON SOLDIERS. — *Continued.*

NAME.	Regiment.	Company.	Time.	Date of Muster.	Termination of Service, and cause thereof.
Clark, Phillip C.	18	A	3 yrs.	Sept. 9, '61.	Feb. 1, '65. Expiration of serv.
Conklin, Edward	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Cook, Charles W.	35	E	3 yrs.	Aug. 19, '62.	Jan. 6, '63. Not stated.
Cook, Thos. H.	V.R.C.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Aug. 19, '62.	Jan. 6, '65. Not stated.
Courtney, James	V.R.C.	. . . . .	. . . . .	July 18, '64.	Jan. 30, '65. Order War Dept.
Cram, Jesse T.	12	K	3 yrs.	Oct. 22, '63.	June 25, '64. Trans. to 39th Inf. and V.R.C.
Crossman, John G., } Sergt.	38	I	3 yrs.	Aug. 21, '62.	June 30, '65. Expiration of serv.
Culph, Joseph	2	G	3 yrs.	Aug. 2, '64.	Sept. 20, '64. Deserted.
Cunningham, John	45	I	9 mos.	Oct. 15, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Cunningham, Patrick	45	I	9 mos.	Oct. 15, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Cunningham, Peter	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Cunningham, William	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Dalton, George W.	1	E	3 yrs.	May 25, '61.	Dec. 20, '62. Disability.
Davenport, Nath. T., jr.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Davis, Walter S., 2d Lt.	22	. . . . .	3 yrs.	Oct. 1, '61.	June 28, '62. 1st Lieut.
Davis, Walter S., Capt.	22	. . . . .	3 yrs.	Oct. 18, '62.	Oct. 17, '64. Expiration of serv. Bvt. Lt. Col.
Dearborn, Charles C.	V.R.C.	. . . . .	. . . . .	July 18, '64.	Not stated.
DeLanoy, Decere	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 30, '62.	Deserted. Readville, Mass.
Demison, Jerry	43	B	9 mos.	Oct. 11, '62.	July 30, '63. Expiration of serv.
Dillon, William	V.R.C.	. . . . .	. . . . .	July 20, '64.	Feb. 24, '65. Disability.
Doherty, Edward	5th Bat. Lt. Art.	. . . . .	3 yrs.	Feb. 27, '65.	June 12, '65. Expiration of serv.
Dunican, Patrick	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	Oct. 9, '62. Disability.
Dunican, Patrick	32	G	3 yrs.	Sept. 7, '63.	May 12, '64. Killed, Laurel Hill, Va.
Dyer, Andrew J.	18	C	3 yrs.	Jan. 14, '62.	Mar. 31, '64. Trans. V.R.C.
Edwards, William	62	C	1 yr.	Mar. 17, '65.	Apr. 21, '65. Deserted.
Ellinger, William H.	2d H. A.	G	3 yrs.	July 20, '64.	Sept. 3, '65. Expiration of serv.
Emerson, John H.	45	B	9 mos.	Oct. 11, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Emerson, John H., 1st Sergt.	56	H	3 yrs.	Jan. 27, '64.	
Emerson, John H., 2d Lt.	56	. . . . .	3 yrs.	May 17, '64.	
Emerson, John H., Capt.	56	. . . . .	3 yrs.	Oct. 22, '64.	July 22, '65. Expiration of serv.
Everett, N. Stanley	13	A	3 yrs.	Aug. 4, '62.	Sept. 21, '62. Died, Alexandria, Va.
Fairbank, Lemuel G., Corp.	42	K	100 dys.	July 18, '64.	Nov. 11, '64. Expiration of serv.
Fisher, George A., 1st Lieut.	5th Cav.	. . . . .	3 yrs.	July 5, '64.	June 24, '65. Resigned.
Fisher, Herman	7	E	3 yrs.	June 15, '61.	1863. Trans. to V.R.C.
Fisher, William J., 1st Sergt.	7	E	3 yrs.	June 15, '61.	
Fisher, William J., 2d Lieut.	7	. . . . .	3 yrs.	May 4, '63.	Sept. 16, '64. Trans. to 33th Reg.
Fish, Henry F.	12	D	3 yrs.	July 17, '63.	Trans. to 39th Reg.
Fish, Henry F.	39	A	3 yrs.	June 25, '64.	Trans. to 32d Reg.
Fish, Henry F.	32	A	3 yrs.	June 2, '65.	June 29, '65. Expiration of serv.
Fisk, Homer W.	2d H. A.	U.R.	3 yrs.	July 16, '64.	Sept. 10, '64. Rejected recruit.
Fletcher, James W.	56	H	3 yrs.	Feb. 15, '64.	Aug. 7, '65. Order War Dept.
Forbes, William H., 2d Lieut.	1st Cav.	. . . . .	3 yrs.	Dec. 20, '61.	
Forbes, William H., 1st Lieut.	1st Cav.	. . . . .	3 yrs.	July 27, '62.	
Forbes, Wm. H., Capt.	2d Cav.	. . . . .	3 yrs.	Jan. 14, '63.	
Forbes, Wm. H., Maj.	2d Cav.	. . . . .	3 yrs.	May 12, '63.	
Forbes, William H., Lieut.-Col.	2d Cav.	. . . . .	3 yrs.	Oct. 21, '64.	May 15, '65. Expiration of serv.
Ford, Luther A.	32	C	3 yrs.	Sept. 7, '63.	June 29, '65. Expiration of serv.
Fulton, Henry S. P.	V.R.C.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Aug. 8, '64.	Nov. 14, '65. Order War Dept.
Gilbert, Wallace H.	22	F	3 yrs.	Aug. 10, '61.	Nov. 1, '63. Trans. to V.R.C.
Goodwin, Daniel	V.R.C.	. . . . .	. . . . .	July 29, '64.	Nov. 21, '65. Order War Dept.
Grant, Everett A., Corp.	38	I	3 yrs.	Aug. 26, '62.	June 30, '65. Expiration of serv.

LIST OF MILTON SOLDIERS. — *Continued.*

NAME.	Regiment.	Company.	Time.	Date of Muster.	Termination of Service, and cause thereof.
Grisel, John	V. R. C.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Jan. 30, '65.	Nov. 23, '65. Order War Dept.
Griswold, Allen P.	56	I	3 yrs.	Feb. 4, '64.	May 23, '64. Died of wounds.
Griswold, Joseph W.	56	I	3 yrs.	Feb. 4, '64.	May 18, '64. Killed Spottsylvania Court-House.
Gunnison, Edward L.	29	A	3 yrs.	May 21, '61.	Aug. 15, '64. Expiration of serv.
Hall, George W., Jr.	38	I	3 yrs.	Aug. 21, '62.	May 1, '65. Died of wounds.
Halliday, George W.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '62. Expiration of serv.
Hardman, James C.	2	U. R.	3 yrs.	July 19, '64.	Never joined regiment.
Hastings, Frank B.	13	D	3 yrs.	July 22, '61.	Aug. 1, '61. Expiration of serv.
Heath, Charles W.	2d Cav.	E	3 yrs.	Feb. 16, '65.	July 20, '65. Expiration of serv.
Hebard, Henry J. A.	13	A	3 yrs.	July 29, '61.	Jan. 4, '64. To reënlist.
Hebard, Henry J. A.	39	A	3 yrs.	Jan. 4, '64.	Sept. 21, '64. Order War Dept.
Hegan, Edward	V. R. C.	. . . . .	. . . . .	July 18, '64.	Not stated.
Hicks, David F., Sergt.	13	B	3 yrs.	July 16, '61.	Mar. 22, '63. } Reënlisted U. S. colored troops.
Higgins, John	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Hill, Chester K.	56	I	3 yrs.	Feb. 4, '64.	Disability.
Hollingsworth, Amor } I.	Boston Cadets	Act of Congress		May 26, '62.	July 2, '62. Expiration of serv.
Hollis, Abijah, 2d Lieut.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Hollis, Abijah, Capt.	56	. . . . .	3 yrs.	Nov. 25, '63.	June 20, '65. Disability Bt. Maj.
Holmes, Abraham, Jr.	38	I	3 yrs.	Aug. 21, '62.	Mar. 17, '64. Disability.
Holmes, Christopher } C., Capt., rank } Lieut.-Col.	Boston Cadets	By Act of Congress		May 26, '62.	July 2, '62. Expiration of serv.
Hopkins, Edward F., } 1st Sergt.	7	E	3 yrs.	June 15, '61.	
Hopkins, Edward F., } 2d Lieut.	7	. . . . .	3 yrs.	Nov. 13, '61.	
Hopkins, Edward F., } 1st Lieut.	7	. . . . .	3 yrs.	Sept. 24, '62.	
Hopkins, Edward F., } Capt.	7	. . . . .	3 yrs.	Jan. 17, '63.	June 10, '63. Disability.
Houghton, Edward	V. R. C.	. . . . .	. . . . .	July 29, '64.	Not stated.
Howe, George W.	4th Cav.	II	3 yrs.	Feb. 8, '64.	Aug. 20, '65. Deserted.
Hoyt, Daniel T. V.	16	I	3 yrs.	July 21, '61.	Nov. 15, '61. Disability.
Hunt, Charles C.	38	I	3 yrs.	Aug. 21, '62.	Nov. 24, '64. Disability.
Hunt, Isalah	35	E	3 yrs.	Aug. 19, '62.	Dec. 17, '62. } Died of wounds, Washington, D.C.
Ingraham, Sewell S.	24	I	3 yrs.	Jan. 2, '64.	Jan. 20, '66. Expiration of serv.
Jewett, Jonas W.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Johnson, David W.	V. R. C.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Aug. 2, '64.	Not stated.
Jones, Benjamin F.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	Nov. 3, '62. Disability.
Jones, Elbridge	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Jones, John P.	38	I	3 yrs.	Aug. 21, '62.	Sept. 11, '62. Disability.
Jones, John P.	6th Unat Inf.	C	90 dys.	May 4, '61.	Aug. 2, '64. Expiration of serv.
Keating, John	42	I	100 dys.	July 19, '61.	Nov. 11, '61. Expiration of serv.
Kennedy, Michael	V. R. C.	. . . . .	. . . . .	July 28, '64.	Not stated.
King, Washington	V. R. C.	. . . . .	. . . . .	July 29, '64.	Nov. 21, '65. Order War Dept.
Kirby, Patrick, Sergt.	7	E	3 yrs.	June 15, '61.	Jan. 3, '62. Deserted.
Kittridge, Henry G. } W., Sergt.	7	E	3 yrs.	June 15, '61.	Dec. 26, '63. To reënlist.
Lacy, John	38	I	3 yrs.	Aug. 21, '62.	June 30, '65. Expiration of serv.
Leavitt, Abion	26	I	3 yrs.	Oct. 17, '61.	Jan. 4, '64. To reënlist.
Leavitt, Charles L.	4th Cav.	II	3 yrs.	Feb. 8, '64.	Nov. 14, '65. Expiration of serv.
Leavitt, William F.	60	B	100 dys.	July 16, '64.	Nov. 30, '61. Expiration of serv.
Leavitt, Wm. S., Sergt.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Levy, Bernard	V. R. C.	. . . . .	. . . . .	July 15, '64.	Not stated.
Littlefield, Charles G.	38	I	3 yrs.	Aug. 21, '62.	June 30, '65. Expiration of serv.
Littlefield, Henry W.	44	D	9 mos.	Sept. 12, '62.	April 26, '63. Disability.
Littlefield, Henry W., } 2d Lieut.	56	. . . . .	3 yrs.	May 11, '63.	
Littlefield, Henry W., } 1st Lieut.	56	. . . . .	3 yrs.	May 28, '64.	Feb. 9, '65. Disability.
Lord, George F.	7	E	3 yrs.	June 15, '61.	Oct. 12, '63. Disability.

LIST OF MILTON SOLDIERS. — *Continued.*

NAME.	Regiment.	Company.	Time.	Date of Muster.	Termination of Service, and cause thereof.
Lord, James F., Corp.	7	E	3 yrs.	June 15, '61.	Dec. 26, '63. To reënlist.
Lord, Joseph B.	45	B	9 mos.	Oct. 7, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Lord, Joseph B.	3d H.A.	H	3 yrs.	Nov. 20, '63.	Sept. 18, '64. Expiration of serv.
Lord, William H.	1st H.A.	I	3 yrs.	Apr. 2, '62.	Sept. 17, '65. Expiration of serv.
Lucas, Frederick A.	V.R.A.	. . . . .	. . . . .	July 15, '64.	Not stated.
Lycett, James	7	E	3 yrs.	June 15, '61.	June 27, '64. Expiration of serv.
Lynch, Michael	56	B	3 yrs.	Dec. 26, '63.	June 13, '65. Disability.
Lyons, Martin	19	F	3 yrs.	Aug. 23, '61.	Sept. 17, '62. Killed, Antietam.
Lyons, Michael	19	F	3 yrs.	Aug. 23, '61.	Jan. 11, '64. Disability.
Malden, Michael	2d H.A.	E	3 yrs.	Oct. 5, '60.	Sept. 3, '65. Expiration of serv.
Mallory, James	7	E	3 yrs.	June 15, '61.	Jan. 28, '63. Deserted.
Martin, Albert T. B.	38	I	3 yrs.	Aug. 21, '62.	June 18, '63. Died of wounds.
Martin, John W., Sergt.	24	D	3 yrs.	Jan. 2, '64.	
Martin, John W., 1st Lieut.	24	. . . . .	. . . . .	Nov. 15, '64.	Dec. 18, '65. Resigned.
Mathes, Daniel	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
McCarthy, Eugene	V.R.C.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Aug. 9, '64.	Not stated.
McCanley, Joseph F.	2	U.R.	3 yrs.	July 22, '64.	Never joined regiment.
McGowan, Jas., Sergt.	28	A	3 yrs.	July 19, '61.	June 30, '65. Expiration of serv. vice in Co. C.
McHugh, Patrick	15	G	3 yrs.	July 30, '63.	July 27, '64. Trans. Co. G, 20th Reg.
McHugh, Patrick	20	G	3 yrs.	July 27, '64.	July 16, '65. Expiration of serv.
McWhirk, Alexander, Sergt.	21	D	3 yrs.	Jan. 2, '64.	Jan. 20, '66. Made 1st Lieut.
McWhirk, Alexander, 1st Lieut.	21	. . . . .	. . . . .	Jan. 20, '66.	Jan. 20, '66. Expiration of serv. vice as Sergt.
Merrill, Thomas	7	E	3 yrs.	June 15, '61.	Nov. 22, '62. Disability.
Merrill, William W.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Meyers, George	15	G	3 yrs.	July 29, '63.	Sept. 13, '63. Deserted.
Middleton Henry G.	2d Cav.	B	3 yrs.	Feb. 3, '65.	July 20, '65. Expiration of serv.
Miller, William C. H.	2d Cav.	F	3 yrs.	July 19, '64.	July 20, '65. Expiration of serv.
Moffat, Elijah W., Corp.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Morrissey, John	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Morrissey, Thomas	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Morse, Alfred L.	44	E	9 mos.	Sept. 12, '62.	June 18, '63. Expiration of serv.
Moses, George F.	39	B	3 yrs.	Aug. 20, '62.	Mar. 17, '65. Disability.
Moulton, Geo. H., Corp.	38	I	3 yrs.	Aug. 21, '62.	June 30, '65. Expiration of serv.
Moulton, Luther, Jr.	38	I	3 yrs.	Aug. 21, '62.	May 30, '63. Disability.
Moulton, Luther, Jr.	6	H	100 dys.	July 16, '64.	Oct. 27, '64. Expiration of serv.
Munroe, William	22	F	3 yrs.	Aug. 10, '61.	Jan. 19, '64. To reënlist.
Murphy, James	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Murray, James	28	A	3 yrs.	Dec. 13, '61.	Nov. 1, '62. Disability.
Murray, John	35	E	3 yrs.	Aug. 19, '62.	June 9, '65. Expiration of serv.
Murry, Francis	9	H	3 yrs.	Dec. 7, '63.	June 10, '64. Missing.
Myers, Nathaniel T.	1st Cav.	M	3 yrs.	Oct. 12, '61.	Feb. 15, '63. Died, Hilton Head, S.C.
Myers, Samuel G.	1st Cav.	D	3 yrs.	Sept. 17, '61.	Oct. 3, '64. Expiration of serv.
Needham, Henry S., Corp.	7	E	3 yrs.	June 15, '61.	June 27, '64. Expiration of serv.
Nightingale, James H.	7	F	3 yrs.	June 15, '61.	June 27, '64. Expiration of serv.
Nightingale, Wm. H.	7	E	3 yrs.	June 15, '61.	June 14, '62. Disability.
Niles, Jerome S.	45	C	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Nolan, Christopher	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Nolan, Christopher	42	I	100 dys.	July 19, '64.	Nov. 11, '64. Expiration of serv.
Nolan, Edward	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Nye, Hiram T.	38	I	3 yrs.	Aug. 21, '62.	June 30, '65. Expiration of serv.
Ochs, Joseph A.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Parsons, Joseph A.	26	I	3 yrs.	Sept. 21, '61.	Feb. 2, '63. Died, New Orleans, La.
Paarl, Henry M.	24	A	3 yrs.	Oct. 17, '61.	Nov. 30, '62. Disability.
Perkins, Stephen G., 2d Lieut.	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	3 yrs.	July 8, '61. Aug. 9, '62. Killed, Cedar Mountain, Va.
Perkins, Stephen G., 1st Lieut.	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	3 yrs.	July 11, '62. Aug. 9, '62. Killed, Cedar Mountain, Va.

LIST OF MILTON SOLDIERS. — *Continued.*

NAME.	Regiment.	Company.	Time.	Date of Muster.	Termination of Service, and cause thereof.
Pierce, George	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
*Pierce, Edward L. . . .	3	L	3 mos.	Apr. 23, '61.	July 22, '61. Expiration of serv.
Pillsbury, Oliver S. . . .	1st H.A.	F	3 yrs.	Aug. 11, '64.	June 28, '65. Expiration of serv.
Piper, Alonzo	60	B	100 dys.	July 19, '64.	Nov. 30, '64. Expiration of serv.
Raymond, George T., (Corp.)	13	I	3 yrs.	July 29, '62.	Aug. 1, '64. Expiration of serv.
Richardson, George	2d Cav.	C	3 yrs.	July 18, '64.	July 20, '65. Expiration of serv.
Robertson, James B. . . .	18	H	3 yrs.	Aug. 24, '61.	Jan. 1, '64. To réenlist.
Robertson, James B., (Sergt.)	18	H	3 yrs.	Jan. 2, '64.	Oct. 21, '64. Trans. to 32d Reg.
Robertson, James B., (Sergt.)	32	U.R.	3 yrs.	Oct. 21, '64.	Nov. 1, '64. Supernumerary.
Robinson, James	19	U.R.	3 yrs.	May 19, '64.	Not stated.
Rockwood, Wm. O. V. . . .	7	E	3 yrs.	June 15, '61.	Mar. 3, '62. Died, Brightwood, D.C.
Rogers, Arthur	60	H	100 dys.	July 16, '64.	Oct. 27, '64. Expiration of serv.
Rooney, Bartholomew	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '61.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Roouey, Patrick H. . . .	26	I	3 yrs.	Oct. 14, '61.	Dec. 22, '63. Trans. to Signal Corps.
Rowe, John F.	1st Cav.	L	3 yrs.	Sept. 23, '61.	Transferred to 4th Cav.
Rowe, John F.	4th Cav.	L	3 yrs.	Oct. 23, '61.	Oct. 25, '64. Expiration of serv.
Sargent, Eliphabet E. . . .	V.R.C.	. . . .	. . . .	July 30, '64.	Nov. 14, '65. Order War Dept.
Sayers, William	43	B	9 mos.	Oct. 11, '62.	Nov. 2, '62. Deserted, Readville, Mass.
Seaff, John	7	E	3 yrs.	June 15, '61.	Oct. 19, '62. Died, Washington, D.C.
Schrider, Wm., Mus'n,	46	F	3 yrs.	Jan. 12, '64.	June 6, '65. Disability.
Shaw, Joseph A., Corp. . . .	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Sias, John, 2d	38	I	3 yrs.	Aug. 21, '62.	July 24, '63. Disability.
Siebert, John	26	I	3 yrs.	Nov. 17, '61.	Jan. 4, '64. To réenlist.
Simmons, John D.	33	C	3 yrs.	Aug. 6, '62.	June 11, '65. Expiration of serv.
Skinner, George E.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Skinner, Otis A.	13	D	3 yrs.	July 16, '61.	June 3, '62. Disability.
Smith, Patrick	2	U.R.	3 yrs.	July 20, '64.	Never joined regiment.
Snow, Elbridge	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Snow, Elbridge	60	B	100 dys.	July 14, '64.	Nov. 30, '64. Expiration of serv.
Snow, James H.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Spear, John M., Jr.	24	D	3 yrs.	Dec. 20, '61.	Dec. 4, '64. Expiration of serv.
Spiller, James F., Corp. . . .	7	E	3 yrs.	June 15, '61.	Feb. 12, '63. Disability.
Spinney, Fryor	1st H.A.	E	3 yrs.	Aug. 10, '64.	June 28, '65. Expiration of serv.
Sullivan, Daniel J.	58	C	3 yrs.	Jan. 31, '65.	May 5, '65. Died of wounds, Fairfield, Va.
Sumner, Henry J.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Sweeney, Terence	38	I	3 yrs.	Aug. 21, '62.	June 30, '65. Expiration of serv.
Thayer, Charles H.	29	A	3 yrs.	May 21, '61.	July 6, '61. Disability.
Thayer, Charles H., (Sergt.)	38	I	3 yrs.	Aug. 21, '62.	May 25, '63. Killed, Fort Hudson, La.
Thayer, Frederick	7	E	3 yrs.	June 15, '61.	Aug. 21, '62. Deserted.
Thayer, Samuel L.	12	C	3 yrs.	June 26, '61.	Mar. 24, '62. Deserted.
Thompson, James A.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Vase, P. David	1st Cav.	M	3 yrs.	Dec. 26, '61.	June 1, '62. Died, Edisto, S.C.
Vialle, James L., Sergt. . . .	42	G	9 mos.	Sept. 16, '62.	Aug. 20, '63. Expiration of serv.
Vose, George E.	38	I	3 yrs.	Aug. 21, '62.	Nov. 7, '62. Disability.
Ware, William	44	C	9 mos.	Sept. 12, '62.	Mar. 14, '63. Disability.
Warren, Preston	V.R.C.	. . . .	. . . .	Aug. 11, '64.	Not stated.
Wellington, Henry F.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Wentworth, George E.	20	K	3 yrs.	Aug. 21, '61.	Dec. 20, '63. To réenlist.
White, Edw'd P., Sergt. . . .	44	E	9 mos.	Sept. 12, '62.	May 30, '63. 2d Lieut. 2d H.A.
White, Edward P., 2d Lieut.	2d H.A.	. . . .	3 yrs.	June 4, '63.	
White, Edward P., 1st Lieut.	2d H.A.	. . . .	3 yrs.	Aug. 14, '63.	Jan. 7, '65.
White, James	4th Cav.	B	3 yrs.	Feb. 24, '65.	Nov. 14, '65. Expiration of serv.

* He left Boston April 18 with his regiment, which was sworn in at Fort Monroe on the 23d.

LIST OF MILTON SOLDIERS. — *Concluded.*

NAME.	Regiment.	Company.	Time.	Date of Muster.	Termination of Service, and cause thereof.
White, Jas. C., 1st Lieut.	44	G	9 mos.	Sept 12, '62.	June 18, '63. Expiration of serv.
White, Jas. C., 1st Lieut.	2d H.A.	. . .	3 yrs.	Aug. 25, '63.*	
White, Jas. C., Capt.	2d H.A.	. . .	3 yrs.	Aug. 14, '63.*	Sept. 3, '65. Expiration of serv.
White, John E., 2d Lieut.	29	. . .	3 yrs.	May 7, '61.	July 31, '61.
Whittenore, Charles N.	56	H	3 yrs.	Feb. 15, '64.	Aug. 2, '64. Died, Phila., Pa.
Wigley, James, Sergt.	38	I	3 yrs.	Aug. 21, '62	June 30, '65. Expiration of serv.
Williams, John M.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62.	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Williams, Thos., Corp.	45	B	9 mos.	Sept. 26, '62	July 7, '63. Expiration of serv.
Wilson, James	19	I	3 yrs.	May 19, '64.	June 30, '65. Expiration of serv.

* Unexplained error in date.

IN REGULAR ARMY.

Arnold, Charles R.	Douglas, Alfred.	Lane, John.
Belton, Thomas.	Field, Ebenezer. (Navy.)	Savage, William H.
Collins, Edward, Lieut.-Col.	Hastings, Frank B.	Sweatland, George E.
Collins, John.	Huntington, Edward.	

The following-named citizens furnished substitutes:—

Cook, Samuel, Jr.	Gannett, George K.	Thayer, James B.
Durell, John.	Martin, Henry B.	White, Franklin B.

SOLDIERS WHO RECEIVED A MILTON BOUNTY, BUT WERE NOT COUNTED UPON ITS QUOTA.

Albert J. Bacon, Boston.	George W. Pearce, Quincy.
Elbridge Blackman, Randolph.	Thomas L. Pearce, Quincy.
James E. Dow, Boston.	Edward Shannon, Westport.
James Finnerty, Boston.	John E. Simpson, Quincy.
Charles H. Graham, Quincy.	Samuel G. Thayer, Stoughton.
Charles H. Moulton, Acton.	William H. Whitney, West Roxbury.

NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.

Jerome S. Chapman.	Josiah Leavitt.	Francis Traven.
Bernard Coffield.	Charles Petal.	George A. Twiss.
Michael Dezman.	George H. Pickering.	C. H. Whitcomb.
William Jackson.	Henry C. A. Ruvald.	Charles Wryauch.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Soldiers of the war who have since become citizens of Milton, and soldiers who were Milton men, but not counted on its quota.

[This list is necessarily imperfect.]

Angier, Wm. R., Penn. Reserves.	Reed, J. Sewall, Capt., California Hundred.
Brown, John H., 15th New Hampshire.	Rice, Daniel G., 45th Mass.
Brown, N. Frank, Co. 1, 11th New Hampshire.	Russell, Henry S., Brevet Brig.-Gen., 5th Mass. Cav.
Field, Josiah H. V., Lieut., Regular Army.	Sias, Nathaniel, Navy.
Fletcher, George A., Lieut., 56th Mass.	Stevenson, Robert H., Brevet Brig.-Gen., 24th Mass.
Jackson, Albert, Lieut., 38th Mass.	Tappan, Lewis W., Jr., Capt., 45th Mass.
Littlefield, John, Lieut., 23d Mass.	Wetherbee, Oren, 4th Heavy Art.
McQuirk, James, 24th Mass.	
Peabody, Oliver W., Lieut.-Col. 45th Mass.	

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

As an outgrowth of the war, soon after its close the soldiers of the army founded an organization called "The Grand Army of the Republic."

The design of the organization was:—

1st. To preserve and strengthen the kind and fraternal feelings awakened by companionship amid the perils of the march and of the battle, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead.

2d. To lend a helping hand to comrades enfeebled by the exposures of the war, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of the fallen.

3d. To maintain allegiance to the laws of the land, and to encourage and promote patriotism and loyalty among all classes.

Huntington Frothingham Wolcott Post 102 G.A.R., Dept. of Massachusetts.

The Milton Post, named in honor of Lieutenant Wolcott, was organized April 10, 1879, having for the first commander J. Walter Bradley, who was succeeded by George A. Fletcher. Charles E. C. Breck is the present commander. There are upon its rolls some sixty comrades, who annually gather on the 30th of May around the graves of the departed ones, and pay a beautiful and touching tribute to their memory. They are equally mindful of the living and dependent, having expended hundreds of dollars in relief. Upon the death of a comrade the sum of forty dollars is donated towards his funeral expenses.

CHAPTER XIV.

MILTON CEMETERY.

“When I look upon the tombs of the great, every motion of envy dies; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire forsakes me; when I meet with the grief of parents upon the tombstone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see the tombs of the parents themselves, I reflect how vain it is to grieve for those whom we must quickly follow; when I see kings lying beside those who deposed them; when I behold rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men who divided the world with their contests and disputes, — I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the frivolous competitions, factions, and debates of mankind.” — ADDISON.

THE facts and documents relating to Milton Cemetery herein presented have been gathered from the Town Records and from various other sources. They supply a full and authentic history of the Cemetery, beginning ten years after the incorporation of the town (1672), and extending to the year 1887.

As no movement seems to have been made to secure a common burial-place in Milton until ten years after the incorporation of the town, it follows that those who resided within the limits of “Unquity,” before and after incorporation, must have buried their dead in Dorchester, or by common consent have appropriated one or more places for this purpose within their own limits.

At this time there doubtless were settlements at different points along the principal roads, and several hundred inhabitants. Twelve years after incorporation the Records give one hundred and twenty-five tax-payers, from which may be inferred a population of from four to eight hundred or more; it is hardly probable that their only place of burial was the distant cemetery in Dorchester. The supposition is that the inhabitants had been using the field of Reedman (afterwards Redman) for this purpose, and thus were led to fix upon this place as the common burial-ground. This is the belief of some of our oldest citizens.

The first notice found in the Records respecting the "Burying Ground" is as follows: —

The 24 Feby. 1672. Robert Reedman was allowed to be payedd out of the towne Rate tene shillings to pay for forty rods of Land for the Burying Place apprised and staked out by Anthony Gulliver, William Blake, Robert Babcock. Robert Reedman being present and consenting thereto — and was agreed betwixed the Towne and Robert Reedman that the towne should fence out this forty rods of land, with a sufficient stone wall, within two years, from Robert Reedman's land. — *Town Records*, vol. i., page 1.

The above-mentioned lot was about six rods in width on the road, and extended back about seven rods to the rear or southerly side of the range of tombs now in the central part of the ground, the most westerly tomb in the range being in the south-westerly angle of the lot. These tombs are the oldest in the ground, and are supposed to have been built about the year 1719, the town having voted at the March meeting of that year —

That Capten John Billing shal have liberty to build a tomb in our Burying Place at the Direction of the Selectmen.

The Ministerial Tomb was probably built in 1729; it having been voted at the March meeting of that year —

That Mr. Oxenbrig Thacher should have liberty to build a Tomb in our burying Place for the Rever^d Mr. Peter Thacher his Father deceased, and that Lieut. Henry Vose and Mr. Benjamin Fenno should order the place for said Tomb where there may be convenient room.

This tomb was not built on the Reedman lot. At or previous to this time a small addition was made on the easterly side, where the avenue and Ministerial Tomb now are, by taking some ten or twelve rods from the adjoining land, at that time owned by Samuel Henshaw; but of this there is no record.

As early as 1699 attempts were made to enlarge the burying-place; and in that year a committee was chosen —

To treat with any person that shall appeire to be the tru owener of the burying place fild as it is commonly called, for the obtaining an addition of land necessary to enlarge our burying place, or to treat of a price for the whole tracte, and to make their return to the Town at the next town meeting.

The "burying place fild" is supposed to be all that part of the Amory lot purchased of C. Breck and T. Hollis, Jr., which lies northerly of an old line of wall where the land begins to slope off to the swamp or low ground. Nothing appears to have grown out of this attempt to enlarge the ground, unless

perhaps the small addition where the Ministerial Tomb now stands may have been made at this time.

Attempts to enlarge the ground were made again in 1734, 1738, 1749, and 1751, but without success, the owners of the adjoining land (Samuel Henshaw and William Foye) declining to sell.

FIRST ENLARGEMENT.

In 1760 Madam Elizabeth Foye and others conveyed to the town, by a deed of gift, half an acre and six rods of land to enlarge the burying-ground. The only notice of this grant to be found upon the Records or files of the town is as follows:—

At a Town meeting held July 7, 1760. “Voted to choose a committee to take security of Mrs. Elizabeth Foye of a piece of land joining our Burying Place. Samuel Miller Esq. Benjamin Wadsworth and Mr. Josiah How was chose a committee for the above said purpose; Voted that the same committee return ye hearty Thanks of this Town to Mrs. Elizabeth Foye for a grant of a piece of land to enlarge our Burying Place.”

The original deed is lost. The following is a copy of it, taken from the Suffolk Records, Lib. 97, Fol. 132:—

Know all men by these presents, that we, Elizabeth Foye, widow, Elizabeth Foye, spinster, and Mary Cooper, widow, all of Milton in the County of Suffolk, from a Regard to the Inhabitants of the said Town of Milton, and in consideration of the sum of one shilling paid us do Give, Grant, Bargain, and Convey unto the said inhabitants half an Acre and six Rods as staket by Mr. How of Land in Milton aforesaid, heretofore the Estate of Wm. Foye Esq. deceased, the same lying between the now Burying Ground in said Milton, and Land lately sold to Mr. Josiah Howe of said Milton.

To have and to hold the said half an Acre and six rods as staket by Mr How, of Land unto the said Inhabitants for a burying Ground forever.

In witness whereof we hereto set our hands and seals this first day of September, in the thirty-fourth year of his Majestys Reign, Annoque Domini 1760.

Signed, Scaled and Delivered

in presence of

BENJAMIN FESSENDEN

MARY BABBIDGE

ELIZTH FOYE (and a seal).

ELIZABETH FOYE Jun^r (and a seal).

MARY COOPER (and a seal).

The six rods between the 6 & 7 line as also between the 11 & 12 line was done before signing.

Suffolk ss. September the first A.D. 1760 Elizabeth Foye, Elizabeth Foye and Mary Cooper personally appeared and acknowledged the above Instrument to be their deed.

SAM^l. MILLER, *Jus. Peace.*

Feb^r. 4, 1762. Received and accordingly Entered

and Examined.

P^r EZEK^l GOLDTHWAIT, *Reg^r*

The Foye lot is situated on the westerly and southerly sides of the Reedman lot, being bounded westerly by the easterly side of the central avenue of the present ground (Old Cemetery), and extending back some six or seven rods in rear of the Reedman lot.

At the time of the above enlargement the ground had become filled with graves, and the supposition is that a few burials had already been made upon the Foye lot.

SECOND ENLARGEMENT.

The next enlargement was made Sept. 15, 1794, by the purchase of three-quarters of an acre of land, at the rate of £24 per acre; viz., half an acre and twenty-two and a half rods from the heirs of Deacon How, and seventeen and a half rods from Col. Joseph Vose.

The How lot is directly in the rear of the Foye lot, extending back nine rods to the present southerly bounds of the Old Cemetery, and includes also a strip of land ten feet wide on the westerly side of the burying-ground, "to be reserved for a lane," — which lane is now the central avenue.

The Vose lot is a strip of land about a rod wide on the easterly side of the Foye and How lots, which was reserved for and is now occupied by tombs.

THIRD ENLARGEMENT.

April 21, 1837. Francis Amory, Esq., "in consideration of one dollar and divers other good causes," conveyed to the town of Milton, for the purpose of enlarging the "graveyard" of said town, a lot of land adjoining the same, containing by estimation one acre and one quarter. This embraces that tract lying between the central avenue and the wall, recently removed.

FOURTH ENLARGEMENT.

Dec. 11, 1854. The town purchased of Charles Breck and Thomas Hollis, Jr., eighteen acres and one hundred and sixteen rods of land, for the sum of \$1,804. This tract lies in the rear and on the westerly side of the Old Cemetery, embracing all of the "burying place field," and extending through the swamp and over the opposite hill. This new lot, being long and narrow, and reaching an inconvenient distance from the main entrance, required an additional avenue to the highway; hence the

FIFTH ENLARGEMENT.

April 21, 1858. Joseph McKean Churchill, Esq., "in consideration of the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and from love and affection for my native town and the inhabitants thereof, in order to furnish a convenient access to the New Cemetery lately purchased and laid out by said town," conveyed to the town a lot of land on the easterly side of Gun-Hill road, containing one acre, and opening the southern part of the Cemetery to Gun-Hill road.

SIXTH ENLARGEMENT.

For the purpose of straightening the wall on the easterly side of the Cemetery, and bringing the wall of the New Cemetery in line with that of the Old Cemetery, C. M. S. Churchill, Esq., — "from regard to his native town and in consideration of one dollar," conveyed to the town the necessary amount of land, by deed, Feb. 10, 1870.

SEVENTH ENLARGEMENT.

At the March meeting, 1874, the trustees were authorized to purchase twelve acres of land lying on the easterly side of the Cemetery and extending from Centre street to the rear line of the grounds.

The purchase was made at once; the new grounds were enclosed and connected by avenues and paths with the old, and made ready for use.

The whole amount of land now embraced in the Cemetery is as follows: —

By survey of Thomas Crehore,	1794,	1 acre, 2 quarters, 18 rods.	
Amory grant,	1837,	1 acre, 1 quarter.	
Town purchase,	1854,	18 acres, 2 quarters, 36 rods.	
J. M. Churchill grant,	1858,	1 acre.	
C. M. S. Churchill grant,	1870,		8 rods.
Town purchase,	1874,	12 acres.	

Total, 34 acres, 2 quarters, 20 rods.

Here follow a few cases of the action of the fathers for the protection and care of the burial-place: —

1689. At the Selectmen Meeting on the 9th day of December 1689, we agreed with Enoch Badcock to procure bords and nails, and to fence in our burying place, he using the posts already brought to place for the same use, he being to procure and do as above sd. at mony price, and we do

Engage to pay him the said Badcock in Oates at twelve pence pr bushill, Indian Corn at tow Shillings pr bushill, ry if any, at tow Shillings pr bushill, it is to be understood that the sd. Badcock is to be paid for his stuf as soon as it is brought to the place, before he sit it up. — *Town Records*, Vol. i., page 104.

1697-8. At a Town meeting held March 25, 1697-8, Edward Vose, Samuel Miller and John Fenno Junr were chosen a Comitty to agree with and to procure two sides of the burying place fenced with a good sufficient Stone wall of four feet and a half hie, and to fence the other two sides for the present with the ould posts and bords already there. — *Town Records*.

1761. Voted, That Mr. Josiah How improve our Burying Place for the space of five years, by feeding of sheep to subdue the bushes and briers that are therein." — *Town Records*, Vol. ii., page 286.

THE PATRIOT SOLDIERS' HONORED GRAVES.

"Non sibi sed Patriæ."

1861 1865.

NAME.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Cause of Death.
Angier, William R. . .	Private	. .	Penn. Vols.	Sept. 4, 1880	Milton	Disease.
Baxter, George O. . .	Corporal	D	1st Mass. Inf.	May 3, 1863	Chancellorsville, Va.	Killed in action.
Bent, Josiah, Jr. . . .	Lieut.	A	1st Wis. Cav.	Nov. 9, 1863	Kenosha, Wis.	Disease.
Brousdon, Amos H. . .	Private	A	13th Mass. Inf.	Jan. 19, 1863	Pratt's Landing, Va.	Disease.
Brousdon, Charles . .	Private	I	38th Mass. Inf.	1884	Milton	Disease.
Caswell, Joseph D. . .	. . . . .	. .	60th Mass. Inf.	1887	Marshfield	Disease.
Churchill, Joseph M. .	Captain	B	45th Mass. Inf.	1886	Milton	Disease.
Clark, George E. . . .	Musician	. .	20th Mass. Inf.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Disease.
Clark, Philip C. . . .	Private	A	18th Mass. Inf.	Nov.	Boston	Disease.
Clayton, Thomas . . .	Private	I	24th Mass. Inf.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Clayton, William . . .	. . . . .	. .	Ship New Iron sides, U.S.N.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Cowan, Abel A.	Private	. .	16th N.Y. Heavy Art.	1863	. . . . .	. . . . .
Cozzens, Samuel W. . .	. . . . .	. .	Staff Officer with Gen. Butler.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Cushing, Henry F. . .	Private	K	43d Mass. Inf.	1880	Hyde Park	R.R. accident.
Everett, N. Stanley . .	Private	A	13th Mass. Inf.	Sept. 21, 1862	Alexandria, Va.	Disease.
Field, Josiah H. V. . .	Lieut.	. .	U.S.A.	July 14, 1864	Cumberland, Ky.	Disease.
Frye, Samuel G. . . .	Private	C	43d Mass. Inf.	Feb. 21, 1866	Washington, D.C.	Disease.
Gardner, William R. .	. . . . .	. .	Ship Lafayette, U.S.N.	Apr. 20, 1885	Milton	Disease.
Hall, George W., Jr. . .	Private	. .	38th Mass. Inf.	May 1, 1865	Frederick Hospital	Wounds
Holmes, C. C.	Colonel	. .	Cadets.	July 16, 1885	Milton	Disease.
Hopkins, Edward F. . .	Captain	E	7th Mass. Inf.	Jan., 1881	Milton	Accident
Howard, William A. . .	Captain	. .	U.S.A.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Howe, George W. . . .	Private	H	4th Mass. Cav.	Nov. 20, 1870	Dorchester	Disease.
Hunt, Charles C. . . .	Private	I	38th Mass. Inf.	Nov. 27, 1878	Milton	. . . . .
Hunt, Elijah	Private	I	42d Mass. Inf.	Apr. 6, 1868	New Hampshire	Disease.
Hunt, Isaiah	Private	E	35th Mass. Inf.	Dec. 17, 1862	Washington, D.C.	Wounds
Hunt, Samuel, Jr. . . .	Private	E	40th Mass. Inf.	May, 1865	Waryland	Disease.
Jackson, Albert	Lieut.	I	38th Mass. Inf.	May, 1865	Boston	Disease.
Long, George	Private	. .	2d Mass. Batt'y	Feb. 1870	Milton	Disease.
Martin, Albert T. B. . .	Private	I	38th Mass. Inf.	June, 1863	Port Hudson, La.	Wounds
Morton, Joseph W. . .	Captain	. .	4th Mass. Cav.	Dec., 1864	Milton	Disease.
Myers, Nathaniel T. . .	Private	M	1st Mass Cav.	Feb., 1863	Hilton Head, S.C.	Disease.
Nye, Hiram T.	Private	I	35th Mass. Inf.	1878	Boston	Disease.
Packard, Albert S. . . .	Private	E	7th Mass. Inf.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Disease.

THE PATRIOT SOLDIERS' HONORED GRAVES. — *Continued.*

NAME.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Cause of Death.
Perkins, Stephen G.	Lieut.	. . .	2d Mass. Inf.	Aug. 9, 1862	Cedar Mountain	Killed in action.
Reed, J. Sewall . . .	Captain	. . .	2d Mass. Cav.	Feb. 22, 1864	Drainsville, Va.	Killed in action.
Rice, Daniel G. . . .	Private	K	45th Mass. Inf.	1879		
Roberts, William H. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1st Mass. Heavy Art.	Mar. 13, 1863	Milton	Disease.
Shedd, William H. . .	Private	A	18th Mass. Inf.	Jan., 1863	Boston	Disease.
Snow, J. Henry	Private	B	45th Mass. Inf.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Disease.
Thacher, George . . .	Lieut.	. . .	6th Mass. Inf.	Sept., 1864	Fort Delaware, Md.	Disease.
Thayer, Frederick A.	Private	E	7th Mass. Inf.	1865		
Tucker, Walter R. . .	Private	G	5th Mass. Cav.	Oct., 1863	. . . . .	Disease.
Vose, George Ellis . .	Private	I	38th Mass. Inf.	Jan., 1863	Milton	Disease.
Ward, Charles W. . .	Private	C	2d Mass. Heavy Art.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Disease.
Watson, Edgar	Private	L	4th Mass. Cav.	1887	. . . . .	Disease.
Weston, George T. . .	Private	D	22d Mass. Inf.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Disease.
Wetherbee, Horace N.	Private	G	4th Mass. Heavy Art.	. . . . .	. . . . .
White, John Philips } Payson }	Surgeon	. . .	10th N.Y. Vols.	New York	. . . . .	Disease.

LOTS UNDER THE PERPETUAL CARE OF THE TOWN.

Name.	Money Deposited.	Location.
Clapp, J. J.	\$300	Oak Avenue.
Durell, H. G.	150	Old Cemetery.
Durell, J.	150	Pine Avenue.
Frost, W. R.	150	Pansy Avenue.
Gulliver, I. C.	150	Old Cemetery.
Hobart, C.	150	Elm Avenue.
Hollingsworth, A.	300	Jasmine Path.
Hollingsworth, J.	300	Jasmine Path.
Kidder, C. A.	300	Ivy Path.
Kidder, H. P.	300	Ivy Path.
Littlefield, S.	200	Old Cemetery.
Peabody, O. W.	300	Ivy Path.
Rimmer, C.	150	Pine Avenue.
Ruggles, J.	300	Old Cemetery.
Semple, J.	200	Myrtle Path.
Snedden, M.	150	Old Cemetery.
Sumner, J.	300	Willow Avenue.
Taylor, C.	300	Old Cemetery.
Tucker, E.	200	Pine Avenue.
Vose, Josiah H.	350	Old Cemetery.
Wild, B. S.	50	Thistle Avenue.

FORM OF OBLIGATION FOR PERPETUAL CARE.

Know all men by these presents, That whereas, under and by virtue of the provisions of chapter two hundred and twenty-five of the acts and resolves passed by the General Court of Massachusetts, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy

proprietor of lot No. in the Public Cemetery of the Town of Milton, has paid to the Trustees of said Cemetery, to be deposited in the Treasury of said town, the sum of dollars, for the purposes mentioned in said act.

Now, therefore, in consideration of said sum of dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the said Town of Milton covenants and agrees with the said as follows: —

That the Treasurer of said Town shall annually pay over to the Trustees of said Cemetery for the time being, a sum of money equivalent to six per cent. of said sum.

That the Trustees shall cause the sum which shall annually be paid to them by the Town Treasurer, as aforesaid, to be expended in the care and keeping of said lot; and shall forever cause the grass which shall grow upon said lot to be cut and removed therefrom, at such times and in such manner as they shall deem most expedient for the interest of said Cemetery.

Provided, nevertheless, that the Town of Milton, by a vote of the Trustees of said Cemetery, may at any time annul and cancel this agreement by paying to the said or , heirs, representatives, or assigns, the aforesaid sum of dollars.

In witness whereof, the said Trustees, in behalf of said Town, have caused these presents to be signed and sealed by the Chairman of said Trustees, thereunto duly authorized, this day of in the year eighteen hundred and

Signed, sealed and delivered
in presence of

MILTON,18

Received and recorded at this office in Book page
..... Town Clerk.

A second form of obligation is like the above, with the addition of the following clause: —

Also shall keep the borders of the said lot planted with flowers during the season for such planting.

A third form embraces the others, with the following additional clause: —

And shall forever keep said lot and the structures herein described, viz., [but no others], in good repair and preservation.

BY-LAWS OF MILTON CEMETERY.

Enacted March, 1887.

I. The sole care, superintendence, and management of the Cemetery shall be intrusted to a board of five trustees, to serve for the period of five years; one of said board shall retire and a new member be elected at each annual March meeting of the town.

II. Citizens of Milton who are heads of families shall be entitled to lots in the Cemetery free of expense, allowing one lot to a family, subject to the regulations adopted by the town.

III. The trustees, when in their judgment it shall be deemed advisable, may sell lots at the rate of fifty cents a square foot, but only to those who are in some way connected with Milton people.

IV. The proprietor of each lot shall cause to be erected, at his own expense, corner-stones, and a step with his name and the number of the lot inscribed on the same, and shall cause his lot to be kept in proper order; and if the proprietor shall omit, for thirty days after notice, to erect such land-marks and to keep the lot in order, the trustees shall have authority to have the same done at the expense of said proprietor.

V. No lot shall be used for any other purpose than as a place of burial for the dead; and no proprietor shall suffer the remains of any person to be deposited within the bounds of his lot for hire; nor shall any proprietor sell or transfer the whole or any part of his lot without the consent of the trustees.

VI. If, in the judgment of the trustees, any trees or shrubs in any lot shall become detrimental to the adjacent lot or avenues, or dangerous or inconvenient, it shall be the duty of said trustees for the time being to enter upon said lot and to remove said trees and shrubs, or such parts thereof as are thus detrimental, dangerous, or inconvenient.

VII. There shall be no structure nor inscription placed in, upon, nor around any lot, which the trustees for the time being shall deem offensive or improper, and it shall be the duty of the trustees to remove all offensive or improper objects.

VIII. The trustees for the time being shall have authority to purchase any tomb in Milton Cemetery offered for sale, paying for the same such sums as, in their judgment, may be fair and reasonable. They shall also be authorized to give for any tomb, a lot, to be constructed on the land occupied by the tomb, or to be selected at some other point in the Cemetery grounds, as they may agree with the proprietor of the same. Should there be no living proprietors or legal representatives of a tomb, the trustees may take possession of such tomb, carefully remove its contents to a lot prepared for the purpose, and erect over the remains a suitable memorial stone.

IX. The following regulations shall be posted within the Cemetery:—

1. All persons are prohibited from driving upon the borders.
2. No horse can be left upon the grounds without a keeper, unless fastened to posts provided for the purpose.
3. All persons are prohibited from discharging fire-arms within the grounds of the Cemetery, except in case of military funerals.
4. All persons are prohibited from writing upon, or otherwise defacing any sign, monument, fence, or other structure.
5. All persons are prohibited from gathering flowers or breaking any tree, plant, or shrub.
6. Dogs are not allowed within the Cemetery grounds.

BENEFACTORS OF MILTON CEMETERY.

In the year 1760 Madam Elizabeth Foye conveyed to the town, by deed of gift, "half an acre and six rods of land to enlarge the burying-ground."

April 21, 1837, Francis Amory, Esq., "in consideration of one dollar, and divers other good reasons," conveyed to the town of

Milton, for the purpose of enlarging the graveyard of said town, a lot of land adjoining the same containing, by estimation, one acre and a quarter. At the same time Mr. Amory made a donation to the town of \$500, the income of which to be annually expended in the care of the graveyard.

In connection with these gifts of Mr. Amory two citizens of



Boston, proprietors of tombs in the Cemetery. Mr. Daniel L. Gibbons, the son of John Gibbons, a former resident of Milton, and Hon. Elijah Vose, son of Col. Elijah Vose, late of Milton, undertook the improvement of the grounds, which had long suffered from neglect. They increased their own liberal subscriptions for this purpose by various sums secured from other non-residents, and, besides much other work, set all the large elm, evergreen, and other trees now shading the grounds of the Old Cemetery. They also set the lines of elms along the south and west sides of the Cemetery, outside of the grounds, as

they then were, on land of Mr. Amory, who, in his deed of gift to the town, embodied the right to plant such trees, and to enter upon the land from time to time to cultivate and reset the same. This right proved in the end of no small advantage to the town. Mr. Churchill gave the same right on the east side.

In 1854, or thereabouts, Thomas Hollis, Jr., and Charles Breck were appointed by the town to take into consideration the enlargement of the burial-place, and to report. The land abutting the Cemetery on the south and west belonged to the estate of Francis Amory; at this time Joseph Sias was negotiating for the purchase of the same, and had closed an agreement subject to good title; but finding the right of the town to enter upon said land for the cultivation and resetting of said trees, he relinquished the bargain. Thereupon Messrs. Hollis and Breck, without waiting for the action of the town, purchased the whole tract, and subsequently conveyed the larger portion of it to the town at the price of their purchase. This tract of eighteen acres embraces that land, from the earliest times, known as "Burying-place fild," which, it may not be fanciful to suggest, may have taken its name from the burial of the Indian Sachem Nanepashemet, referred to in the chapter on "Aboriginal Inhabitants:"—

Not far from this place in a bottom, they came upon a palisadoed fort, within which was a house wherein being dead he lay buried.

The action of the non-residents awakened a deeper interest in the care of the Cemetery, but no very marked change was apparent until 1865, when, under the guidance of the Rev. Francis Cunningham, the work of improving and embellishing the Cemetery grounds received an impulse which has never been lost. More recent benefactions to Milton Cemetery are as follows: Miss Sarah Vose bequeathed \$1,000 for the care of two lots and for other purposes. Mr. E. G. Tucker left by will a legacy of \$1,000 for the special benefit of the Old Cemetery.

TOMBS.

There are sixty-four tombs in the Cemetery. The original proprietors of the tombs are known; but, with all the time and pains that could be given to this matter, it only has been possible to secure an accurate list of the persons deposited in twenty-five of these tombs; hence the whole record is omitted, except that of the Ministerial Tomb. Several of the tombs have been given up, and the remains have been buried in lots furnished by the town. Many proprietors of tombs, not satisfied with this form of burial, are contemplating like action.

MINISTERIAL TOMB.

“Erected 1729. To be, abide, and remain forever to be a Ministerial Tomb.”

Here lie the remains of M^{rs} Susanna Thacher [second wife of Rev. Peter Thacher], who died Sept. 4th, 1724 .Et. 59 years. Rev. Peter, first Pastor of the Church in Milton, who died Dec^r 17th, 1727, in the 77th year of his age, and the 47th of his Pastorate.

M^{rs} Elizabeth Taylor, wife of the Rev. John Taylor, who died April 17th, 1735, .Et. 27 years.

Rev. John Taylor, who died Jan. 26th, 1750, in the 46th year of his age.

Edward Sherburn Taylor, aged 14 days, 1750.

Samuel Gile, Jr., died Oct. 5, 1827, aged 18 years.

Samuel Gile, D.D., died Oct. 16, 1836, aged 56 years.

Mary H. Gile, wife of Samuel Gile, D.D., died June 25, 1862, aged 83 years.

Samuel W. Cozzens, D.D., died Aug. 7, 1875, aged 75 years.

NOTED GRAVES.

While it would be an unnecessary work to gather up and enter here the names of the many illustrious men who have been buried in Milton Cemetery, — divines, statesmen, scholars, and military heroes, — and to designate the exact locality where they lie, it may be expedient to do this in the case of two noted persons who have died in the last decade, and whose graves are often sought for, — the artist, Dr. William Rimmer, and the orator, Wendell Phillips.

Entering the Cemetery on Centre street at the westerly gate, and passing along Willow avenue down the hill, through the valley of the pond to Oak avenue, the second on the right; then up this avenue, on the first left-hand point formed by Pine avenue and Lilac path will be found the grave of Dr. Rimmer, lot No. 294. Thence passing up Hemlock avenue to Laurel path, the first on the left, and a short distance up Laurel path on the left side is the grave of Wendell Phillips, lot No. 349.

In order to rescue from oblivion the ancient epitaphs on the memorial stones of our fathers now marking the graves within the Cemetery, we here publish a record of the inscriptions on all tablets prior to and inclusive of A.D. 1800.

RECORD OF ANCIENT INSCRIPTIONS ON ALL TABLETS IN
MILTON CEMETERY PRIOR TO AND INCLUDING A.D. 1800.

A.D. 1687 A.D. 1800.

Erected in memory of M^r Seth Adams, who departed this life O^r y^e
12th, 1782, aged 41 years.

Stop, my friend, and think on me,
I once was in this world like thee,
Now I lie mouldering in the dust,
In hopes to rise amongst the just.

Here lies buried the body of Seth Adams, Bat' Art^e, son of M^r Edward and
M^{rs} Rachel Adams. He died June the 26th, 1736, in the 23^d year of his
age.

Here lies buried the body of M^{rs} Rachel Adams, wife to M^r Edward
Adams, who died Nov. the 14th, 1727, in the 42^d year of her age.

Here rests our Friend M^r John Adams, who departed this life June y^e
11th, 1790, aged 81 years.

As corn maturely ripe is gathered home,
So his remains are brought into the tomb,
To sleep in silence till that glorious day,
When Christ his light shall roll the stone away.

Here lies buried the body of M^r Edward Adams, who died Sep^r the
22nd, 1743, in the 61st year of his age.

In memory of Sarah Adams, dau^r of M^r John Adams & Sarah his wife,
who died Jan. 28th, 1766, aged 13 years & 10 mos.

In memory of Seth Adams, son of M^r Lemuel Adams and M^{rs} Hannah
Adams, who died Jan. 20th, 1796, aged 11 years.

In memory of Lemuel Adams, son of M^r Lemuel Adams & M^{rs} Hannah
Adams, who died Jan. 25th, 1796, aged 13 years.

In memory of M^{rs} Sarah Adams, late Consort of M^r John Adams, who
died Nov. 16th, 1774, aged 63 years.

Death is a debt to nature due,
As she has paid it so must you.
In life then strive to get prepared,
To fly with her to meet the Lord.

Here lyes y^e body of Eliphalet Adams, son of M^r. John & M^{rs} Sarah
Adams. He died Feb. 5th, 1747, in y^e 5th year of his age.

John, son of M^r. John and M^{rs} Sarah Adams, aged 20 months and
10 d^r, Dec^r August y^e 28th, 1735.

In memory of 2 Children of M^r. Nathaniel & M^{rs} Lucy Arnold, viz. :

Nathan, died Jan. 1st, 1792, in y^e 6th year of his age.

Betsy P., died May 3^d, in y^e 3^d year of her age.

Here lie two children of M^r Nathan and M^r Lucy Arnold :

John, died Dec. 31, 1795, aged 8 years 9 months.

Betsy, died Dec. 15, 1794, aged 6 months.

Here lies buried the body of M^r John Badcock, Jun^r, died April 10th, 1767, aged 24 years.

In Memory of M^r Nathan Badcock, who died Jan. 29th, 1777, in the 60th year of his age.

Here lies the remains of M^{rs} Susanna Badcock, the late amiable Consort of M^r Nathan Badcock, who died Aug. 7th, 1774, aged 55 years.

In faith she died, in dust she lies,
But faith foresees that dust shall rise,
When Jesus calls, while hope assumes
And breaks her joy among the toms.

Here lyes buried y^e body of M^r William Badcock, who departed this life M^{ch} 18th, 1772, aged 54 years & 4 days.

Beneath this stone death's prisoner lies,
The stone shall move, Death's prisoner rise,
When Jesus with almighty word
Calls his dead saints to meet their God.

Sacred to the memory of M^{rs} Bathsheba Badcock, dau^r of M^r William & M^{rs} Hannah Badcock, who died April 28th 1792, at. 31 years.

When this vain life of care and trouble's o'er,
We die to live, and live to die no more.

Here lies y^e body of Nathaniel Badcock, Juner, aged 34 years; died January y^e 22^d, 1718-9.

Here lies buried the body of M^r George Badcock, dec^d M^{ch} 8th, 1734, in y^e 46 year of his age.

In memory of M^{rs} Mary Bates, widow of M^r William Bates, of Weymouth, who died Dec. 30th, 1799, aged 87 years.

The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

Vive Mori.

Erected in memory of M^r Samuel Bent, who died Dec. 14th, 1797, aged 26 years.

Early I left my earthly home of clay,
Which rests in silence till that great day,
When Christ shall call his children to the skies,
Then hope in glory with the saints to rise.

B. Adams, Sculptor.

In memory of Martha Bent, who died Dec. 4, 1766, in the 66th year of her age.

Here lies y^e body of Rachel Bent, wife to Joseph Bent; died July y^e 5th, 1775, in y^e 52^d year of her age.

Here lies y^e body of Joseph Bent, aged 52 years; died M^{ch} 31st, 1728.

In memory of M^r Eben Bent, who died Sep. 10th, 1796, aged 59 years.

This bed, thy dust shall keep in peace.

In memory of M^{rs} Melanda Bent, widow of Capt. Lemuel Bent, who died Oct. 20th, 1796, aged 67 years, 5 months.

In memory of Nathaniel Bicknell, son of M^r Nathaniel Bicknell and M^{rs} Elizabth his wife. He died July y^e 27, 1775, in y^e 20th year of his age.

In youth, in time of health, my young friends,
prepare for death.

Here lies buried the body of M^r Ebenezer Billings, who died Sep. 16, 1766, aged 47 years.

In patience and meekness few did him excell,
Faithful in Milton, where he did dwell;
Reason we have, and fully trust,
That his soul is among the just.

Here lies buried y^e body of M^r Joseph Billings, who departed this life
- July y^e 18th, 1765, in y^e 84 year of his age.

M^{rs} Maria Billings, wife of M^r Ebenezer Billings, who died December 19, 1785, in y^e 40th year of her age.

Marian Billings, daug. of M^r Moses & M^{rs} Marian Billings, died Mth 19th, 1732, aged 7 months.

In memory of M^{rs} Ruhannah Billings, wife of M^r Joseph Billings. She died Feb. 2^d, 1740, aged 54 years,

Here lies her rest in peaceful dust,
Till God in glory raise the just.

In memory of M^r Amariah Blake, who died May y^e 19th, 1792, in y^e 60th year of his age.

Dear partner of my mortal cares,
I bid you all adieu,
I hope to meet above the Skyes
You and your children too.

In memory of M^{rs} Susanna Blake, Consort of M^r Enos Blake, who died Aug. 16th, 1776, in the 29th year of her age.

Here lyes buried y^e body of M^r William Blake, who died Oct. y^e 15th, 1736, in y^e 41st year of his age.

In memory of M^{rs} Bathsheba Blake, the wife of M^r Ziba Blake, who died Oct. 6th, 1778, aged 51 years.

I once did stand as thou dost now,
To view the dead as thou dost me,
But soon you'll lie as low as I,
While others stand and gaze at thee.

In memory of two children, only sons of M^r Enos & M^{rs} Rachel Blake,
viz. :

Lemuel, died Oct. 2^d, 1792, in the 14 year of his age ;

Stephen, died Oct. 7th, 1792, in the 7th year of his age.

Thus are those flowers wither'd in their bloom,
By death's cold hand brought early to the tomb;
But mark the goodness of the pow'rs above,
It can't withhold them from redeeming love,
They're safely landed on the peaceful shore
Where sin, disease & death are known no more.

Ziba Blake, son of M^r Ziba and M^{rs} Susanna Blake, died Aug. 24th, 1793, aged 13 mos. & 16 days.

Tho' young, yet not too young to die,
Prepare for death immediately.
Make sure of Christ while life remains,
And death will be eternal gain.

Here lies buried the body of M^{rs} Elizabeth Bodwick, who departed Nov. 22^d, 1758, in the 60th year of her age.

Here lies buried y^e body of M^r William Bodwick, Dec^d Oct. y^e 15th, 1752, in y^e 55 year of his age.

Here lies buried the body of M^r Alex^r Boies, who departed this life the 29th of Oct. 1773, aged 36 years.

In memory of M^r James Boies, who died the 11th day of July, 1798, aged 96.

This stone fixed here to hold in remembrance the place where the remains of M^r. James Nelson Boies are deposited, who died on the 2^d day of July, 1782, anno aetatis 21^a.

Here lies buried y^e body of M^{rs} Elizabeth Boys, wife to M^r Jeams Boys, daughter of M^r Jeremiah Smith, who departed this life Nov. y^e 20th 1763, aged 32 years.

In memory of M^r Josiah Brown. He died Decem^rber y^e 31st, 1775, in y^e 35 year of his age.

Here's interred Clarissa, daughter of M^r John & Polly Bussy; died April 19th, 1796, aet. 19 months.

Elizabeth Clap died Dec^r y^e 20th, 1701, aged 37 years.

Here lyes buried y^e body of Deacⁿ Nehemiah Clap, who deceased July y^e 18th, 1743, in y^e 54 year of his age.

Here lies buried y^e body of Ensign Ebenezer Clap, died July 30th, 1712, in y^e 69 year of his age.

George Clark, son of M^r George & M^{rs} Lydia Clark, Dorchester, died M^{ch} 21, 1770, aged 1 year.

Seth Clark son of M^r George & M^{rs} Lydia Clark, Dorchester, died Jan. 13th, 1771, aged 5 weeks.

In memory of M^{rs} Lydia Clark, wife of M^r George Clark, of Dorchester. She died M^{ch} y^e 1st, 1776, aged 31 years.

In the book of life divine,
My God inscribe my name,
There let it fill some humble place,
Beneath the slaughtered Lamb.

Here lies the body of M^r Thomas Cradock and Prusilla his wife and their daughter Ann, the wife of M^r Thomas Edwards, who departed this life November 2^d, 1752, aged 24 years.

Fare well forever then to all that's gay!
You will forget to sing and I to pray,
No more with cheerful songs in cooling bowers,
Shall we consume the pleasurable hours,
All joys are banished, all delights are fled,
Ne'er to return, for A^{ss}'s dead.

Here lies buried y^e body of M^r Benjamin Crane, who departed this life June y^e 21, 1771, in the 79 year of his age.

In memory of Rebecca Belcher Crane, daug. of M^r Jeremiah & M^{rs} Rebecca Crane, who died Oct. 3^d, 1792, in the 8th year of her age.

Here lies two children, sons of M^r Jeremiah & M^{rs} Rebecca Crane:
Charles, died Sept. the 23^d, 1792, in the 6th year of his age;
Jeremiah, died Oct. 14, 1792, in the 2 year of his age.

Here lies the body of M^{rs} Abigail Crane, the wife of M^r Benjamin Crane. She died June 4th, 1755, in y^e 57th year of her age.

In memory of M^{rs} Abigail Crane, wife of M^r Henry Crane, who died Sep. 2^d, 1795, aged 58 years.

Could grateful love recall the fleeting breath,
Or fond affection soothe relentless death,
Then had this stone ne'er claimed a social tear,
Nor read to thoughtless man a lesson here.

In memory of M^r William Crane, who died Nov. 10, 1785, in y^e 41st year of his age.

Isac Crane, son of M^r Isac & M^{rs} Pontas Crane, died Oct. 3^d, 1727. *Ætat* 3 years.

Also Enos Crane died Sep. 8th 1805, age 20 months.

Within the old, original grounds is situated the Crehore Lot, in which are tablets bearing ancient inscriptions, as follows:—

In memory of M^{rs} Ann Crehore, wife of M^r William Crehore, who died M^{ch} 25th, 1797, .Æ. 70.

In memory of M^r Jsaiah Crehore, who died Nov. 3^d, 1770, aged 77 years.

M^{rs} Lydia Crehore, wife of M^r William Crehore, died Decem^r 6th, 1785, in the 26th year of her age.

Here lie the remains of Capt. John Crehore, who departed this life Feb. 2^d, Anno Dom. 1775, aged 64 years.

Here lies the body of Timothy Crehore, who died Aug. 15th, 1739, in y^e 73^d year of his age.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Ruth Crehore, she died June 27th, 1750, in y^e 82^d year of her age.

Here lies the remains of Deaⁿ Timothy Crehore, who departed this life Dec. 26, Anno Dom. 1755, in y^e 67th year of his age.

Here lies y^e body of Hannah Crehore, daughter of Deacon Timothy Crehore & M^{rs} Mary his wife, died Jan 11th, 1755, in y^e 21st year of her age.

Interred in this vicinity are the descendants of Teague Crehore, who settled in Milton about the year 1645.

— Here lies y^e body of Mary Crehore daug^r of Capt. John & M^{rs} Mehitable Crehore, died O^c. 22nd, 1748, in y^e 21st year of her age.

Ambrose Davenport, son of M^r Adam & M^{rs} Mary Davenport, died Sept. 14th, 1787, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Life is uncertain, death is sure,
Sin's the wound and Christ the cure.

In memory of M^{rs} Elizabeth wife of M^r Lemuel Davis, who died M^{ch} 28th, 1795, in y^e 42^d year of her age.

In memory of two children of M^r Lemuel and M^{rs} Elizabeth Davis, viz. :
Sally Tucker died Dec. 18, 1794, aged 5 months ;
Charlotte died M^{ch} 22^d, 1795, aged 3 years.

Here lies buried the body of M^r John Dickerman, who died 14th of August, 1729, in y^e 64th year of his age.

Here lies y^e body of Mary Fenno, dau^r to Benjⁿ & Mary Fenno, aged 22 years and 27 days. Dec^r April y^e 16th, 1725.

Erected in memory of M^r Enoch Fenno, who died Sept. 19, 1796, aged 41 years.

Adieu, bright soul, a short farewell!
Till we shall meet in realms above,
In pleasant groves where pleasures dwell
And trees of life bear fruits of love.

Here lies interred the remains of M^r Joseph Fenno, who departed this life Jan. y^e 19th, 1767, aged 32 years.

In the cold mansions of the silent tomb,
How still the solitude, how deep the gloom,
Here sleeps the dust unconscious, close confined,
But far, far distant dwells the immortal mind.

Here lies y^e body of M^r Robert Field, who died Jan. y^e 22^d, 1759, in y^e 74 year of his age.

Here lies buried y^e body of Robert Field, died September 2^d, 1719, in y^e 67 year of his age.

Here lies y^e body of M^r Ebenezer Field, who died Dec^r y^e 15th, 1748, in y^e 32^d year of his age.

Here lies y^e body of Mary Field, wife of Robert Field, died April y^e 2^d, 1799, in y^e 60 year of her age.

Here lies buried y^e body of Anna Field, y^e wife of M^r Robert Field, she departed this life y^e 13 of November, 1728, in y^e 44th year of her age.

Mehetabel Field, y^e daughter of Robert & Anna Field, aged 3 days, died 21st of Sep. 1719.

Here lies buried the body of M^{rs} Hannah Fuller, wife of M^r Benjamin Fuller, aged 30 years, died Dec^r y^e 15th, 1746.

Here lyes interred the remains of M^{rs} Abigail Glover, the Consort of M^r Elijah Glover, the daughter of M^r Samuel & M^{rs} Mary Kinsley. She died Feb. 8th, 1760, aged 84 years.

Here lies buried the body of M^r Samuel Glover, who died Aug. 2^d, 1761, in the 60th year of his age.

Here lies buried the body of M^r Elijah Glover, son of M^r Thomas & Elizabeth Glover of Dorchester, who departed this life July y^e 1st, 1770, in y^e 45th year of his age.

Stop here, my friend, and cast an eye,
As you are now, so once was I,
As I am now so must you be,
Prepare for death and follow me.

Sacred to the memory of M^r Elisha Gulliver, son of Deacon Cornelius and M^{rs} Ann Gulliver, who died Oct. 31, 1799, aged 22 years.

“Jesus said, I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth on me, though he were dead, yet shall he live.”

Here lies the body of M^{rs} Hannah Gulliver, widow of M^r Nathaniel Gulliver, she died June 1st, 1760, aged 80 years and 4 months.

Here lies the body of M^r Stephen Gulliver, who departed this life the ninth day of May, 1771, in the 40th year of his age.

A soul prepared meets no delays,
The summons comes, y^e man obeys,
Swift was his flight, and short the road,
He closed his eyes and saw his God.
The flesh rests here, till Jesus come
And calls the body to his home.

Here lyes y^e body of Mary Gulliver, wife to Jonathan Gulliver, aged 34 years, & 8 months & 5 days, died February y^e 16, 1703

Here lyes y^e body of M^r Nathaniel Gulliver, who died March 25th, 1743, in y^e 68th year of his age.

Here lies buried y^e body of Anthony Gulliver, aged 87 years, died Nov. y^e 28th, 1706.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Hannah Gulliver, widow of M^r Nathaniel Gulliver, she died June 1st, 1760, aged 80 years & 4 months.

Erected in memory of Sarah Gulliver, wife of Jn^o. Gulliver, who died Oct. y^e 1st, 1799, aged 64.

Here lies buried y^e body of M^r Caleb Hearsey, died Feb. 29, 1755, in the 57 year of his age.

Here lies the body of John Hearsey, who died Dec. 1st, 1725, in the 66th year of his age.

Here lies the body of M^{rs} Hannah Hearsey, wife to M^r Caleb Hearsey, died April 4th, 1742, in the 40th year of her age.

— Dan^l Hensher, son of Samuel & Waitstill Hensher, died Oct. y^e 25th, 1719, in y^e 8 year of his age.

Here lyes y^e body of M^r Daniel Hanshaw, who died August y^e 25th, 1732, in y^e 90th year of his age.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Waitstill Hanshaw, wife of M^r Samuel Hanshaw, she died May y^e 17th, 1737, in y^e 53 year of her age.

Here lyes y^e body of Mary Hensher, wife to Daniel Hensher, died November y^e 19th, 1719, in y^e 83 year of her age.

Abigail Holman, wife to Thomas Holman, aged 57 years, died March y^e 1st, 1703.

Here lies y^e body of Patience Holman, aged 42 years, Dec June 29, 1713.

*Memento
Mori*

*Fugit
Hora*

Here lies y^e body of M^r Thomas Holman, aged 63 years died August y^e 4th, 1704.

Ffano Houghton, son of M^r Elijah & M^{rs} Mary Houghton, died Jan. 20, 1773, aged 1 year.

Here lyes buried the body of M^{rs} Ruth Houghton, the wife of M^r Joseph Houghton, who departed this life May y^e 23^d, 1792, in the 50th year of her age.

Here lies interred the mortal parts of Deacon Nathaniel Houghton, who died M^{ch} y^e 13th, 1732, aged 76 years.

Cease tears, y^e body of a friend
Ye to y^e grave do only lend,
A common lot, here Christ has been,
Triumphant over death & sin.
He has awoke, so shall the just,
And gather up their crumbs of dust.
Comfort, O friend, the gospel cries,
Seed that is quickened always dies.

Here lyes buried y^e body of M^{rs} Ann Houghton, wife of M^r Joseph Houghton and daughter of M^r John & M^{rs} Ann Williams, who died July 14th, 1773, in y^e 22^d year of her age.

Here lies buried the body of M^{rs} Deborah Houghton, y^e wife of Dea. Nathaniel Houghton, who departed this life Feb. the 27th, 1772, in y^e 70 year of her age.

In memory of M^{rs} Sarah, the wife of M^r Isaac Howe, but lately the wife of M^r Lazarus Baker, she died Sep. y^e 11th, 1755, in y^e 61st year of her age.

Erected in memory of M^{rs} Sarah Howe, Relict of Dea. Josiah Howe, who died Nov. 18, 1797, Æ 81.

Tired with the troubles & the cares
A long train of four-score years,
The prisoner smiled to be released,
She felt her fetters loosed and mounted to her rest.

Here lies the body of M^r Isaac How, who died Sept. y^e 7th, 1769, in y^e 55 year of his age. An instance of sudden death in the midst of useful life.

“Dangers stand thick through all the ground,
To push us to the tomb,
And fierce diseases march around,
To hurry mortals home.
But I'll repine at death no more,
I'll cheerfully resign
To the cold dungeon of the grave
These dying limbs of mine,
Since God and my Redeemer lives,
Who often from the skies
Looks down and watches all my dust,
Till he shall bid it rise.”

Erected to the memory of Deacon Josiah How, who departed this life Oct. 3^d, 1792, in the 74th year of his age.

Here stands his urn,
He'll ne'er return,
He's gone to Christ above,
His body's dead,
His spirit's fled,
His song's redeeming love.

Isaac How, y^e son of M^r Josiah & M^{rs} Sarah How. He died June 18th, 1752, in y^e 3^d year of his age.

Josiah How, y^e son of M^r Josiah & M^{rs} Sarah How. He died June 19th, 1752, in y^e 6th year of his age.

John How, son of M^r Josiah & M^{rs} Sarah How, died Jan^y 22^d, 1755, in y^e 3^d year of his age.

In memory of Samuel Maynard Humphrey, son of M^r Nathaniel & M^{rs} Martha Humphrey, who died Sept. 4th, 1791, aged 20 months.

In memory of M^{rs} Rhoda Jones, the wife of M^r Joseph Jones, who died Oct. 4th, 1792, aged 55 years.

Here lyeth y^e body of Elizabeth Jones, daughter to M^r Timothy & M^{rs} Elizabeth Jones, died Dec^r 4th, 1740, in y^e 21st year of her age.

Here lyes y^e body of M^r David Jones, aged 45 years, died May y^e 3^d, 1741.

In memory of M^r John Keith, who died June 8th, 1796, aged 21 years.

He whom the Lord doth free,
The noblest freedom gains,
Freedom from vice & misery,
And sins of closing chains.

Here lies the body of M^{rs} Abigail Kneeland, wife of M^r John Kneeland, died May 17, 1770, aged 33 years.

The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

Here lies buried the body of M^r John Kinsley, who died Sept. y^e 13th, 1748, in y^e 69th year of his age.

Here lyeth the body of Capt. Samuel Kinsley, who departed this life Oct. y^e 2nd, 1755, aged 58 years.

— In memory of M^{rs} Simeon Lamb of Charlestown, who died of the small pox Sept. the 25th, in the year 1792, and the 21st year of her age.

Here lyes the body of M^{rs} Hannah Lankester, Relict of M^r William Lankester, who died April 9th, 1742, aged 79 years.

Erected in memory of Miss Mary Mac Carney, who died Jan. 4th, 1791, aged 20 years.

Sleep in darkness till that glorious day,
When Christ my light shall roll the stone away.

In memory of Mary Milton, aged 23 years, died Feb. 8th, 1703.

In memory of M^r John Newton, who died Feb. 16, 1774, in the 87th year of his age.

Here lies the body of Jerusha Park, who died Sept. 23^d, 1767, age 17 days. Also the body of Sarah Park, who died Sept. 17th, 1767, aged 11 days; children of M^r Edward & M^{rs} Jerusha Park.

In memory of M^{rs} Ester Pierce, wife of M^r Charles Pierce, who died May 10th, 1787, in y^e 23 year of her age.

Why mourn you thus, my relict friend & kin?
Lament you, when I lose, not when I win.

Here lies buried y^e body of Chloe Pierce, daughter of M^r William and M^{rs} Unice Pierce, who died June 30th, 1774, aged 8 weeks.

In memory of William Pierce, son of William & M^{rs} Lydia Pierce, who died Dec^r 2^d, 1770, aged 3 years & 3 months.

In memory of three daughters of M^r William & M^{rs} Unice Pierce, viz.
Miss Deliverance Pierce, who died Sept. 5th, 1792, \AA et 38 years.
Miss Martha Pierce, who died Feb. 10th, 1791, \AA et 24 years, and
Miss Unice Pierce, who died Oct. 10th, 1788, \AA et 17 years.

Lovers and Friends, Oh God!
By thy resistless frown,
The gloomy vale have trod,
And to the grave gone down.

In memory of Deliverance Pierce, wife of Capt. William Pierce, who died April 28th, 1748, in y^e 49th year of her age.

In memory of M^r William Pierce, who died Feb. 1st, 1793, aged 65 years.

“Why do ye mourn departed friends,
Or shake at death's alarms,
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To call them to his arms.”

Here lies buried y^e body of M^{rs} Elizabeth Pierce, wife of M^r William Pierce, who died June 6th, 1735, in y^e 67th year of her age.

Here lies buried y^e body of M^r William Pierce, who died April 17th, 1731, in y^e 72^d year of his age.

Here lies buried the body of M^{rs} Hannah Pitcher, y^e wife of M^r John Pitcher, who departed this life Sept. y^e 2^d, 1772, aged about 77 years.

Here lies buried the body of Thomas Rawlins, aged 70 years. Departed this life July y^e 7th, 1693.

Here lies buried the body of Abigail Rawlins, aged 72 years, departed this life March y^e 20th, 1711-12.

In memory of Miss Esther Rawson, dau^{ht} of David Rawson Esq. & Mrs. Mary his wife, who died of y^e small pox Oct. 27th, 1792, aged 31 years & 6 months.

Death a debt to nature due,
Which I have paid and so must you.

In memory of Miss Sally Rea, the daug^t of M^r Jeremiah Rea and M^{rs} Bridget his wife, who died Nov. 11th, 1792, in the 24th year of her age.

Stop, my friend, and think of me,
I once was in the world like thee,
Now I lie mouldering in the dust,
In hope to rise among the just.

In memory of M^{rs} Mary Ruggles, the wife of M^r John Ruggles, who died Nov. 23^d, 1773, aged 30 years.

A meek and quiet spirit she possessed,
And proved the religion she professed.

Here lies the body of M^r Thomas Shepard, Dec^d Sept. y^e 29th, 1719, in y^e 87th year of his age.

Here lies the body of M^r Ralph Shepard, Dec^d Jan^y y^e 26th, 1724, in y^e 36th year of his age.

Sacred to the memory of Benjamin Smith, paper maker, son of M^r Richard Smith of North Britain in the Shire of Aberdeen. He died May 6th, 1792, in the 37 year of his age.

Could grateful love recall the fleeting breath,
Or fond affection soothe relentless death,
Then had this stone ne'er claimed a social tear,
Nor read to thoughtless man a lesson here.

Here lies the body of John Stimpson, aged 56 years, Dec^r Aug. y^r 11th, 1732.

In memory of Katherine Soper, wife of Samuel Soper, who died Feb. 17th, 1776, in y^e 22^d year of her age.

In memory of Katherine Soper, daughter of Samuel and Katherine Soper, who died Jan^r 16th, 1769, in y^e 5th year of her age.

In memory of M^{rs} Elizabeth Sumner, wife of Col. Seth Sumner, who died May 9th, 1784, in the 48th year of her age.

Life is uncertain, death is sure,
Sin's the wound, Christ the cure.

Erected in memory of M^r Abijah Sumner, who died Feb. 2^d, 1797, in the 84th year of his age.

In memory of M^{rs} Harriet Sumner, wife of M^r Benjamin Sumner, who died 14th Aug. 1800, aged 28 years.

No more, my friend, dont mourn for me,
I'm gone into eternity,
Make sure of Christ while life remain,
And death will be eternal gain.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Sarah Sumner, wife of M^r Josiah Sumner, she died Dec. y^e 11th, 1741, in y^e 25th year of her age.

Here lies y^e body of Ruth Sumner, daug. of M^r Ebenezer & M^{rs} Susanna Sumner, died May 24th, 1754, in y^e 21st year of her age.

Erected in memory of M^r David Sumner, who died Nov. 11th, 1789, in the 72 year of his age. Also his 2nd wife Mary Sumner, who died Dec. 25, 1821, in the 89th year of her age.

In memory of M^r Jazaniah Sumner, who died May 6th, 1778, aged 66. Also his wife M^{rs} Judith Sumner, who died Nov. 5th, 1799, aged 68.

So sleep the saints and cease to groan,
When sin and death have done their worst,
Christ has a glory like his own,
Which waits to clothe their waking dust.

Here lies buried the body of M^r Benjamin Sumner, who departed this life May y^e 28th, 1771, in y^e 88 year of his age.

Here lyes y^e body of Deacon George Sumner, aged 81 years, died y^e 11th day of December, 1715.

Here lyes y^e body of Joseph Sumner, son of M^r Benjamin & M^{rs} Elizabeth Sumner, he died May y^e 22^d, 1731, in y^e 21st year of his age.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Elizabeth Sumner, wife of M^r Benj. Sumner. She died Oct. 3^d, 1735, in y^e 50th year of her age.

Here lyes buried y^e body of M^r George Sumner, he died Dec. 18th, 1732, in y^e 67th year of his age.

Here lyes buried y^e body of Mary Sumner, y^e widow of Deacon George Sumner, aged 47 years. Dec^d y^e 1st of April, 1719.

Here lyes buried y^e body of Deacon Roger Sumner, aged 66 years, Dec^d May y^e 26, 1698.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Susanna Sumner, wife of Mr Ebenezer Sumner, she died y^e 7th of July A.D. 1760, in y^e 47th year of her age.

In memory of M^{rs} Susan Sumner, wife of Mr Jabez Sumner, who died in child-bed May 1st, 1793, in the 40th year of her age; the child died at its birth.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Susanna Sumner, y^e daughter of Mr George Sumner, Jun. dec^d. She departed this life May 11, 1752, in y^e 21st year of her age.

Here lies buried the body of Mr George Sumner, died Aug. 26, 1730, in y^e 27 year of his age.

In memory of Mr Nathaniel Swift, who died May y^e 13th, 1767, in y^e 47 year of his age.

Here lies interred the remains of M^{rs} Ann Swift, the virtuous consort of Samuel Swift, Esq. She exchanged this life for a better May 19, 1762, in the 82 year of her age.

Reader, remember thou art born to die,
Hark from the grave to youth this is my cry,
Withdraw, prepare, think, Act Accordingly.

LUKE xvi. 31.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Elizabeth Swift, wife to Mr Thomas Swift, she died Dec. 12, 1756, aged 32 years.

Here lyes y^e body of Sarah Swift, wife to Deacon Thomas Swift, aged 75 years, Dec^d Feb. y^e 4th, 1717-8.

Here lyes the body of Betsey Swift, dau^r of Mr John & M^{rs} Elizabeth Swift, died M^{ch} 25, 1774, aged 10 months & 29 days.

In memory of M^{rs} Rebekah Swift, the virtuous wife of Mr Nathaniel Swift, who died 6th Sept. 1793, .Et 70.

The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

Here lies interred the remains of Samuel Swift, Esq. who departed this life Oct. 13th, 1747, aged 64 years.

“ Who never did a slander forge,
His neighbor's fame to wound,
Nor hearken to a false report,
By malice whispered round.
Who to his plighted vows & trust
Had ever firmly stood,
And tho' he promised to his loss,
He made his promise good.”

Sacred to the memory of M^{rs} Judith Swift, wife of M^r Ebenezer Swift, who died April 22^d, 1784, aged 55 years.

Once did'st stand as thou dost now,
To view the dead as thou dost me,
But soon you'll lie as low as I,
While others stand and gaze at thee.

Here lyes the body of Lydia Swift, daur^e to M^r Ebenezer & M^{rs} Judith Swift, who died July 10th, 1758, aged 4 years & 5 months.

Here lyes buried y^e body of Deacon Thomas Swift, aged 82 years & 8 months. Died Jan^y y^e 31st, 1717-8.

Here lyes buried y^e body of M^r Thomas Thacher, son of M^r Peter Thacher, aged 28 years, who died Dec^r 19th, 1721.

Mrs. Theodora Thacher, y^e daughter of Rev. Mr. John Oxenbridge, Pastor of y^e first Church of Boston, and wife of M^r Peter Thacher, aged 38 years, 3 months & 23 days, was Translated from Earth to Heaven Nov^r y^e 18th, 1697.

This Stone Sacred to y^e memory of M^{rs} Sarah Thacher, Consort of y^e late Oxenbridge Thacher, Jr. Esq^r. who died y^e 3^d of July, 1764, Æt 39. Demands from thee, oh reader, y^e tribute of a tear to her memory, and a thought on thine own dissolution.

In memory of M^r Lewis Thomas, who died on his way from Boston to his parents M^r Hushai & M^{rs} Lucy Thomas in Middleborough, with the yellow fever, August 25th, 1798, in his 28th year.

Though the great God who reigns on high
Hath doomed the race of man to die,
Yet saints thereby are cleansed from sin,
And in glory rise again.

Here lyes buried y^e body of M^r Samuel Trescott, who died July 30th, 1730, in y^e 84 year of his age.

Here lyes buried y^e body of M^{rs} Margaret Trescott, widow of M^r Samuel Trescott, she died March 19th, 1741, in y^e 90th year of her age.

Luther, son of Samuel & Hannah Toplif, stillborn Nov. 16th, 1734.

In memory of Mary Paine Tufts, daughter of M^r William & M^{rs} Peggy Tufts, who died Sep. 2^d, 1791, in the 2^d year of her age.

Sleep, sleep, sweet babe, and take thy rest,
God called thee home, he thought it best,
Wipe off your tears, your eyes let dry,
We learn from this we all must die.

Here lye buried the remains of Susanna Tucker, the wife of M^r Jazaniah Tucker. She departed this life Oct. 2^d, 1776, in the 65th year of her age.

Here lies interred the body of M^{rs} James Tucker, who departed this life Dec^r y^e 22^d, 1750, in y^e 71st year of her age.

Here lyes buried the body of Deacon Nathan Tucker, who departed this life Nov. 8th, 1776, aged 58 years.

In memory of M^{rs} Mary Tucker, the widow of M^r Joseph Tucker, who died Oct. 7th, 1792, in the 59 year of her age.

In memory of M^{rs} Elizabeth, wife of M^r Samuel Tucker, who died M^{ch} 10th, 1791, in y^e 66th year of her age.

In memory of Mary W. Tucker, daughter of M^r David & M^{rs} Mary Tucker, died Nov. 22^d, 1792, aged 12 years.

Thrice blessed are the pious dead,
Who in the Lord shall die,
Their weary flesh as on a bed
Safe in the grave shall lie.

In memory of M^r Joseph Tucker, who died May 22^d, 1789, in the 64 year of his age.

To God I now resign my breath,
And safely walk the vale of death,
With Christ I've lived, with him I'll die,
And pass to immortality.

— Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Waitstill Tucker, the widow of Deaⁿ Manasseh Tucker. She died March y^e 19th, 1748, in y^e 87 year of her age.

Here lies y^e body of M^{rs} Sarah Tucker, the widow of M^r James Tucker, she died Sept. y^e 16th, 1756, in y^e 74 year of her age.

Here lies the body of Deacon Manasseh Tucker, who died April 8th, 1743, in y^e 89 year of his age.

Here lyes y^e body of James Tucker, of Milton, aged 77 years, Dec^r Mar^{ch} y^e 13th, 1717.

In memory of Sarah Tucker, daughter of M^r Samuel and M^{rs} Elizabeth Tucker, who died Feb. 10th, 1766, in y^e 2^d year of her age.

Here lies buried the body of M^r Manasseh Tucker, Jr., the son of Deacon Manasseh Tucker, who died March 10th, 1730, in the 42^d year of his age.

Ebenezer, son of M^r Ebenezer Tucker, & Elizabeth his wife. He died Sept. 26th, 1775, aged 10 years and 4 months.

Here lies buried the body of Deacon William Tucker, who departed this life Dec. y^e 9th, A.D. 1771, in y^e 64th year of his age.

The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when he lies in dust.

“ His works of piety and love,
Remain before the Lord, —
Honor on earth and joys above
Shall be his sure reward.”

In memory of M^{rs} Mary Tucker, once y^e amiable consort of Capt. Jeremiah Tucker, who departed this life Sep. y^e 21st, 1766, in y^e 40th year of her age.

In memory of M^r Samuel Tucker, who died May 26th, 1776, in y^e 57 year of his age.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Rachel Tucker, wife of M^r. William Tucker. She died Jan^y 25th, 1744, in y^e 34th year of her age.

Here lies buried the remains of Capt. Samuel Tucker, who departed this life Dec^r 25, 1758, in the 72^d year of his age.

Here lies y^e body of Esther Tucker, dau^r to M^r Jazaniah & M^{rs} Susanna Tucker. She died July y^e 19th, 1755, in y^e 13th year of her age.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Jean Tucker, widow of M^r Ebenezer Tucker. She died Feb. 17th, 1743, in y^e 57th year of her age.

Here lies y^e body of M^r James Tucker, son of M^r James & M^{rs} Sarah Tucker; he died Dec^r the 7th, 1732, in y^e 23^d year of his age.

In memory of M^r Thomas Vose, who died March 27, 1775, in the 36th year of his age.

A soul prepared needs no delays,
The summons comes, the soul obeys;
Swift is his flight and short the road,
He closed his eyes and saw his God.
The flesh rests here till Jesus come,
And claim the treasure from the tomb.

In memory of Moses Vose, who died Sep. 6th, 1793, aged 21 years, 3 mon. 2 days. Also Elijah Vose, died Sep. 17th, 1774, aged 1 year 12 days. Sons of Moses & M^{rs} Hannah Vose.

In memory of M^{rs} Abigail Vose, Consort of M^r Edward Vose, Decea^d, who died Sept. 8th, 1778, in the 64th year of her age.

Here lyes buried the body of Lydia Sumner Vose, daughter of M^r Benjamin & M^{rs} Estler Vose, who died May 6th, 1779, aged 1 month.

Here lyes y^e body of Samuel Vose, aged 21 years and about 9 months, Dec^d Dec. 13th, 1717.

William Vose, son of M^r Nathaniel & M^{rs} Ruth Vose, died Oct. y^e 8th, 1773, aged 1 year & 14 days.

"The sweet delights we here enjoy
And fondly call our own,
Are but short favors borrowed now
To be repaid auon.
'Tis God that lifts our comforts high
Or sinks them in the grave,
He gives, and blessed be his name,
He takes but what he gave."

In memory of M^{rs} Mary Vose, wife of Deaⁿ W^m Vose, who died Oct. 25, 1792, in the 38th year of her age.

And their children, viz. :

Edward Roger, died July 5th, 1783, Æt. 4 years.

Ebenezer, died July 25th, 1783, Æt. 9 months.

Philena, died Oct. 20th, 1792, Æt. 11 days.

Here lyes y^e body of Thomas Vose, son of M^r Josiah and M^{rs} Ruhamah Vose, died May 26, 1778, aged 2 months.

To the memory of M^{rs} Lucy Vose, the second wife of M^r Ebenezer Vose. She died May 30th, 1797, aged 58 years.

Religion against decay can arm,
And ever lend mortality a charm.

Here lyes buried the body of Esther Vose, daughter to Benjamin & M^{rs} Esther Vose, who died Jan. 28, 1771, age 1 year & 2 months.

Happy the babe who privileged by fate
To shorter labor and a lighter weight,
Receives but yesterday the gift of breath,
Ordered to-morrow to return to death.

In memory of M^r William Vose, who died May 13th, 1776, in the 41th year of his age.

Charles Vose, son of M^r Benjamin & M^{rs} Esther Vose, died August 3^d, 1793, aged 6 years.

Here lies the body of Mr Elijah Vose, who departed this life Nov. 5th, 1766, in the 58th year of his age.

“ Great God, I own thy orders just,
And nature must decay,
I yield my body to the dust,
To dwell with fellow clay.
Hoping to see Thy lovely face,
With strong immortal eyes —
To feast upon Thy wondrous grace
With pleasure and surprise.”

Here lies buried the body of M^r Edward Vose, who departed this life May y^e 31, 1770, in y^e 50th year of his age.

In memory of M^r Ebenezer Vose, who died Oct. 2^d, 1788, aged 55.

The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

Here lies buried M^{rs} Eunice Vose, wife of M^r Ebenezer Vose, who died June 20, 1707, in y^e 31st year of her age.

A meek and quiet spirit she possessed,
And practiced the religion she professed.

In memory of Miss Polly Howe Vose, who died Dec. 7th, 1797, aged 21 years.

Though early made a sacrifice to death,
With cheerful hope she could resign her breath;
Her sickly form she now has left behind,
And freed from all that could disturb her mind.

In this grave lies buried Esther Vose, the late virtuous & amiable consort of M^r Nathan Vose. She departed this life Feb. 28th, 1773, in the 23 year of her age.

A soul prepared needs no delay,
The summons comes, the saints obey;
Short was her life, but well improved,
She closed her eyes and saw her God.
Her flesh rests here till Jesus come,
And claim the treasure from the tomb.

Here lyes buried y^e body of Lieut Henry Vose, who died M^{ch} 26th, 1752, in y^e 87th year of his age.

Here lies buried y^e body of Capt. Thomas Vose, he departed this life y^e 9th day of March, 1760, aged 62 years, 11 months & 8 days.

Stand still, reader, and spend a tear,
Over the dust that slumbers here;
And, while you're musing here on me,
Think on the glass that runs for thee.

Fanna Vose, daughter of M^r Daniel & M^{rs} Rachel Vose, died Sep. 9th, 1775, aged 3 months and 6 days.

John Vose, Jun., son of M^r Joseph & M^{rs} Ruhamah Vose, died Sep. y^e 11th, 1775, aged 10 months & 6 days.

Here lies buried y^e body of Mr. Lemuel Vose, who died O^{ct}. 1st, 1764, in y^e 34th year of his age.

— Here lies the body of Peter Vose, son of Capt. & M^{rs} Patience Vose, died Feb. 9th, 1764, aged 18 years, 5 months & 26 days.

In memory of M^{rs} Patience Vose, Relict of M^r Thomas Vose, of Milton, and daughter of Joseph & Ruhamah Billings. She died April y^e 3^d, 1800, aged 55 years.

Here sleeps a Christian, full of faith and love,
She lived in cheerful hope, resigned her breath
To join her kindred spirits best above —
Reader, be such your life and such your death.

Here lies y^e body of M^r Jonathan Vose, who died February, 1760, in y^e 50th year of his age.

Here lies interred the remains of M^{rs} Abigail Vose, widow of Lieut. Robert Vose, who departed this life Decem^r y^e 28th, 1769, in y^e 72^d year of her age.

The graves of all his saints he blessed,
And softens every bed,
Where should the dying members rest
But with the dying head.

Here lyes buried y^e body of Lieut Robert Vose, who departed this life April 20th, 1760, in y^e 67th year of his age.

Here lyes the body of M^r Edward Vose, Dec^d Jan. y^e 29th, 1716, in y^e 80 year of his age.

Here lyes y^e body of Abigail Vose, wife to Edward Vose, aged 65 years. Dec^d May y^e 18th, 1712.

Here lies buried the body of M^{rs} Waitstill Vose, widow of Capt Thomas Vose, died Jan^y y^e 8th, 1727, aged 84 years.

Joseph, son to Elijah & Sarah Vose, died Sep. y^e 29, 1735, in y^e 4th year of his age.

Rufus Vose, son of M^r John & M^r Mary Vose, died Sep. y^e 18th, 1750, aged 18 mon. & 20 days.

Here lies buried the body of Nathaniel Vose, Jun^{ior}, who departed this life December 18th, 1756, in y^e 52 year of his age.

Here lies y^e body of Zebiah Uoce, dafter of W^m Uoce, aged 17 years, died March y^e 26th, 1718.

Here lies y^e body of William Uose, aged 44 years, died Dec. 7th, 1717.

Here lyes buried the body of Rubin Vose, son of M^r Nathaniel & M^rs Rachel Vose, died May y^e 9th, 1760, in y^e 21st year of his age.

Here lyes buried the body of M^rs Elizabeth Vose, wife to Lieu^t Henry Vose, who died Oct. y^e 18th, 1732, in y^e 66th year of her age.

— In memory of M^rs Miriam Vose, relict of Robert Vose, who departed this life Oct. 25th, 1785, in y^e 57th year of her age.

In memory of Rachel Vose, daur of M^r Nath^l & M^rs Rachel Vose. She died Sept. y^e 1st, 1775, aged 32 years.

The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

Here lyes buried the body of M^r John Vose, son of M^r Nathaniel & M^rs Rachel Vose, who departed this life Oct. 27th, 1752, in y^e 27 year of his age.

Here lyes buried the body of M^r Thomas Vose, son of Capt. Thomas Vose, deceased Aug. 16th, 1722, in y^e 55 year of his age.

Here lyes y^e body of Eli Vose, son to M^r Thomas & M^rs Patience Vose, he died Feb. y^e 8th, 1749, aged 3 years.

Mary Vose, daug^r to M^r Jonathan & M^rs Mary Vose, died Nov. 10th, 1744, in y^e 4th year of her age.

In memory of M^r Zephaniah Walker, who died July 8th, 1775, aged 21 years.

Come hither, mortal, cast an eye,
Then go thy way, prepare to die.
Here read thy doom, for die thou must,
One day, like me, be turned to dust.

Here lyes the body of M^rs Elizabeth Wadsworth, the widow of Deaⁿ John Wadsworth. She departed this life May 6th, 1766, in the 89th year of her age.

In memory of Rev. M^r John Wadsworth of Milton. Educated at Harvard College. Ordained at Canterbury Sep. 17th, 1728. Died at Milton June 15th, 1766, aged 63 years.

Here lies buried, waiting for the coming of the Lord, the body of M^r John Wadsworth, only son of M^r John & M^rs Abigail Wadsworth, who was

suddenly removed (not without hope) from his lamenting friends into the invisible state, May 27, 1752, in the 21st year of his age.

Young man, your bones shall flourish as an herb.

Reader, art thou also ready? At such an hour as you think not the Son of Man cometh.

Here lyes y^e body of Deacon Ebenezer Wadsworth, aged 56 years & 5 mos. Dec^r Aug^t y^e 1st, 1717.

[*The Oldest Stone in the Cemetery.*]

Here lyes y^e body of Christopher Wadsworth, aged about 24 years, died y^e 4th of December, 1687.

Here lies the body of Esther Wadsworth, wife of Benjamin Wadsworth, She departed this life July 2^d, 1777, in the 61st year of her age.

She constantly manifested entire trust in God, through the merits of Jesus Christ, and the most animating and agreeable apprehensions of the eternal world.

A lovely face can smoothe the face of death,
Bid youth and beauty sacrifice their breath;
Can tread the gloomy valley without fear,
And part with all below without a tear.

Here lies buried the body of Deacon Benjamin Wadsworth, who departed this life Oct^r 17th, 1771, in y^e 64 year of his age, having served in y^e office of deacon in y^e Church at Milton, 28 years; he lived respected and died lamented.

How rich y^e store of grace lay hid behind
The veil of modesty, no human mind
Can search, no friend declare, nor fame reveal —
Nor has this mournful pillar power to tell.
Yet there's a hastening hour, it comes, it comes
To rouse y^e sleeping dead, to burst y^e tombs
And set y^e saints in view. All eyes behold,
While y^e vast records of y^e skies unrolled
Reharse his deeds y^t spread his worth abroad,
Y^e Judge approves & Heaven & earth applaud.

Here lyes y^e body of Elizabeth Wadsworth, y^e daughter of Deacon Benjamin Wadsworth & M^{rs} Esther his wife. She died Feb. y^e 14th, 1750, in y^e 14th year of her age.

Here lies buried the body of Deacon John Wadsworth, son to Capt. Samuel Wadsworth, who died Jan^y 31st, 1734, in y^e 60 year of his age.

In memory of Abigail Wadsworth, dau^r to y^e Rev. M^r Jo^h & M^{rs} Abigail Wadsworth of Milton. She died Jan. y^e 1st, 1758, aged 23 years.

When this you see, remember me.

Sarah, daughter to Recompense and Sarah Wadsworth, aged 12 years, 8^{mo} & 28 days. Dec^r April y^e 17th, 1728.

Here lies inter'd y^e remains of Lieut. Samuel Wadsworth, who departed this life Nov. Anno Dom. 1754, in y^e 69 year of his age.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Mary Wadsworth, Relict of Deacon Ebenezer Wadsworth, Dec^r M^{ch} y^e 8th, 1734, in y^e 77th year of her age.

In memory of Mrs Sarah Weston, wife of Mr Abel Weston, who died Jan. 15, 1797, in the 20th year of her age.

Swift as the sun revolves the day,
 We hasten to the dead:
 Slaves to the wind we puff away,
 And to the ground we tread.
 'Tis air that lends us life when first
 The vital bellows heave, —
 Our flesh we borrow of the dust,
 And when a mother's care has nursed
 The babe to manly size, we must
 With usury pay the grave.

Erected in memory of Mr John Willson, who deceased April 17th, 1790, aged 19 years.

Here lyes y^e body of Mr Peter White, who died Jan. y^e 23^d, 1737, in y^e 77 year of his age.

— Here lyes y^e body of Mary Wyat,¹ wife to Edward Wyatt, aged 92 years, Dec^r Feb. y^e 6, 1705.

Sally Young, daughter of Mr John & Mrs Miletiah Young, who died Jan. 4th, 1791, aged 5 years, 9 months and 7 days.

¹ The following, from the Dorchester Town Records, refers to Mrs. Wyat: —

“The Old widow wiate Bing 94 years of age and on that had Layd So many women that she was instrinutall for the brinin into the world on thousand on hundred and on Children.”

CHAPTER XV.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE TOWN RELATIVE TO THE
SMALL-POX INFECTION.

ONE of the greatest terrors in the life of the early inhabitants was the frequent invasion of that fell disease, the small-pox.

It is not improbable that this was the malady that swept off the Indian tribes before the advent of our fathers.

That it was sorely felt in our town appears by frequent allusions to it in the records. The following extracts from the journal of Rev. Peter Thacher, Milton's first pastor, will show its prevalence in this town two hundred years ago:—

Nov. 15. 1689. Margaret Reeding being with us on a visit was taken with the small-pox, and we put her to bed in the chamber next the study, it was very surprising to us.

Dec. 26. 1690. There hath died in the Town in sixteen months last past 30 men, women, and children, 13 of the small-pox, and 17 of other distempers, most of them of the fever, 14 were communicants, 12 were in full communion with the Church, and there hath been sixty six visited with the small-pox in the Town in about a year. The small-pox hath been three times brought into the Town in the compass of a year; the two first arrows were shot, as it were God's warning pieces—the first was into one family whereof one died, and it was out of the Town for a good while, then one person was taken and sent to the family which was first taken and it pleased God that no more had it; and about four months ago it was sent into Daniel Ellen's, and since 12 have died with it, and it is now in fourteen families.

Rev. Thomas Thacher, of the Old South Church, published a treatise on small-pox in the early part of his Boston ministry. It prevailed with great fatality there in 1702. In 1721 eight hundred and forty-four died; in 1730 four hundred died; between 1752 and 1764, seven thousand six hundred and sixty-nine had the disease, and five hundred and sixty-nine died in the latter year. So great was the panic produced by its virulence that many families left the town for safety.

Rev Peter Thacher D.D., great-grandson of Rev. Peter Thacher of Milton was born in Milton March 21, 1752, the family having retired from Boston on account of small-pox, which, during that season, spread through the town. — *Mass. Hist. Coll.*, VIII., 82.

INOCULATION.

In 1721, when death seemed to follow in the track of the destroyer, Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather, of Boston, called the attention of the physicians to the accounts of inoculation, as presented in the "Transactions of the Royal Society." The idea was at once rejected by the medical faculty as unwise and dangerous. But one of their number, Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, a native of Brookline, an eminent physician of extensive practice, saw in the suggestions a gleam of hope. With great courage, but with the utmost secrecy, he inoculated his own son, Thomas, — six years old; his negro man, Jack, thirty-six; and a little negro boy, two and a half. The experiment was successful, and, in 1721 and 1722, he, and others emboldened by his success, inoculated two hundred and eighty-six, of whom only six died; while of the five thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine who had the disease in the natural way, during the same period, eight hundred and forty-four, or nearly one-seventh, died. This was done in the face of great opposition, the selectmen of Boston passing an ordinance to prohibit it. But success caused it to prevail. It was gradually adopted in this country, even before it became common in England.

INOCULATION IN MILTON.

A few years after its introduction into Boston we see reference to it in the Milton Records, and fifty years later is the following item:—

March 17, 1777 Dr Amos Holbrook petitioned the Town for liberty to open an Inoculating Hospital for small-pox in this Town: Voted that the prayer of said petitioner be granted provided the petitioner can procure a house that, in the judgment of the Select men, is suitable.

We are informed that Dr. Holbrook procured for this purpose the house of Col. Elijah Vose, on Gun Hill street; the Wentworth house, now the Alfred Crossman house, in the woods, between Canton avenue and Hillside street; and the house of George Tucker, on land now owned by heirs of Elijah Tucker, Brush Hill.

At a still later date the action of the town was more decisive and far-reaching.

Sep. 1. 1792. The second article in the warrant was to see if the Town will grant liberty for inoculation of the small-pox under such regulations as they may direct. The Town granted liberty accordingly. Capt. Badcock, Capt David Tucker, Daniel Vose Esq. Mr. Timothy Tucker, Joseph Billings, John Swift, Henry Vose, Dr. Holbrook & Dr. Sumner, were appointed to decide what regulations or restrictions are necessary and to report to the Town in half an hour. The said committee reported as follows: your committee having attended to the vote of the town report that the within named houses be licensed to inoculate in with the small-pox, through the month of September and longer if the Select men think it necessary. The whole business to be under the direction of the Select men.

The houses are as follows:—Mr Enos Blake's, Mr Peletiah Rawson, Mr Briggs work house, Mr Nathan Vose, Mr William Vose, Mr Jeremiah Crane, Dea. How, Mr Benjamin Henshaw, Widow Henshaw, Col. Elijah Vose.

From Braintree line in Scotts woods to Stoughton line; Mr Nathaniel Davenport, Capt. Bradlee, Nathaniel Gay, Cornelius Gulliver, Deacon Tucker, Mr Robbins house at Brush Hill, Mr Thatcher's, Mr Shepard's, Moses Vose, Stephen Horton's, Jonathan Vose's widow's house.

VACCINATION.

In the closing years of the eighteenth century Dr. Edward Jenner, an English physician of note, in extensive practice at Berkeley, Gloucester, England, had his attention awakened by the fact that his attempts to communicate small-pox by inoculation to sundry individuals among his patients in the rural districts were unsuccessful. On careful inquiry he learned that these persons had been affected with the cow-pox, a disease not uncommon among farmers, caused by specific sores on the udder of the heifer communicated to the human system by accidental contact, in case the cuticle happened to be broken.

With remarkable ingenuity he pursued the subject, and demonstrated the fact that this malady could be introduced from the animal into the human subject, and propagated from one human subject to another, by inoculation, rendering those skilfully and successfully treated secure from small-pox.

The great idea was accepted. Vaccination was introduced into the English metropolis, was adopted in the army and navy, and spread over the world, waking a thrill of joy in all hearts.

MILTON FOREMOST.

The year 1809 is rendered memorable in the history of Milton by reason of the intelligent and liberal spirit manifested by the town in the treatment of this subject.

John Mark Gourgas was the originator and the leading man in this movement, and, as such, should receive a brief memorial notice here. He was of Huguenot descent. His ancestors left

France soon after the repeal of the Edict of Nantes, and settled in Geneva, where he was born March 9, 1766. In 1783, when he was seventeen years old, he went to London and entered the counting-house of Mr. Francis Lucadon, a German, and a friend of his father. He remained here several years, acquiring a thorough business education. When he left Mr. Lucadon he formed a partnership with Mr. Daniel Hoofstetter, a wholesale dealer in Mediterranean products, and this connection remained unbroken as long as Mr. Gourgas resided in England. In 1798 he married Miss Peggy Sampson, of Radwell, Hertfordshire. After this marriage he lived in Camberwell, then a district of London, and while there formed the acquaintance of Dr. John Lettson, through whom he became very much interested in vaccination for small-pox. The climate of England had always been injurious to him, and, finding that his health became steadily worse, he resolved to leave England and make the United States his future home. He sailed with his family Aug. 5, 1803, and arrived in Boston Sept. 17. He lived a few years in Milton, in a part of the house of John McLean, now the Hollingsworth house, at Mattapan, and then removed to Dorchester, and in 1817 bought a farm in Weston, where he died Dec. 8, 1846. While a resident here he succeeded in interesting the citizens generally, and in arousing the whole town to the magnitude of the blessing discovered in inoculation. Under his leading Milton led in the Commonwealth and in the country.

Milton was the first town in a corporate capacity to extend the benefits of vaccination to all its inhabitants. The town was thoroughly in earnest, and acted with the utmost unanimity. Numerous meetings were held, at which carefully prepared papers were presented, and methods for extending and perpetuating the blessing were discussed and matured.

In the end a complete record of these meetings, embracing the papers read, and a detailed account of all the transactions of the town, was printed in a pamphlet of forty-eight pages, copies of which were sent to the selectmen of every town in the Commonwealth, and were otherwise widely circulated.

This pamphlet is now rare, but occasional copies are found among our oldest citizens. A letter was recently received from one of our early citizens, now residing in Wisconsin, directing attention to these papers, and offering to send a copy which he had.

Portions of this pamphlet will here be introduced, with the purpose of showing, more than anything else, the noble and benevolent spirit which characterized the town in these transactions.

Early in the movement the following circular was sent to every town in the Commonwealth:—

To the Selectmen of each and every town in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:—

The security of our families within our homes, and the safety of the state of which we are members, collectively constitute private and public happiness.

If that happiness can be disturbed by the sword of an invading enemy, is it not also exposed to be blasted by the deadly breath of pestilence? Who has been witness to the desolating scourge of the small-pox but knows that its terrors are not in vain?

Have we not seen at various periods confusion enter our towns, and affliction our families?

Have we not seen our ablest men, our country's strength and defence, mowed down by the cruel destroyer? Desolation filled our camp, and our frontier left exposed.

Shall we wait for another return of the deadly foe, or by the right improvement of a most merciful dispensation, testify a grateful sense thereof by securing ourselves and our country for ever?

The perusal of the papers annexed herewith will open to your view the scheme in contemplation: it has received the fostering support of benevolence, from the highest authority in the state, and was countenanced at an early period by our brethren in the five towns of Dorchester, Dedham, Canton, Stoughton, and Sharon, who like us have experienced the facility and safety of the measure.

It is now our ardent wish to see its benefits extended to every town in the Commonwealth; our joint endeavors we offer to you in the bonds of love and peace; that peace which would depart from us, if this work begun and so far pursued, under a peculiar blessing, was by us forsaken before its completion.

We beseech you, therefore, by every consideration which is dear to man, attentively to peruse these papers; to invite your respected ministers to consider the contents, and call thereto the immediate attention of the representatives of your town, that they may be fully acquainted with the subject before their attendance at the next General Court.

Use your best endeavors to spread them amongst your people, and thereby prepare the way soon to establish their security; in your exertions you will find the way to peace and pleasantness, for the object of the undertaking, which we call upon you to join, is to diffuse amongst men one of the greatest temporal blessings ever bestowed on our race, a perfect security against that cruel pestilence the small-pox.

SAMUEL GILE, *Minister of the Gospel, Milton.*

DAVID TUCKER, WILLIAM PEIRCE, JOHN RUGGLES, JUN'R,	}	<i>Selectmen of said town.</i>
--	---	--------------------------------

OLIVER HOUGHTON, RUFUS PEIRCE, JOHN MARK GOURGAS, JASON HOUGHTON, JEDIDIAH ATHERTON, AMOS HOLBROOK,	}	<i>Committee for Vaccination of said town.</i>
--	---	--

MILTON, 27th November, 1809.

Before issuing the above circular to the towns a communication had been addressed to His Excellency the Governor, a part of which is given below:—

MILTON, 23d Sept., 1809.

To His Excellency CHRISTOPHER GORE, Esq., *Governor of Massachusetts*:—

Amidst the important cares of the State, your known condescension to encourage every attempt which may have a tendency to public good, will plead your indulgence for the wish of us, the Selectmen of Milton, to approach your Excellency, and lay before him the details of the transactions which have taken place in our town respecting Cow Pox, or Kine Pock inoculation.

In the early part of the summer a number of cases of Small Pox having occurred in the neighbourhood of Boston, a considerable degree of anxiety prevailed amongst the inhabitants of our town, and we thought it advisable on the 5th July to issue a warrant to call a special town meeting on the 8th July, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting some measures for a general inoculation of the Cow Pox; the meeting accordingly took place, and by their resolves a committee of five was raised, and the business referred to them; the cause of humanity will always have to rejoice that its interests were essentially aided on that day by the lucid and philanthropic eloquence of our townsman, the Honourable Edward H. Robbins, Esq. Various doubts had been expressed at the town meeting as to the efficacy of the preventive, and the committee, conceiving that faith alone could be the foundation of the work they had in view, procured some medical certificates, got them printed, and on Sunday the 16th July, after an introductory prayer, they were communicated from the pulpit by the Rev. Mr. Gile, and a copy was distributed to every pew; they appeared to establish that full conviction which could have been anticipated from the respectability of the names affixed to them; of this printed communication we beg leave to annex a copy.

Dr. Amos Holbrook, whose heart was engaged in this work from its origin, liberally joined with the committee to carry it into execution; after dividing the town into districts, and warning the inhabitants from house to house, the inoculation begun on the 20th July at the school house on Milton hill, and in the course of a few days it was completed, offering for result three hundred and thirty-seven individuals inoculated, of all ages, from two months to upwards of seventy years; being more than one-fourth of the whole population of the town.

One Selectman and the Committee attended the Doctor at the meetings, and notes were taken of the names and ages of the inoculated, and of the result of their inoculation.

We have to be thankful, that amongst that large number of both sexes and all ages, no sickness has interfered during the course of their vaccination. The inhabitants appeared pleased and so willing to attend, that we have reason to believe there is not at this moment twenty individuals in Milton, liable to the Small Pox.

The benefit obtained was great, the labour had been short, pleasurable, and easy; our minds anticipated the possibility of a readiness with our brethren in the neighbouring towns to adopt similar measures, and we were prompted to address communications to that effect to fourteen towns in the county of Norfolk, a copy of which we take the liberty to present to your Excellency. We have the happiness to learn that in consequence of them about three hundred persons have been inoculated with the Cow Pox, in Dorchester, and that Dedham, Stoughton, Canton, and Sharon have

called town meetings, adopted public measures, and raised committees to secure their inhabitants.

On the 26th August, being the adjournment of our town meeting, the committee made the following report:—

A due indulgence for the feelings of our people has suggested the idea of testing with Small Pox inoculation, such of the individuals who have gone regularly through the Kine Pock, as may desire it; this measure is in contemplation for the beginning of October next; after it has taken place our views are to have a town register made up, wherein shall be recorded the names of the three hundred and thirty-seven individuals inoculated in July, and to obtain a vote for a periodical inoculation to take place in every year to come, and to raise a standing committee to carry the same into effect; thus we hope, under the Divine blessing, which has so peculiarly marked our progress until now, to be able to keep henceforth our town clear and strong, as a fortress against the pestilence.

The house of Mr. Stephen Horton, which was appointed by the town as the hospital to test with small-pox inoculation those who had been previously vaccinated, stood where the barn of John Craig now stands, on that long-existing passage-way opening from Pleasant street, nearly opposite the house of John Higgins, and running southerly for a quarter of a mile. To this house competent witnesses were summoned, and the experiments were performed.

MILTON, October 10th, 1809.

We certify, that in consequence of an invitation from the committee for vaccination, we attended this day at the house of Mr. Stephen Horton, appointed as an hospital by the town of Milton, and that the box containing a phial of Small Pox matter, provided for them by Dr. Thomas Welsh, visiting physician to the Hon. Board of Health, of Boston, alluded to in his certificate of the 7th instant, was delivered over to us by Isaac Davenport Esq. for our inspection; that we found the seal affixed upon it by the Doctor entire, and to correspond with the seal of his certificate; that it was opened in our presence, and the phial enclosed was found sealed up in a paper; that the Small Pox matter was taken out of it before us, and inserted in our presence by Dr. Amos Holbrook in the arms of the following named individuals—to wit:—

<i>Samuel Alden,</i>	<i>Martin Briggs,</i>	<i>Catherine Bent,</i>
<i>Joshua Briggs,</i>	<i>George Briggs,</i>	<i>Susanna Bent,</i>
<i>Benj. Church Briggs,</i>	<i>Charles Briggs,</i>	<i>Ruth P. Horton,</i>
<i>Thomas Street Briggs,</i>	<i>Mary Ann Belcher,</i>	<i>John Smith,</i>

represented to us to have been inoculated with Cow Pox in July last, under the inspection of said committee, and the attendance of Dr. Amos Holbrook, as appears by their town register produced to us; In witness whereof we have hereunto affixed our signatures.

RICHARD D. TUCKER, *Member of the Hon.
Board of Health of Boston.*

THOMAS WELSH, *Visiting Physician to said
Board.*

ABNER CRANE, } *Committee for Vaccina-
NATHAN CRANE, } tion of Canton.*

DAVID TUCKER, } *Selectmen of Milton.*
WILLIAM PEIRCE, }

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Hon.*

JOSEPH BABCOCK,

JOSEPH BENT,

JOSIAH BENT,

MOSES BELCHER,

DANIEL BRIGGS,

ISAAC DAVENPORT,

STEPHEN HORTON,

STEPHEN HORTON, JUN.,

JOSEPH ROWE,

SETH SUMNER,

ELIJAH VOSE.

The patients were confined at the hospital, under the custody of Mr. Horton, for fifteen days, and at the end of that time were discharged with the following formalities :—

On the 25th. October 1809, according to appointment a number of respectable witnesses met at the aforesaid Hospital, and the twelve children after being examined by Doct. Amos Holbrook and exhibiting their arms with the scar of the Cow Pox inoculation, performed in July last, upon the one, and the mark of the impotent effort of the Small Pox matter introduced on the 10th. inst. upon the other, were discharged from the Hospital, and a certificate presented to each of them by the Doctor, the following is a copy of one of them :—

JOSIUA BRIGGS,

YOU ARE HEREBY discharged from the Hospital, where you and eleven more appointed to that purpose have offered to all men, by the TEST of Small Pox inoculation, a convincing proof of the never failing power of that mild preventive the Cow Pox.

WHILST you remain a living token of mercy, your mouth, will delight to testify your gratitude, for a blessing great as it is singular in its kind, so that the hearts of men may unite with yours in praise to the Almighty Giver.

AMOS HOLBROOK,

Physician

OLIVER HOUGHTON,

Chairman of the Committee

for VACCINATION.

MILTON, 25th. Oct. 1809.

MILTON, 25th. Oct. 1809.

We certify, that agreeable to the invitation of the committee for vaccination we attended this day at the house of Mr. Stephen Horton, appointed by the town as an Hospital, to test with Small Pox inoculation such of the individuals, desirous thereof, who were vaccinated in July last under the inspection of said committee, and the attendance of Dr. Amos Holbrook, and we found there the twelve children who were inoculated with Small Pox matter by Dr. A. Holbrook on the 10th instant, as appears by a certificate of that date, signed by eighteen witnesses; that we found their inoculation had not taken; that the inflammation occasioned to their arms by the introduction of variolous matter had subsided, the scabs disappeared, and the children in perfect health; whereby we rejoice that this additional proof should have been obtained of the never failing power of that mild preventive, the Cow Pox, against Small Pox infection, and gladly have granted the present certificate, with an ardent desire, that wherever the same may be promulgated it may contribute to rouse the souls of men to zealous exertions for the organization of a regular system to extend the blessing, and thus to attempt to secure our happy land against one of the greatest scourges that ever afflicted mankind.

BENJAMIN RUSSELL, *President of the Hon. Board of Health of Boston.*

GEO. G. LEE, *Member of said Board.*

THOMAS WELSH, *Visiting Physician to ditto.*

NATHAN CRANE, } *Committee for Vaccination*

ABNER CRANE, } *of Canton.*

SAMUEL GILE, *Rev.*

JOSEPH BARCOCK,

DANIEL BRIGGS,

ISAAC DAVENPORT,

STEPHEN HORTON,

ELIJAH VOSE.

The pamphlet closes with the following letter from the Governor: —

BOSTON, 8th Nov. 1809. .

To Messrs. DAVID TUCKER, WILLIAM PEIRCE and JOHN RUGGLES, jun.
Selectmen of Milton: —

GENTLEMEN, — I duly received your two communications under date 23d September and November 7th, and have read with deep interest the recital of your conduct in promoting and attending to the inoculation of the inhabitants of Milton with the Kine Pock, and in confirming by the most complete evidence, its infallible security against the Small Pox.

A copy of the card containing the result of the test to which the efficacy of the Kine Pock inoculation was wisely submitted by the town of Milton, is most gratefully received, and will ever be retained by me as conclusive proof of the fact it is intended to establish.

The prudence, care, and vigilance manifested in the measures you adopted, to secure the objects of your solicitude, from accidents resulting from the use of inefficient matter, or from unskilful and careless practitioners, and to verify the efficacy of the Kine Pock in preventing that loathsome distemper, the Small Pox, entitle you to the gratitude not only of those who have been the subjects of your paternal regard, but to the grateful affections of all who are duly impressed with the futility of the disease, which may be prevented by the mildest of all disorders, as has been satisfactorily established in the United States, as well as in Europe.

The most extensive circulation of your experience on this important subject, of the measures you adopted with the cautions you used, is undoubtedly the first duty of humanity and patriotism, as it cannot fail of exciting the officers of other towns to adopt similar means, especially when the evidence is so perfect of the efficacy of the Kine Pock if administered with the watchful attention discovered in every part of your conduct throughout this interesting transaction.

The reasons you suggest for advising that inoculation should be adopted by the towns, and carried on at stated periods, under the inspection of officers selected for this purpose, and that a record should be made of their doings, are satisfactory, if not conclusive of the fitness of your proposal.

I pray you, gentlemen, to be assured that I am not insensible to the honour you do me in supposing me interested in your benevolent views; to promote which, in every relation, I bear to my fellow-citizens will afford me the highest gratification.

I am not apprised of any thing which I can do at present to enforce or aid your patriotic design, but if any measure likely to be attended with this effect should occur to myself, or can be suggested by others, the same will be most cordially attempted by,

Gentlemen,

Your obt. servt.

C. GORE.

It has not been deemed expedient or necessary to reproduce these papers in their entirety; but the somewhat copious extracts here inserted seem needful to show the significance of the movement, and to recognize and perpetuate the noble work of 1809. Two copies of this pamphlet are bound up with the

“Milton Documents.” at the Public Library, for the benefit of all citizens.

The policy introduced thus early in the century has been followed out to the present day. As late as the summer of 1885 is seen the published announcement of Milton's Board of Health, who now hold this in charge, of free vaccination for all the inhabitants of Milton who will avail themselves of it, and the caution not to neglect so important a duty.

CHAPTER XVI.

MILTON LAWYERS AND PHYSICIANS.

MILTON LAWYERS.

OXENBRIDGE THACHER, JUN., ESQ.

OXENBRIDGE THACHER was the son of Oxenbridge, who was the eldest son of Rev. Peter Thacher, of Milton. At the death of Rev. Peter Thacher his son Oxenbridge, then a resident of Boston, purchased of the other heirs the homestead in Milton, according to the provisions of his father's will, and removed to this place, where he resided for thirty-five years, until his death. Oxenbridge, who was born in Boston, removed with his father to Milton. He graduated at Harvard in 1738. He first studied divinity, and began to follow the profession of his ancestors; but his voice being too feeble for the pulpit, he turned to the study of the law. He rose to great distinction at the bar. In the critical periods of our country preceding the Revolution he became a public favorite. His character and habits secured the confidence of the people, while his learning and ability gave weight to his opinions. He was ranked among the ablest asserters of civil liberty against the encroachment of the government. Mr. Adams says, "They hated him worse than they did Otis or Samuel Adams, and they feared him more." He appeared for the people as colleague with James Otis in the great case of "Writs of Assistance." In the report of that trial is the following:—

Thacher's reasoning was ingenious and able, delivered in a tone of great mildness and moderation, characteristic of the man; but Otis was a flame of fire.

Mr. Thacher was a resident of Boston during a part of his life, and was the representative of that town at the General Court for three years, 1763-65; but he never deserted his Milton home on "Thacher's Plain." Here was born his son, Dr. Peter Thacher, March 21, 1752. He graduated at Harvard, 1769; was ordained minister at Malden, Sept. 9, 1770; was installed

pastor of Brattle-street Church, Boston, Dec. 14, 1785; and died at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 16, 1802, aged fifty. Rev. Thomas Thacher, of Dedham, his second son, it is believed, was also born in Milton, 1756. He graduated at Harvard, 1775; was ordained at West Dedham, June 7, 1780; and died Oct. 19, 1812. He was an eccentric, but able man. He used to say, "I can preach the best sermons, but Peter will beat me in praying." He preached a funeral sermon at Milton, on the Sabbath after the death of Rev. Mr. Robbins, and also gave the address at the opening of Milton Academy, Sept. 9, 1807, both of which were printed, and may be found in the volumes of Milton Documents, Milton Public Library. Oxenbridge Thacher, Jr., the ardent and intelligent patriot, who had so large a share in the resolute stand made for the preservation of civil liberty, was not permitted to witness the triumph of the principles he so ably asserted. He died in Milton, July 9, 1765, seven years before his father, the aged Oxenbridge. His wife, Sarah, died in Milton, July 3, 1764.

SAMUEL SWIFT, ESQ.

In 1768 there were twenty-five barristers in the whole of Massachusetts. Ten of these were in Boston; of this number was Samuel Swift. He was the second son of Col. Samuel Swift, born at the homestead on Milton Hill, July 9, 1715. He graduated at Harvard in 1735, and studied law with the distinguished counsellor Jeremiah Gridley; he was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery. He married Sarah Tyler, by whom he had one daughter. His second wife was Ann Foster, of Dorchester, by whom he had two sons — Foster, born Jan. 20, 1760, and Jonathan, born 1764 — and four daughters. Foster was a physician in Taunton, and was the father of General Joseph G. Swift, U.S. Army, who was one of the first cadets at West Point. Jonathan became a merchant and settled in Virginia. President Adams often speaks of Samuel Swift in his diary. He says, 1766: —

Spent the evening at Sam. Adams very socially with brother Swift.

In a letter to William Wirt, who was writing the life of Patrick Henry, he says: —

Among the illustrious men who were agents in the Revolution must be remembered the name of Samuel Swift.

When General Gage offered the freedom of the town to Bostonians who would deposit their arms in the British Arsenal,

Mr. Swift opposed the movement. He presided at a meeting where it was covertly agreed to use their concealed arms, also pitchforks and axes, to assail the soldiers on Boston Common. This scheme was revealed to General Gage, and Mr. Swift was arrested. He was permitted to visit his family, then at Newton, upon his parole to return at a given time. At the appointed time he returned, against the remonstrance of his friends, and so high an opinion of his character was entertained by General Gage that he was permitted to occupy his own house under surveillance. From disease induced by confinement, he died a prisoner in his own house, a martyr to freedom's cause, Aug. 31, 1775. He was interred in his tomb, which had formerly belonged to the father of his first wife, Samuel Tyler, Esq.

SOLOMON VOSE, ESQ.

He was the eldest son of Gen. Joseph Vose, born in Milton in 1768. He graduated at Harvard College, 1787, when nineteen years of age, in the class with John Quincy Adams and Thaddeus Mason Harris. Soon after graduation he established himself in trade at Charleston, S.C., where he was stricken down with a dangerous illness. A gentleman of Charleston, Richard Hampton, took him to his home, and cared for him until he recovered, in gratitude for which he named his son Richard Hampton Vose. After returning from the South he applied himself to the study of law with Hon. Levi Lincoln, at Worcester, and there married Eliza Putnam Chandler. He commenced business as a lawyer in Northfield, Mass., in company with John Barrett, Esq.; was representative to the General Court; United States assessor, and first postmaster of the place. Here were born his sons Rufus Chandler, George Howe, and Richard Hampton.

In the fall of 1805 he moved to Augusta, Me., where his youngest son, Edward Joseph, was born. Several of his family were educated in the college of his adopted State. George Howe Vose died while a member of Bowdoin College, at the age of nineteen. Edward Joseph Vose graduated at Bowdoin in 1825, studied law with Governor Davis, settled as lawyer in Worcester, and died there in 1831, when twenty-four years old. George Howe Vose, son of Rufus Chandler Vose, graduated at Bowdoin in 1850, and settled in Oakland, Cal., in which place he is now living.

Prof. George L. Vose, eldest son of Richard Hampton Vose, studied at the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, and devoted twenty years of his life to practical civil engineering in Massachusetts and other States. In 1872 he was elected Pro-

essor of Civil Engineering in Bowdoin College, where he remained until 1881, when he was called to the same professorship in the Institute of Technology, Boston, still held by him.

Gardiner Chandler Vose, second son of Richard Hampton, graduated at Bowdoin in 1855, studied law with his father, and settled in Augusta, his present residence.

The life of Solomon Vose was prolonged but a few years after his removal to Augusta. In the midst of a career of usefulness and success he died, greatly lamented, in 1809, aged forty-one years.

HENRY MAURICE LISLE, ESQ.

He was born in the West Indies, and died at Barbadoes in 1814. He came to Milton in the closing years of the last century, and remained until after 1807. He resided in the house next to Milton depot, then belonging to Daniel Vose. In 1800 he published an oration on the death of Washington. In the years 1804 and 1806 he was moderator at the annual town meetings. By vote of the town, Aug. 6, 1804, he was appointed to defend the town in a certain action before the Supreme Court. He was Grand Master of Union Lodge, Dorchester, 1806-7, and orator before the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, 1805. He was also orator at the Anniversary Festival of "St. John the Baptist," 1807. Both of these orations were printed, copies of which are found in Milton Public Library.

In 1803 he published a poem entitled "Milton Hill," which at the time gained quite a celebrity. A part of this poem is inserted in the chapter on "Milton Hill."

JOHN ROWE, ESQ.

He was the eldest son of Jacob and Penelope (Phillips) Rowe, born in Quebec, Canada, July 26, 1765. On the 19th of October, 1772, when seven years of age, he was adopted by his uncle, John Rowe, a wealthy merchant of Boston. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1783, and entered upon the study of law. At the decease of Madam Belcher, John Rowe of Boston came into possession of the Belcher estate on Adams street, Milton. He leased the place, but did not reside here. At his decease, February, 1787, he left to his widow the personal estate, and the use of the real estate during her life; it then descended to the children of his brother Jacob. Jacob came to Milton, with his son Joseph, in 1807, and became a resident of the town, where he died in 1814. John Rowe lived in Milton before his brother Joseph. He had a law office in the Lewis



Edw. M. Robbins

Vose house, and was in practice here and in Boston. He died in Milton, May 24, 1812, at the age of forty-seven.

LIEUT.-GOV. EDWARD HUTCHINSON ROBBINS.

Lieut.-Gov. Edward Hutchinson Robbins, the eldest son of Rev. Nathaniel Robbins, was a lawyer of much eminence. He was born in Milton, Feb. 19, 1758; graduated at Harvard in 1775, when eighteen years of age; and died Dec. 29, 1829. In 1785 he married Elizabeth Murray. He lived for many years in the "Churchill House," on Milton Hill, where all but one of his seven children were born.

At the age of twenty-one he was elected a member of the Convention that formed the Constitution of Massachusetts, being the youngest member of that distinguished body.

— He represented the town of Milton at the General Court for fourteen years, for nine of which he held the position of speaker, elected to that office first in 1793.

In 1802 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts with Gov. Strong, and continued in that office till 1807. Then he was appointed Judge of Probate for Norfolk County, which position he held for eighteen years, until his decease. To this office he seemed especially fitted by the natural kindness of his heart, and by his ruling desire to bless and serve the distressed and dependent around him.

Though for the most of his life in public office, Mr. Robbins was none the less devoted to the interests of his friends and to his native town. He was the adviser of the town. His legal papers, now extant, are patterns of precision and accuracy, and as such are copied to this day. Judge Robbins' opinion and decision with the people of Milton were authority, and ended all strife. So great was his influence, and so great the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens, that he may be said to have controlled the town and parish during his active life. We find him projector and leader in most of the progressive enterprises of the town, sanitary, educational, and religious. And the influence and guidance of this distinguished citizen, it is generally believed, were wise and safe.

Mr. Robbins' was much interested in Maine and its settlement, then under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. In 1783—4

¹ It is from Lieut.-Gov. Robbins' alleged statement that it has been claimed that Prince Talleyrand, the distinguished French statesman, who, in exile, sought refuge in the town of Maine until the overthrow of Robespierre, was born at Mount Desert. The personal memoirs of Talleyrand will not be published, however, until 1890. By the terms of his will they were not to be published until 1868. At the expiration of that period Napoleon III. obtained from the heirs a further postponement of twenty-two years.

he sent Col. Jonathan Eddy, of Sharon, Mass., afterward of Eddington, Me., to explore lands on the Saint Croix river. From this exploration and others he and another gentleman bought of the State, Oct. 21, 1786, Township No. 4, south of Calais, on the bay or river Saint Croix. Several men and families from Milton removed to this new town. He was much interested in his township and its settlement. He made several visits there between 1790 and 1802. The township was incorporated into a town March 18, 1811, and named Robbinston, for its founder.

Mr. Robbins removed in the spring of 1805 from Milton Hill to the estate of his wife, on Brush Hill. The large farm of one hundred and fifty acres had been rented for many years, and was greatly run down. Under his management it soon recovered its natural fertility and attractiveness; and in this quiet and homelike retreat he passed the last quarter of a century of his life, always faithful in meeting numerous and responsible public duties, and diligent in conferring happiness unto the many enjoying his constant hospitality.

The mansion on Brush Hill, built by James Smith in 1734, has been for one hundred and fifty years the resort of patriots, and men and women of learning from all parts of the country.

Children of Edward H. Robbins.

Eliza, born Aug. 26, 1786; died July 16, 1853.

Sarah Lydia, born Dec. 16, 1787; married Samuel Howe, Oct. 11, 1813; died June 17, 1862.

Anne Jean, born July 3, 1789; married Joseph Lyman, Oct. 30, 1811; died May 25, 1867.

Edward H., born March 24, 1792; married Ann Coffin, 1818; died Jan. 10, 1850.

Mary, born Oct. 16, 1794; married Joseph W. Revere, April 16, 1821; died Feb. 1, 1879.

James Murray, born June 30, 1796; married Frances Mary Harris, Oct. 7, 1835; died Nov. 2, 1885.

Catherine, born March 25, 1800; died Dec., 18, 1884.

JOSEPH ROWE, ESQ.

Joseph Rowe was the brother of John, and son of Jacob Rowe. He was born in Quebec, Canada, Nov. 27, 1770, and came to Milton with his father, Jacob, and his sisters, Mary and Penelope, where he resided for more than half a century, till his death, proving himself a highly useful and valued citizen. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar. For years

he had an office in Boston, but never entered upon extensive practice. He was often placed on important committees, where his legal knowledge was of value to the town. The poor who needed legal advice found in him a ready friend and a safe adviser. Possessed of an ample estate, he was able and willing to contribute both his time and knowledge, and, if needful, to draw on his resources, for the benefit of his friends and fellow-citizens less fortunate than himself. He died here, March 26, 1856, leaving by will a legacy of \$1,000 for the poor of Milton.

ASHUR WARE, ESQ.

Ashur Ware graduated at Harvard College in 1804. He studied law, and in the early part of his professional life took up his residence in Milton, and opened an office in the Lewis Vose building. He was here in 1814, but remained only a short time. After his removal from Milton he was elected Professor of the Greek language at Bowdoin College, and received the degree of LL.D. from that institution. Subsequently he became Judge of the United States Court, and died in Portland, Me., in the year 1873, at an advanced age.

ASAPH CHURCHILL, ESQ.

Of Asaph Churchill, the first of the name, the founder of the Milton family, it may be said emphatically that few men at the close of their lives have left farther behind them the place where they started; few men in seventy-six years ever passed over greater space, using the word in its various senses. In fact, most of us, who go through life upon a somewhat even plane, can hardly conceive how he did it. We can only wonder at and admire the tenacity of purpose, courage, energy, and unceasing effort which enabled him to conquer all obstacles, and accomplish his results. We see many men who astonish us by their successful pursuit of knowledge under difficulties; many more who succeed in the chase after material things; but the struggle of Mr. Churchill in the pursuit, and his success in the attainment, were fairly proportioned. Neither the intellectual nor the material was sacrificed, one for the other, — both were diligently pursued; and something more seems earned by his life than the gravestone biography: "Born in 1765, died in 1841."

He was the son of Zebedee Churchill (a descendant of John Churchill and Hannah Pontus, Plymouth) and Sarah Cushman Churchill. His birthplace was in the backwoods of Middleborough, then a country town larger than all Norfolk County,

and, in the absence of railroads, as far from Boston, both geographically and in enlightened social and material progress, as is now, perhaps, any town in the State. His father, whom he never knew, died while Mr. Churchill was an infant. He had no brother or sister surviving. His mother soon married again; and with her thus transferred, without any known near relation: without an educated or influential friend, or any patron from the high social seats of the synagogue; with no inherited means; with no one, so far as known, to aid or guide him,— he was left to paddle along as best he could. The first heard of him is that he worked in an iron foundry at six and a quarter cents per day, and lived on corn-bread and milk and fish, the latter then so abundant in Middleborough that it was, as he told us, the custom among the people to feed their hogs on the finest brook trout.

How, under such circumstances, he came to entertain the idea of getting a liberal education is only less wonderful than how he managed to get it; and on this question we obtain but little light from any conversation with or account from himself in later years. He was too busy a man to spend time in talking of himself or his earlier life, or of anything past. He rather illustrated the sound philosophy of Longfellow, and “acted in the living present, letting the dead past bury its dead.” But, somehow or other, he did conceive the idea of getting an education. He was not content with the iron foundry at six and a quarter cents per day, and broke away from it. He heard that somewhere, some fifty or seventy-five miles off, on the other side of Boston, there was such a thing as a college; that in order to get there he must learn something of Latin and Greek; that there was such a thing as a “Latin Accidence” and a Greek alphabet. In some way or other he got the books. He studied, and so far mastered them and all the preparatory studies that one day, in the summer of 1785, taking his only pair of shoes in his hands, and walking barefoot from Middleborough to Cambridge to save their wear, he presented himself for examination at Harvard and was admitted. He went through the course, and graduated well up in his class, with John Thornton Kirkland and Nahum Mitchell as classmates, with the latter of whom, afterwards member of Congress from Massachusetts, he performed the part assigned to them at Commencement, entitled “A Syllogistic Disputation upon the Thesis: *Gravitas non est essentialis materiæ proprietas.*” Having graduated, the question arose, which so often troubles our alumni at the present day, What to do next? Having begun with study he must go on with it, *qualis ab incepto talis pro-*

cesserit. He must attain the position of a lawyer: then, at least, one of distinction, and attained by comparatively few. His ambition could be contented with nothing less, and he achieved it. He somehow acquired the necessary knowledge of the books, and somehow picked up the necessary means of living while getting it, by teaching a little, by working a little at carpentering, by, we are told, even preaching a little. The latter business must have been rather abnormal, for his theology was always rather broad and liberal for the pulpit of 1790. He was favored with some tuition by the Hon. John Davis, and was duly admitted to the bar at Plymouth, on the 13th of August, A.D. 1793, at the age of twenty-eight. The old Boston Directory of 1805 shows him to have had his office at that date on Court street, Boston. About that time he came to Milton, and there commenced and continued the practice of law in Norfolk and Suffolk Counties to the time of his death. His first law office there was at the junction of what are now called Randolph and Canton avenues and Adams street, in a building formerly the property of the late Gen. Moses Whitney, his lifelong friend, an inducement to the occupancy of which, in his straitened circumstances, was the direct and abundant sunlight pouring through its windows, making a large saving in his fuel bill. He followed his professional labors and study with patient and persevering diligence and economy, and, as almost a necessary consequence, with a reasonable measure of material success and reputation.

At the age of forty-five he had purchased the large and beautiful place on Milton Hill known as the Governor Robbins estate, hardly surpassed in beauty or value by any in the country, and had married, May 5, 1810, Mary Gardner of Charlestown, whose personal beauty, upon her arrival in Milton, was said, by the good people of that generation, to have created a special sensation. He was recognized by his contemporaries as one of the ablest lawyers of the county, among whom were such men as the late Theron Metcalf of the Supreme Court bench, Horace Mann, James Richardson, and Judge Abel Cushing. In addition to the more public manifestations of his learning and ability in the constant trial of cases before juries of the county his name comes down to posterity in his cases cited to-day as determinative of law, in the volumes of our reports from almost the 1st of Massachusetts to the 20th of Pickering; among them, one against the Merchants' Bank, to enforce payment of its bills in specie at the time the banks had suspended, attracted attention. Another one of special interest was the case of *Commonwealth v. Glover*, to be

found in No. 3 of the olden time series published by Ticknor & Co., in 1886, entitled "The New England Sunday." In that case the defendant, who lived in Quincy, was prosecuted in 1820 for selling fresh milk Sunday mornings in Boston, and was defended zealously, and, as the reporter said, "with great ability, by Mr. Churchill." The lower court of that day decided that even this was not a work of necessity or charity, and that it would be better for the spiritual, if not for the physical, welfare of the people of Boston to drink sour milk than to buy it on Sunday, and so found defendant guilty; but on appeal the decision was reversed in the higher court, and the defendant discharged. We believe that fresh milk, ever since, has been practically held vendible in Boston Sunday mornings, as an offence neither against God nor man.

Neither, however, did Mr. Churchill confine himself exclusively to the law. His active mind asserted itself in various directions, in matters of public and private interest; sometimes of a more personal nature, sometimes literary or moral, sometimes of a business character. He was an accomplished French scholar, had a goodly collection of French books in his library, and spent largely of his leisure time in reading them, particularly Voltaire, by whom there is reason to think his theology was strongly colored. For one or more years he had a Frenchman of Bonaparte's time, one Verly, afterwards connected with Harvard College, an inmate of his house, whose conversation, always in that tongue, kept Mr. Churchill's French bright and fresh.

He was a prominent member of that good old institution the Dorchester and Milton Lyceum, constantly attending and contributing his share to its lectures and debates. He there originated and pushed forward his scheme for the establishment of some one universal language to be adopted and used in all the civilized countries, selecting the French, and he got a vote of the Lyceum in favor of the project, and in favor of sending a memorial, written by himself, to the Executive Department at Washington, requesting that negotiations be opened with the representatives of foreign powers for some concerted action in aid of the scheme. The memorial was forwarded, and, if its recommendations had been adopted and put in execution, the present generation would have found foreign travel more comfortable and convenient.

He, at one time, established a bank of his own, issued his own bills, and obtained a good circulation for them. But this enterprise was arrested by the Act of the next winter's Legislature interdicting the issuing by any citizen of bills to

be used as currency, and limiting this power to incorporated banks.

He had almost a passion for the acquisition of land, stimulated at the time the banks suspended specie payments by the fear that they would never resume, and became the owner of large tracts, — so large, indeed, that it became the subject of remark; and one may hear quoted to this day the humorous sayings of old John Drew (the colored man who lived on Churchill's lane, in the box of a house, on fifty feet square of land given him by Dr. Holbrook), that "he and Squire Churchill owned more land than any two men in Milton." He did not think it profitable to raise cultivated crops in Milton by hired labor, and so stocked his lands with herds of cattle, regarding that as the best mode of farming. His oft-repeated agricultural maxim was, "Keep the fences up; keep all in that is in; all out that is out," if you do not wish to lose by your operations on land. One of his neighbors, disposed to find fault with this system of agriculture, querulously asked why he did not "farm it as General Capen [the great farmer of the day] did." He replied that he did. The neighbor remonstrated against this assumption, when Mr. Churchill asked if the general did not "farm it as he had a mind to." This being admitted, Mr. Churchill sententiously replied, "And so do I."

He was a member and regular attendant of the Third Church in Dorchester, under Dr. Richmond (Unitarian), formed by the famous secession from Dr. Codman's society.

He contributed largely to the stock, and was active in procuring the charter, and organizing the old Dorchester and Milton Bank (now the Blue Hill), which has been three times successfully robbed, yet flourishes to-day among the best.

Although living and dying before the time when the temperance movement had exhibited much of its present strength, he had seen wasting away around him so many of the families of his town, and the unnumbered evils of drunkenness, that in advance of his age he had learned to shun all intoxicating liquors, and to keep them from use by his family. Without pledge he consistently abstained.

At the call for volunteers in the war of 1812 he shouldered his musket and did the brief military service the occasion required in New England, mainly in meeting false alarms. He was always interested in the State militia, and turned out with the Milton Company, in which he held a subordinate office.

In politics he was always independent, but never indifferent.

He took sides on all the important questions of the day, whatever they were. On national matters his affiliations were with the democratic rather than the federal school.

He was a zealous anti-Mason, sympathizing strongly with his townsman, Mr. Joseph Morton, who, when Mr. Jacob Allen, a seceder and anti-Masonic lecturer, desperately complained that he was afraid of being murdered by the Masons, exhorted him by all means to take the chances of it, as his assassination would be the very best thing in the world for the cause,—the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church. It has been doubted whether Mr. Allen saw it in just that patriotic light, but the advice was sincere.

In 1810 and 1812 Mr. Churchill represented Milton in the General Court. He was several times put in nomination for office, but was not generally a successful nominee. He had too much individuality; he did his own thinking; he was not conventional; he practised no arts, adopted no course of action for conciliation, proclaimed no buncombe sentiments to capture voters; he had nothing but integrity and ability to commend him; he was not popular; his prominent virtues were exact justice, rigid honesty, and precise truthfulness. He trespassed against no man; he paid his own debts; he did not ask that his own debts or trespasses should be forgiven, nor did he readily forgive those who owed or trespassed against him; he expected and exacted from others, and felt that he had a right to expect, the same effort and sacrifices in the line of their duty that he had made, and thought that if they met this requirement there would be neither failing debtors nor trespassers to be forgiven. He did not favor bankrupt or insolvent laws. He was of the old school of strict, perhaps severe, but strong men. And this was equally true in the government of his own family and in his dealings with the rest of the world. He gave his sons the best collegiate and professional education to be obtained. For their welfare and that of his two daughters he was unceasingly solicitous. At all times of their sickness, and at all the important crises of their lives, his paternal love (all the deeper and stronger in that its manifestations were suppressed) was evident. It is not perhaps too much to say, that no one thing contributed more to make him willing to labor and deny himself than his wish to save them from the hardships he had himself undergone, and his hope to leave them the competence which he did; but, notwithstanding this, his reticence, his reserve, the sternness of his manner rather than of his nature, prevented him from receiving in his lifetime the grateful appreciation which was his due.

He was married but once. His wife, who survived him, died in January, 1859, beloved by all, and most by those who knew her best. Her tenderness of heart, which never thought of self, and the simple purity and beauty of her character fully entitled her to all that love and veneration of her children and the respect of the community which she always commanded.

Of seven children five survived him. The oldest son, Asaph, left Milton in 1838 and has since lived in Dorchester. Joseph McKean, the second son, died in Milton in 1886, honored and regretted. The youngest son, Charles Marshall Spring, still lives upon a part of the old homestead. Both children and grandchildren represent and perpetuate the name or the profession of Asaph Churchill.

JOSEPH MCKEAN CHURCHILL, ESQ.

Joseph McKean Churchill was the son of Asaph Churchill, Sen.; born in Milton, April 29, 1821; died in Milton, March 23, 1886. He graduated at Harvard College in 1840, and was one of the overseers 1856-68; was delegate to the Constitutional Convention 1853; representative in State Legislature 1858-59; and member of Governor Banks' Council 1860-61. He enlisted as a nine months' man in the 45th Mass. Volunteers, in which regiment he was Captain of Company B. This regiment arrived at Newbern Nov. 5, 1862, and was mustered out of service July 8, 1863.

He was one of the County Commissioners from January, 1868, to April, 1871, and during two of those years was chairman of the board. During a period of twenty-five years he served as moderator in the conduct of thirty-two meetings in town affairs. In 1867 he was appointed a Special Justice, and subsequently one of the Associate Justices of the Municipal Court in Boston, which office he held at the time of his decease.

He died suddenly of heart disease on the morning of the day he was expected to preside at an adjourned town-meeting. Resolutions of respect to his memory are placed on record in the proceedings of the town, of the court in which he was one of the Associate Justices, and of other associations with which he was connected, to which reference may be had for more extended minutes. His tastes inclined to participation in political affairs, and few men devoted more attention to the furtherance of the objects of primary and local organizations and conventions in the practical details of the work of the politician. He seldom engaged in any public effort as an

advocate in his profession or in the debates of the assembly, and we are not apprised of any remains of his literary labors.

He discharged the duties of official station with fidelity and to public acceptance. He left no immediate family except his widow, his only son, McKean G. Churchill, a promising youth, having died in his sixteenth year, Feb. 12, 1883. Beneath this crushing blow his spirit bowed in deepest sorrow.

In reference to this sad bereavement we here give his own words:—

McKean Gardner Churchill, only son of Joseph McKean Churchill, who died Feb. 12, 1883, was endowed by nature with a bright and retentive mind. He stood at the head of his class at the Roxbury Latin School, where he was preparing for Harvard University; unselfish, pure and holy in all his tastes and aspirations, he died in early youth, beloved and mourned by all who knew him.

LAWYERS OF MILTON, 1887.

JOHN M. BROWNE, ESQ.

John M. Browne was born in Parsonsfield, Me., April 15, 1839. He received a preparatory college education at "Parsonsfield Seminary," and was a successful teacher in the public schools in several towns of Maine and New Hampshire. He studied law in the office of Messrs. Ayer and Wedgwood, at Cornish, Me., and afterwards attended, for two years, the Law School of Cambridge University; was admitted to the bar of York County; practised law one year in his native town, and moved to Massachusetts in 1872, when he opened an office in Boston, where he still continues to practise his profession. Mr. Browne was a Trial Justice for Norfolk County for a term of four years. In 1879 he removed to Milton, where he now resides.

JOHN P. S. CHURCHILL, ESQ.,

son of Charles M. S. Churchill, was born in Milton, Feb. 16, 1858, graduated at the Boston University School of Law, in the Class of 1882, was admitted to the Suffolk Bar Feb. 23, 1883, and is now actively engaged in the duties of his profession. He resides in Milton, and is one of the auditors of the town.

EDWARD C. PERKINS, ESQ.

Born at Cincinnati, O., Feb. 25, 1844; prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N.H.; graduated at Harvard College in 1866. Spent three years in Texas, in business, and then studied law at the Harvard Law School, and with George

S. Hale, Esq. in Boston. Married and settled in Milton, Mass., in 1869. Practised law in Boston and Milton since 1872, except between 1879 and 1883, during which time he was in Colorado.

EDWARD LILLIE PIERCE, ESQ.

Edward L. Pierce was born March 29, 1829; graduated at Brown University in 1850, and from the Law School at Cambridge in 1852. After leaving the Law School he was, for a time, in the office of Salmon P. Chase at Cincinnati, and became his confidential secretary at Washington. In the year 1857 Mr. Pierce published his work on "American Railroad Law," and later a new edition of the same work. He is the author of an elaborate "Index of the Special Railroad Laws of Massachusetts." His memoir of Charles Sumner, who appointed him as one of his literary executors, was published simultaneously in Boston and London, November, 1877. In 1860 and 1876 he represented his district at the national Republican conventions in Chicago and Cincinnati. He was among the very first to enlist in the late war. The proclamation was issued on the 15th of April, 1861; on the 18th the Third Regiment of the Massachusetts Militia, in Co. L, of which he was a volunteer, was off for Old Point Comfort, and on the night of the 20th destroyed the Norfolk Navy Yard. As there was no mustering officer in Boston the regiment was sworn in at Fortress Monroe on the 23d, which fails to show their quick response. In 1862 Mr. Pierce was placed by Secretary Chase in charge of the freedmen and plantations of the Sea Islands of South Carolina. In 1863 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third Massachusetts District. Governor Bullock appointed him District Attorney in 1865, to fill a vacancy in this district occasioned by the resignation of the incumbent. He was elected to the same office by the people in 1866, and reelected in 1867. In October, 1869, he was appointed "Secretary of the Board of State Charities," and held the office till his resignation of the same in 1874.

The passing glance at the life-work of the living, which is only possible in these annals, will fail to show with any fairness or precision the career of our honored citizen; but one act of his useful life may properly receive here a definite recognition.

Mr. Pierce was a representative to the Massachusetts Legislature from the Eleventh Norfolk Representative District during the sessions of 1875 and 1876. He was a member of the Judiciary Committee both years, in 1876 being chairman.

Next to that of Speaker this is the most responsible position in the House. In the session of 1875 Mr. Pierce was the first to call the attention of the Legislature to the heavy and still increasing indebtedness of the cities and towns in the State, often incurred in unnecessary or extravagant expenditures.

He subsequently drew the Act upon that subject, which was passed at the same session. This, it is believed, was the first statute limiting and regulating municipal indebtedness passed by any State in the Union. Substantially all the provisions of this statute were incorporated into the Public Statutes, and are law to-day.

At the time Mr. Pierce proposed the above legislation there was a great and increasing extravagance in cities and towns in the conduct of their affairs, which began soon after the close of the civil war. Costly improvements were being undertaken, debts were being incurred, and taxes levied in many places to an alarming extent.

The beneficial effects of this statute were soon noticeable, and the extravagant notions and designs of municipal bodies and officials have been kept under wholesome restraint. Since the above statute was passed, many other States, seeing the advantages to be derived from it, have made similar laws. It is impossible to estimate the value of this legislation to the Commonwealth and to the country.

GEORGE R. R. RIVERS, ESQ.

George R. R. Rivers was born in Providence, R.I., May 28, 1853. He moved to Milton in 1854. From 1866 to 1870 he was in Europe. He entered Harvard College in 1871, and was graduated in 1875. He was in the Law School in 1876 and 1879, but did not care to take the degree. He studied law in the office of Thomas M. Stetson, Esq., of New Bedford, and was admitted to the bar in Bristol County, April, 1880. Since that time he has been practising in Boston.

NATHANIEL FOSTER SAFFORD, ESQ.

Nathaniel Foster Safford, son of Nathaniel F. and Hannah (Woodbury) Safford, was born in Salem, Mass., Sept. 19, 1815; fitted for college at the Latin Grammar School in that city; entered Dartmouth College, and graduated in 1835. He studied law with Hon. Asahel Huntington, of Salem; commenced practice in Dorchester and Milton Village in January, 1839, where he has since resided. During thirty years past his office has been in Boston, where he has continued the pursuit

of his profession, now extending in all over a period of nearly fifty years. In the early years of professional life he acted as a magistrate and as Master in Chancery, exercising also jurisdiction under the operation of insolvent laws. He was a representative to the General Court from the town of Dorchester in 1850 and 1851. In 1853 he succeeded Hon. Samuel P. Loud as one of the Board of County Commissioners for the County of Norfolk, at the time when Roxbury, West Roxbury, and Dorchester formed part of that county, Mr. Loud having been chairman of the board for twenty-five years. This office Mr. Safford continued to hold by successive elections, serving as chairman fifteen years, while resident in Dorchester, and while resident in Milton an additional term of six years, also, as chairman of that board.

The interest taken by Mr. Safford in the early part of his profession, in that class of local improvements which required public coöperation for successful accomplishment, continued to be manifested in his subsequent career; and the voluminous records of the commissioners during his terms of official service, of decrees and surveys relating to the entire extinguishment of corporate franchises in turnpikes and toll-bridges, and the establishment of free bridges and roads, the location and relocation of highways, the remodelling of court-house and prisons, and fire-proof apartments for records, with the jurisdiction exercised in location of railroad-crossings, assessments of damages, and the like, indicate a progressive movement for a long series of years in active demands for local and public improvements in every section of the county of Norfolk, conducive more especially to the rapid increase of population and enlarged facilities for travel in that portion of the territory of the county annexed to the city or in proximity thereto.

HORACE E. WARE, ESQ.

Horace E. Ware was born in Milton, August 27, 1845; graduated at Harvard College in 1867; admitted to the bar of Suffolk County in 1869. Mr. Ware was the representative to the Massachusetts Legislature from the Fourth Norfolk District during the sessions of 1879 and 1880, serving both years on the Judiciary Committee.

PHYSICIANS OF MILTON.

I find no reference to physicians in the earliest history of the town. During the whole ministry of Rev. Peter Thacher, and for twenty years after, there seems to have been no resi-

dent physician here. June 10, 1683, Mr. Thacher was prostrated by what he terms a "great sickness." He says in his journal:—

Dr. Avery stayed with me all night. June 15. This day my brothers Ralph & Thomas tried to get Dr. Winthrop, but he was not at home, Dr. Avery & Dr. Allen came to see me.

Dr. Avery was the resident physician of Dedham, and Dr. Allen, of Boston. Had there been a doctor in Milton he would have been with his pastor. Cotton Mather says:—

It is well known that, until two hundred years ago, physic in England was no profession distinct from divinity. Ever since the days of Luke, the Evangelist, skill in physic has been frequently professed and practised by persons whose most declared business was the study of divinity. Such a universally serviceable pastor was our Thacher.

He was the only physician of Milton during his ministry, and it is said expended no small part of his salary in providing medicines for the sick and needy of his people.

DR. SAMUEL GARDNER.

Dr. Gardner was the son of Rev. John Gardner, of Stow, Mass. He graduated at Harvard College in 1746, settled in Milton as early as 1753, and was the first resident physician after Mr. Thacher. On the 22d of May, 1766, he married Mary, daughter of Rev. Dr. Cooper, and granddaughter of Provincial Secretary William Foye. He had an extensive practice as physician, and was a leading and influential citizen here for more than a quarter of a century. He died Jan. 18, 1778.

DR. ELIOT RAWSON.

He was the third son of Pelatiah and Hannah Rawson, born in Milton, June 23, 1724. After completing his education he settled in the east part of Milton, where he was in practice as a physician from 1768 to 1775.

DR. ENOS SUMNER.

He was the third child of Seth and Lydia (Badcock) Sumner; born in Milton, Sept. 25, 1746; studied medicine with Dr. Ames, of Dedham; and was a practising physician here from 1770 until his decease, June 3, 1796. He was never married, but built a house on Highland street, where the house of N. H.



Amos Howbrook
1770

Spafford now stands; in this house he lived and died. It then descended to his sister Abigail, who married Jazaniah Ford, and was occupied by Mr. Ford until his death, April 14, 1832. It was last occupied by Mr. John McQuirk, and was consumed by fire several years ago. Dr. Sumner served the town in other capacities besides that of physician, proving himself a useful citizen.

DR. AMOS HOLBROOK.

He was born in Bellingham, Jan. 23, 1754, and studied medicine with his kinsman, Dr. Metcalf, of Franklin, and subsequently in Providence.

He joined the army at Cambridge, August, 1775, as surgeon's mate in Col. John Greaton's regiment. In March following he was commissioned surgeon of the same regiment, and accompanied it to New Jersey. He was soon transferred to the regiment of Col. Joseph Vose. In March, 1777, Colonel Vose, prostrated by sickness, returned to his Milton home, on Vose's lane, accompanied by his surgeon.

The commander, after a short furlough, rejoined his regiment; but the surgeon, suffering from the exposures of the campaign, determined to resign his place in the army and establish himself as physician in the town of Milton. His first work in Milton was to petition the town for liberty to open an inoculating hospital for small-pox, March 17, 1777, which was granted. After regaining his health by a sea-voyage to France, where he spent several months in witnessing the practice of the hospitals, he took up the line of practice made vacant by the death of Dr. Gardner, and commenced in Milton his long and useful career of more than half a century. His residence at first was at the village. In 1800 he built the house on Milton Hill now owned by Mrs. Cunningham, where he resided until his death.

Prepossessing in appearance, pleasing in his manners, and ardent and indefatigable in attention to business and in the pursuit of knowledge, he soon found himself well established in a practice which gradually and constantly increased from year to year. He was, indeed, eminently acceptable as a physician. His very presence in a sick-room, and the soothing kindness of his address, seemed to give hope to his patients, and inspired confidence in their friends; while his assiduous attention to the sick of all ages, and his sympathy with the afflicted, alleviated suffering and afforded consolation when the resources of art failed to arrest the progress and fatal termination of disease.

He became eminent in his profession, and for many years engrossed the principal medical business of Dorchester and Quincy, as well as of Milton.

Dr. Holbrook was one of the leading men here during the whole of his Milton residence; his name is found connected with almost every enterprise looking to the prosperity of the town and to the welfare of his fellow-citizens. By marriage relations with one of the principal families of Milton and of Dorchester, and by that intimate and tender communion with all the families to which only the beloved physician gains access, he became specially prominent in the history of his times, and claims a fitting remembrance here.

In that day, before professional schools were as common as now, he very often had medical students under his charge. His house was the rendezvous of his profession, and the resort of the literary and celebrated men of the times. When Lafayette made his last visit to the neighborhood he was entertained as the guest of the doctor; the event is distinctly remembered by the grandchildren of Dr. Holbrook, now living.

Dr Holbrook married:—

1st, Melatiah Howard, of Medway, in 1773, who died Feb. 1, 1782.

2d, Patience Vose, daughter of Daniel Vose, of Milton, Oct. 7, 1783, who died March 17, 1789.

3d, Jerusha Robinson, of Dorchester, born March 11, 1764; died Nov. 21, 1838.

He died in Milton, June 17, 1842. His children were:—

I. Capt. Samuel Holbrook, born Aug. 15, 1773. He sailed from Providence in the employ of the DeWolfs for N.W. coast July 31, 1800; was lost on the return voyage, about Feb. 22, 1802.

II. Polly, born May 6, 1775.

III. Betsey Allen, born Dec. 26, 1778; married Amasa Fuller of Dorchester, Feb. 12, 1814.

IV. Charles Harvey, born Aug. 9, 1781; died May, 1782.

V. Clarissa, born Aug. 23, 1784, by second wife; married May 20, 1810, Dr. Henry Gardner, of Dorchester. She was the mother of Gov. Henry J. Gardner.

VI. William, born Sept. 22, 1790; died Aug. 27, 1794.

VII. Sarah Perkins, born July 14, 1794; married William Ellery Vincent, of Dorchester.

VIII. William, born May 27, 1795; died Feb. 12, 1812.

IX. Catherine, born July 6, 1799; died Jan. 29, 1801.

X. George, born Jan 6, 1802; died Jan. 29, 1806.

XI. Catherine, born May 31, 1804; married Thaddeus W. Harris, A.M., M.D., of Dorchester. He was a practising physician in Milton, Librarian of Harvard College, and a distinguished Entomologist.

DR. JOHN SPRAGUE.

He was one of our earliest physicians. He was the son of Dr. John Sprague, a distinguished physician of Dedham. He graduated at Harvard College in 1772, and studied medicine partly under the direction of his father, but chiefly in Europe. He located in the west part of Milton, and built the house now owned by the heirs of F. A. Eustis. When first built it stood near Canton avenue, but has since been removed to the position now occupied on the hill. From Milton Dr. Sprague removed to Boston, and then to Dedham, where he died, April 17, 1800.

DR. BENJAMIN TURNER.

He was born in Randolph; graduated at Harvard in 1791. He settled in Milton, and took up the practice made vacant by the removal of Dr. Sprague. He married a daughter of Nathaniel Davenport, and built the house on Canton avenue, now owned by Mrs. Eldridge, nearly opposite the "Atherton Tavern." He then removed to Framingham, where he was engaged mostly in agricultural pursuits till his death, which occurred in 1831.

DR. JESSE TUCKER.

He was the son of Jeremiah and Mary (Wadsworth) Tucker. He was born in Milton, July 17, 1759; graduated at Harvard College in 1778; and studied medicine with his kinsman, Dr. John Warren. He went out as surgeon in Captain Manly's privateer. When a few days out the vessel was captured, and he was carried a prisoner into Newfoundland, where the yellow-fever was raging; he took the fever, and died in 1799. I find the following reference to Jesse Tucker in the will of his father, Jeremiah, who died while Jesse was in college:—

Item. I give to my son Jesse Tucker the sum of Eighty Pounds; twenty pounds of which is to be paid him at the time he takes his first Degree at Colledge, the remaining Sixty Pounds to be paid him in twelve months after; he to be maintained and continued at Colledge untill he takes his first Degree. All Colledge dues together with his Cloathing and all other necessary Charges untill he has his first Degree to be equally Born & Paid together with the aforesaid Eighty Pounds by my three sons David, Jeremiah, and Isaac. My said son Jesse to be put to such Colledge, and at such time as the Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Robbins shall advise to.

DR. SAMUEL KINSLEY GLOVER.

He was the son of Elijah and Abigail (Kinsley) Glover, born on Milton Hill, June 28, 1753. He entered Harvard College when about eighteen years of age; but during his college

course the war broke out, his classical studies were relinquished, and he failed to graduate. Under the instruction of Dr. John Warren he applied himself to the study of medicine, and joined the army in the capacity of surgeon. He was employed as surgeon in several vessels of war until 1778. He was then put in charge of a small-pox hospital on Prospect Hill, where the troops of General Burgoyne were stationed as prisoners of war. In 1783 he relinquished military life, and took up his residence in his native town. He built the "Glover House," on the northerly slope of Milton Hill, now owned by Captain Faucon, and lived there during the latter period of his life. He was a useful and intelligent citizen, and filled various offices of trust in the town. For twenty-five years he was one of the selectmen, serving as their chairman for nine years. He was the first postmaster of Milton. His death occurred July 1, 1839, at the age of eighty-six years. Further reference is made to Dr. Glover in the chapter on "Milton Hill," under the "Glover Family."

DR. THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS.

He was the son of the Rev. Dr. T. M. Harris, of Dorchester. He graduated at Harvard in 1815, and studied medicine with Dr. Holbrook, of Milton, whose daughter he married. Dr. Harris settled in Milton about 1820, where, and in his native town, he continued in practice until 1831, acquiring the reputation of an excellent physician as well as of a distinguished naturalist. He was compelled by failing health to relinquish his practice, and accepted the office of librarian to Harvard College, which he filled for twenty-five years with great acceptance; but, though eminent in medical science as well as in literature, he is better known as the "Great American Entomologist."

DR. GEORGE BAKER SWIFT.

He was born in Andover, Mass., and graduated at the medical department at Harvard College in 1830. Soon after he settled in Milton Village, occupying the house next to the railroad depot. He continued here as a practising physician for a few years, and then removed to Amoskeag, N.H. His death occurred in 1872.

DR. CHARLES ROLLIN KENNEDY.

He was born in Milton, graduated at Harvard College in 1826, and studied medicine with Dr. Alden in Randolph. He settled in his native town in the Scott's Woods district, devoting

his time to business and to his profession; but, not finding the practice of medicine congenial with his health, he wholly relinquished it for other pursuits. Enfeebled by consumption, he was constrained to seek relief in a warmer climate. He died at St. Augustine, in 1836. He was an excellent citizen, ready for every good work. For four years he was on the School Committee. To him belongs the credit and the honor of being the original mover in establishing the Sabbath school of the First Parish, so long and ably supported by Deacon Samuel Adams.

DR. JONATHAN WARE.

He was born in Wrentham, Mass., March 8, 1797. During the war of 1812, when about seventeen years of age, he was an assistant of Dr. James Mann, the hospital surgeon of the Northern army, and served several months in the hospital at Burlington, Vt. He received the degree of M.D. from Brown University in September, 1821. Dr. Ware settled in Milton in 1828. In 1831 he married Mary Ann Tileston, the daughter of Edmund Tileston, of Dorchester, one of the original partners of the firm of Tileston & Hollingsworth. He continued to reside in Milton until his death, June 6, 1877. His widow and four children survived him. One of his own profession, who knew him well, says:—

Dr. Ware had for many years a large practice in Milton and adjoining towns. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of his patients, and his name is spoken of, by those of them who still live, with affection. In his medical views he was liberal, trusting largely to nature rather than to drugs. Decided in his opinions, he was ready to learn of others. With good common-sense and medical tact. A kind friend and an honest man.

DR. SIMEON PALMER.

He was born in Boston, 1813; entered Yale College, and remained there about two years; graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1837. Dr. Palmer purchased the "Nathaniel Tucker" farm in Scott's Woods, Milton, and took up his residence there. He was a member of the School Committee in 1841, and again in 1850, and continued a useful and honored resident of Milton for about thirty years.

Dr. Palmer is a man of extensive reading, of wide information, and of decided opinions. While a resident of Milton he was ready to engage in professional practice, as occasion required, but seemed to be occupied chiefly in literary pursuits and investigations. He removed from Milton to Fairhaven, Mass., and thence to Roxbury.

DR. JOHN SPARE.

He was born in Canton, within a mile of Milton line, Nov. 13, 1816; attended the West School in Milton, when taught by "Master Houghton;" fitted for college at Randolph and Amherst academies, graduated at Amherst College in 1838, and from the Harvard Medical School in 1842.

He commenced practice in East Milton, 1842; in 1845 he removed to Acushnet; thence to East Freetown; and thence to New Bedford, where he now resides.

In the civil war he was surgeon of the U.S. Ship "Release," which sailed, April 23, 1862, on a nine-months cruise to the Mediterranean, and made a second voyage to Cadiz, Spain. Continuing in the service, he was afterwards, on the blockade of Wilmington and Charleston, in the U.S. Steamers "Mahaska" and "Yucca;" resigned July, 1866. Published, 1864, a treatise on Differential Calculus; was author of prize essay of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Since 1867 he has been sole medical examiner for New Bedford of the *Ætna* Life Insurance Co. Is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the American Academy of Medicine.

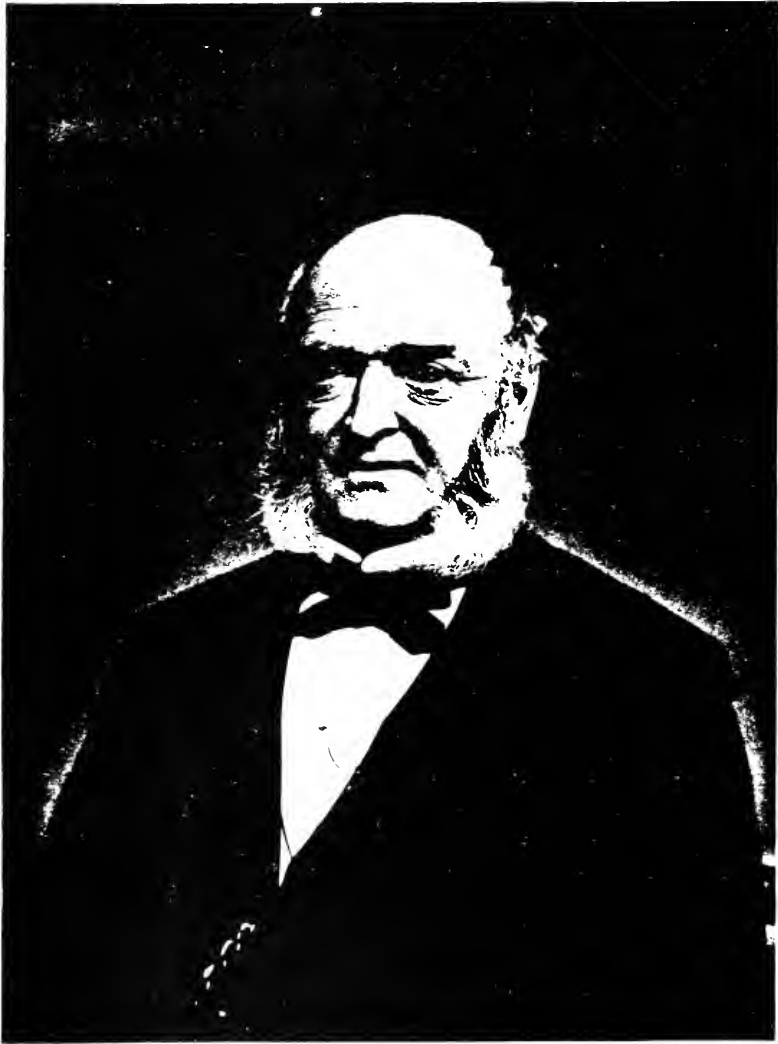
DR. WILLIAM RIMMER.

Dr. Rimmer came to East Milton in 1856, and commenced practice as a physician. He lived in the Rand house, now owned by Mrs. Brokenshire, and also in the Stone house, on Granite avenue. He remained in Milton four or five years, and then removed to Chelsea. While a resident of Milton his work as an artist attracted much attention. In later life he attained distinction in painting and sculpture, while his sketches, full of life and true to nature, are much sought for, and are conspicuous in many galleries. He died Aug. 20, 1879, aged sixty-three years six months, and was buried in Milton Cemetery, on Lilac path. His wife, who died July 15, 1885, and four of his children lie in the same lot. His grave is often visited by those who admired his genius.

DR. CHRISTOPHER C. HOLMES.

One of the most prominent figures in Milton, of recent years, was that of Dr. C. C. Holmes. For more than forty years he was the principal physician of the town; for several years the only one. Of great skill both as a physician and a surgeon, he yet benefited his patients quite as much by his cheerful presence and his words of sympathy and encouragement as by his pro-





L. G. Holmes.

fessional services. In the performance of his duty to his patients he was untiring. At any hour, and in all weathers, his well-known figure might be seen, driving to one part or another of our scattered community, and even to neighboring towns; always busy, yet seldom in a hurry, and with a friendly nod and word, if no more, for every one, carrying with him always the sunshine of his bright smile and friendly voice and serene temper.

And not merely as a physician was he a valued member of the community. As a man of affairs there was no one whose judgment was more sound, whose advice was more sought for, whose opinion had a greater influence. In all public and social enterprises he was a wise counsellor and an able director. In musical matters, especially, his knowledge and cultivated taste were of great value. Much of the time which he could spare from his busy life he devoted to the study of sacred music; and for the greater part of his life in Milton he directed, with distinguished success, the musical services of his church. He was also for many years a member of the Harvard Musical Association. He took great interest in all movements tending to promote the welfare or increase the happiness of the community; and few such enterprises were undertaken in the town without calling upon the experience, the judgment, or the musical taste of "The Doctor."

Christopher Columbus Holmes was born in Kingston, Mass., Sept. 14, 1817. He was the son of Jedidiah and Priscilla (Wilder) Holmes. He was fitted for college in Hingham, entered Harvard College in 1833, and was graduated in 1837. After leaving college he studied medicine with Dr. Nichols, of Kingston, and was graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1840. After one year's service as house-surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital he came to Milton, in April, 1841. He joined the Independent Corps of Cadets, Sept. 30, 1844, and from Aug. 28, 1858, to Jan. 3, 1868, commanded the corps, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He died in Milton, July 16, 1882, and was buried in the cemetery of the town. A monument to his memory was, in 1886, "erected by the Veteran Association of the Independent Corps of Cadets."

Dr. Holmes was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Mary Rich, daughter of Benjamin and Susannah Rich. They were married in Boston, in June, 1842. Mrs. Holmes died May 18, 1863. Jan. 8, 1868, Dr. Holmes married Annie Porter Hollis, daughter of Thomas and Deborah Clark (Allen) Hollis (born Jan. 1, 1847, in Milton). Dr. Holmes left three children, — Annie Hollis, born 1869; Christopher Wilder, born 1872; Elizabeth Rich, born 1876.

MILTON PHYSICIANS OF 1887.

DR. HENRY P. JAQUES.

He was graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1872, Harvard College in 1876, and Harvard Medical School in 1880. After a year's service in the Massachusetts General Hospital he passed a year in the hospitals of Vienna.

He settled in Milton early in 1882.

DR. MATHER VASSAR PIERCE.

He graduated at the Boston Latin School in 1873, at Harvard College 1877, and at the Harvard Medical School in 1880. He studied in the hospitals of Vienna, Berlin, and Heidelberg for two years, and took up his residence in Milton in the spring of 1882.

DR. WALLACE C. STRATTON.

He was graduated from the Medical Department of the Boston University in 1878, and commenced practice in Milton the same year.

CHAPTER XVII.

NOTED MEN AND WOMEN, AND EARLY FAMILIES.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

DEACON SAMUEL ADAMS was one of the twenty children of Dr. Samuel Adams, an eminent physician of Truro and Ipswich, Mass., and Bath, Me. He was born in Ipswich, March 11, 1791; married Miss Mary Ann Bent, of Milton, daughter of Capt. Josiah and Mrs. Susannah Bent, May 10, 1815; and died in Milton, Jan. 3, 1879. At the age of fifteen Samuel left his home in Bath and entered a store in Boston; he afterwards learned the trade of tin-worker, and at twenty-two started in business for himself. During the war of 1812 he was a member of the "Rangers," a celebrated military company of Boston, performing garrison duty at Fort Strong, in Boston harbor, for which he afterwards received a pension. In 1820 he went to Chelmsford, Mass., to take the agency of the New England Glass Works; this position he held until the failure of the company some years later. From Chelmsford he came to Milton in 1828, and bought the homestead and bakery of Captain Bent, his father-in-law. Mr. Bent commenced the manufacture of crackers in his own house, built in 1800, and had carried on the business in a small way for twenty-seven years. Preparations were at once made for increasing the facilities of manufacture; a bakehouse was built, which has been several times enlarged and supplied with additional ovens, as the demand has continued to increase, until the crackers of Bent & Co. are now called for in almost every part of the world.

Deacon Adams was a leading citizen of Milton for nearly half a century. At the formation of the Unitarian church, 1834, he was elected deacon, and this office he held for forty-five years, until his death. For twenty years he was superintendent of the Sabbath school, devoting to this important interest a large amount of time and the intensity of an earnest nature.

REV. ELISHA G. BABCOCK.

He was born in Milton, Dec. 1, 1799. In early life he learned and followed the business of a cabinet-maker. At the age of nineteen he conceived it to be his duty to relinquish his trade, and seek an education preparatory to the ministry. In July, 1818, he began his classical studies at Milton Academy, and entered Amherst College two years later, graduating in 1824 in the first class that left the college. He completed the prescribed course of professional study at Andover, and commenced preaching in the towns of Abington and Sudbury, Mass., and subsequently at Wiscasset, Me. In the latter place he was invited to settle, and was ordained April, 1829. In June, 1830, he married Miss Eliza Hibbard, of Londonderry, N.H. He received a unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the church in Thetford, Vt., and was installed Feb. 6, 1831, where he remained the earnest and efficient pastor during his life, dying in the service Sept. 21, 1848.

REV. JOSIAH BADCOCK.

He was the son of Nathan Badcock, born in Milton in 1752. He graduated at Harvard College in 1772, and was settled in the ministry at Andover, N.H., the Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth, of Danvers, preaching the ordination sermon in 1783. He left the active work of the ministry twenty years before his death, and lived quietly on his farm, where he died in 1831.

RUFUS BADCOCK.

He was the son of George and Ruth Badcock, born in Milton, July 6, 1755. He graduated at Harvard in 1775, in the class with Edward H. Robbins. He became a teacher, and died in a Southern State, where he was employed in his profession, in 1793.

ANN BENT.

Ann Bent was the daughter of Rufus Bent and Ann (Middleton) McKenzie. Her father, Rufus Bent (born March 10, 1741-2), was the son of Joseph and Martha (Houghton) Bent, who were married in Milton, Feb. 13, 1723-4. Her mother, Ann Middleton (born 1741, died July 31, 1807), was great-granddaughter of Dr. George Middleton, Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, Scotland, whose grandson, Alexander Middleton, Jr., came to Boston about 1735, and married

Ann Todd,¹ sister to Mrs. James Smith. After their father's death and their mother's second marriage, the three daughters of Alexander Middleton lived principally with their aunt and uncle at Brush Hill; and after Mr. Smith's marriage to Mrs. Campbell a strong friendship sprang up between Mary, Ann, and Prudence Middleton,² the nieces of his first³ wife, and Dorothy and Elizabeth Murray, the nieces of his second wife; a friendship which has been perpetuated through all branches of their descendants.

In 1763 Ann Middleton married, in Milton, Andrew McKenzie, of Dorchester, by whom she had a daughter, Ann, born May 3, 1764, who probably died young. Her marriage with Rufus Bent took place 1767; and Ann, the eldest of seven children, two sons and five daughters, was born June 19, 1768.⁴ She was early called to aid in the support of the family; and while still quite a child went to live with Madam Price at Hopkinton, for two pistareens a week. Madam Price was very kind to her, and always remained her firm friend. After some years she returned to Milton, and taught school on Milton Hill, in the small school-house which was built in 1793 and burned down Nov. 23, 1846. She lived with Judge Robbins in what was afterwards known as the "Churchill house," at the head of Churchill's lane, and four of his children attended her school: Eliza, Edward, Sarah, and Ann-Jean. In 1795, by the advice of Judge Robbins, Miss Bent opened a shop at 56 Marlborough street (afterwards 214 Washington street⁵), which was in the beginning stocked for her by Messrs. Gregory & Pickard with goods imported by them for her to sell on commission. At first she and her sister Sarah, who aided her, boarded with Mrs. Thayer (mother of Rev. Dr. Thayer,⁶ of Lancaster), in what is now Washington street, opposite Central

¹ Alexander Middleton and Ann Todd were published Nov. 10, 1735. She married, second, Sept. 23, 1752, David Fick, foreman of Mr. Smith in his sugar refinery; a marriage which was very displeasing to Mr. Smith.

² Mary Middleton married James Lovell, son of John Lovell, master of the Boston Latin School; an ardent patriot, and member of Congress all through the Revolution. Her only daughter, Mary Lovell, married Mark Piekard, an Englishman, and was the mother of Mrs. Henry Ware, Jr. Prudence Middleton married Dr. Joseph Whipple, surgeon in the State Corps of Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Paul Revere commanding; her four children died unmarried. A fourth daughter, Helen Middleton, died unmarried.

³ There is a tradition that Mr. Smith was three times married. He was born, son of James and Prudence, June 12, 1689.

⁴ Rev. J. H. Morison, in the notes to his Centennial sermon, June, 1862, says that Ann Bent's birthplace was a house that used to stand in a now disused lane leading south from Canton avenue, just east of the Amory place (now Col. H. S. Russell's). There is an old well at the entrance.

⁵ The first number of the shop-door was 214, and that of her house, when she lived over the shop, was 210; but after a fire, in 1837, the shop was placed on the right and became 216, and the house 214.

⁶ Father of John E. and Nathaniel Thayer, founders of the banking-house which is now Messrs. Kidder, Peabody, & Co.

court (probably No. 3 Marlborough street); but later she removed to the house over her shop; and here, until her retirement from business in 1833, and her removal to Canton a year or two before her death, she lived and worked, supporting and assisting her sisters and later her nieces, whom she educated and started in business. Capable, energetic, and business-like, she yet had a warm, generous heart, which made her a blessing to all her friends and acquaintances; and, in such a small community as Boston was then, these included all the people worth knowing: she knew everybody and everybody knew her. Her shop was a kind of ladies' exchange, where friends could meet by appointment or otherwise, where they were always sure to find the best French and English goods to be had in the town, and where the relation between those behind and those before the counter was such as would be impossible now.¹

Miss Bent early became interested in Dr. Channing's preaching, and was a constant attendant at Federal-street Church during his pastorate and that of the Rev. Dr. Gannett, his successor. The last two years of her life were passed in Canton at the house of her sister, Mrs. Rufus Kinsley, surrounded by the affectionate care of three generations of relatives and friends; and she finally passed away, in full possession of her faculties, on the 27th day of February, 1857, aged eighty-eight years, eight months, and eight days.

REV. JOSIAH BENT, JR.

He was the eldest son of Josiah Bent, of Milton, the originator of the Bent Bakery, on Highland street. He was born at

¹ Her first assistants in the shop were her sisters Mary and Sarah (Mrs. Charles Barnard); then Nancy Pierce (who married Gideon F. Thayer, master of Chauncy Hall School), and Fanny Cushing (who married Dr. Stone, of Greenfield, and was mother of Gen. C. P. Stone). She later took into her family, educated, and started in business, her sisters' children, Ann M. Allen (Mrs. Nathaniel Tracy) and Mary Bent Kinsley; and later still, Ann Kinsley and Sarah B. Kinsley (who married her cousin, William H. Allen). When Miss Bent retired Miss Ann Allen and William H. Allen continued the business at 216 Washington street; and this shop retained the high character that Miss Bent's had always had. Mr. Allen remained on the same spot until the great fire of 1872.

A niece of Miss Bent said of her: "The beauty and purity of my aunt's character no one knows better than myself. I lived in the most intimate relation with her for more than forty years, and I never saw her do or heard her say anything that might not have been said or done before the whole world. In her business relations she was *perfection*; she was so high-minded and so just to everybody in her dealings and her estimation of character. She was a mother to her sisters and their children, ever thinking of their good."

"These were the qualities which made steadfast friends of those whose friendship was most to be sought, and formed for her a home in which she was never allowed to feel the loneliness of celibacy or age. The affluent, the educated and refined, valued her society and were among her cherished friends. But there was a narrower circle yet. Children were drawn towards her; and as one generation of those to whom she had been as a mother left her to establish homes of their own, others still younger took their place, and looked up to her with love and reverence." — *Dr. Morison's Centennial Sermon.*

the Milton homestead; graduated at Harvard College in 1822; studied theology at Princeton, and devoted his life to the ministry. He settled in Weymouth, and was ordained pastor of the First Church. In 1834 he was installed as pastor of the church in Falmouth, Cape Cod, and was dismissed in 1837 to take charge of the First Church, of Amherst, Mass., where he died Nov. 19, 1839. His body was brought to Milton for burial, and placed in the Bent tomb. He married Miss Paulena Rice, of Albany, and had six children.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

William Davis came to Milton when a boy, and learned the trade of leather-dressing in the shops of General Whitney. He was a poor boy when he commenced his apprenticeship, but faithful and trustworthy and careful to save his wages. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the business, and at the end of his service continued with General Whitney as journeyman for several years. We then find him starting the business for himself, which he carried on at different places.

Afterwards he came back to Milton and purchased of Maj. Samuel H. Babcock the "Babcock Farm," where he set up the "wool business," near the old establishments of Caleb Hobart and General Whitney, who evidently looked upon the new enterprise as antagonistic to their own.

Mr. Davis entered no rings; he kept his own counsels, made his own bargains, and moved on in the even tenor of his ways, which seemed always to be in the path of integrity, and, consequently, of progress and success; and in the end he left an estate larger than the united estates of his Milton competitors.

Mr. Davis was a plain man. To a casual acquaintance he seemed distant and morose. But beneath the calm exterior was a warm and tender heart. In a sermon, preached on the Sabbath after his death by the Rev. Dr. Morison, in a brief sentence, the character of our worthy citizen is truly described: "He did good by stealth." The worthy poor, the dependent, the suffering, found in him a constant friend, and these are the only earthly witnesses of his many acts of benevolence.

SAMUEL HENSHAW.

He was the son of Samuel, Jr., and Waitstill Henshaw; was born in Milton, at the Henshaw homestead on Center street and Randolph avenue, 1744. He graduated at Harvard College in 1773, and studied for the ministry, but subsequently relinquished that calling. He married Sarah, daughter of Nathan-

iel Swift, in 1777; she died in 1781, and he married a daughter of Rev. John Hunt, of the Old South Church.

Mr. Henshaw may justly be ranked among the most energetic and useful citizens of Milton during the revolutionary struggle. He was a member from Milton, with Hon. Edward H. Robbins, of the convention which formed the Constitution of Massachusetts in 1779, and he represented the town at the General Court in 1780. Many of the stirring papers of the times found in our records were the productions of his hand. After the Revolution he removed to Northampton, and was appointed to the office of Judge of Probate for Hampshire County, in which service he continued until his death in 1809.

THOMAS HEWES HINCKLEY.

Thomas Hewes Hinckley was born in Milton, in the house now owned and occupied by him on Brook Road, Nov. 4, 1813. His early education was received at the schools of his native town. As a child he evinced a love of art. After his father's death there were found among his private papers two creditable drawings of a pig and dog, marked "T. H. H., aged 4." In 1829 he was sent by his father, who was greatly opposed to his following art as a vocation, to Philadelphia, to engage in mercantile pursuits. While in that city he came under the instruction of Mason, a most conscientious teacher, who held evening classes in drawing at his house. Mason's methods of instruction were those adopted later by the Lowell Institute, of Boston, and furnished to the boy admirable drill in the study of perspective, light, and shade. This was, in fact, the only instruction he ever received. Returning to Boston, he abandoned, on the death of his father, in 1833, his early occupation, and began his career, first as sign and fancy painter; then essayed portraiture; and, finally, found his congenial field in animal painting. His first effort in this department, in 1838, was a spaniel painted for, and still in possession of, E. J. Baker, Esq. But his first picture to attract public attention was in 1843, — "A Setter and Pups," purchased by Lucius Manlius Sargent, Esq.

In 1845 he built his studio in Milton, and the same year was invited by Daniel Webster to visit Marshfield, and make drawings of his famous Ayrshire herd. The sketches of these cattle furnished material for many pictures the following years, most of which were bought by the American Art Union. In 1850 he painted "The Disputed Game" and "The Rabbit-Hunter," both bought by the American Art Union. The former picture attracted the attention of Jenny Lind, who was then in this

country, and who endeavored to purchase it from the Art Union; the latter was bought by Smith Van Buren at the sale of the closing of the before-mentioned institution.

Through the enthusiastic interest of William W. Swain, Esq., of Naushon Island, familiarly known as "the Governor," he was given every facility for studying the deer inhabiting that favored spot. Later he continued his studies of the animal in the Adirondack Mountains, and at Moosehead Lake. "The Sentinel Deer," painted in 1850, was bought by Governor Swain, and presented to Governor Clifford. In 1851 he visited Europe, to study the works of Landseer and other English and Flemish artists. In 1857 he painted two pictures of dogs and game, which were exhibited in the Royal Academy Exhibition, London, in 1858. In 1870 he visited California, and made studies of the elk. "The Single Elk," giving Cape Mendocino and the Pacific Ocean, from Humboldt County, was sold in New York. To the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876 he sent "The End of the Chase." Among other pictures which have attracted attention are, "The Buck at Bay," owned by Charles R. Greene, of New York; "The Dead Shot," bought by Russell Sturgis, of London; "Rebel and Tramp," owned by Henry A. Whitney; "The Post-Mortem Examination," bought by George R. Russell; "Bull's Head," owned by Smith College, Northampton; "The Three Rogues;" "Great Expectations," etc. His pictures are in the galleries of the principal cities of the United States. The scenery of his native town has furnished him abundant material for his brush. He has followed no artist or school of art; but has endeavored to represent nature as he saw it. The recorded number of pictures he has painted up to 1886 is 478. Of late years he has rarely exhibited in public.

CALEB HOBART.

Mr. Hobart came to Milton about 1797, and purchased a tract of land now mostly embraced in the estate of T. Edwin Ruggles. For several years he was engaged largely in business as a butcher, mostly in the mutton trade, employing many hands in marketing. In the war of 1812 wool rose to such a price that the wool of a single skin would nearly pay for the whole animal. He commenced to pull the wool from his own skins, and soon began to buy skins from other butchers, thus establishing a large business for the times. His first place of business was on Canton avenue, near the residence of Mrs. Godfrey; subsequently he removed to the rear of the present Ruggles house, where the business was continued for fifteen

years or more. Mr. Hobart was a useful citizen and a good member of society. He left by will to the minister of the First Evangelical Church of Milton the sum of two thousand dollars, the income of which is paid annually to the poor of the town.

REV. CALEB HOBART.

He was the son of Caleb Hobart, Sen. He fitted for college at Milton Academy, and prepared himself for the ministry. He was ordained as pastor of the Second Church, North Yarmouth, Me., Dec. 3, 1823, and continued in this, his first and only pastorate, until his death in 1864. He married Miss Hyde, of North Yarmouth.

GEORGE HOLLINGSWORTH.

George Hollingsworth, born Oct. 17, 1813, died March 20, 1882, was one of the sons of the late Mark Hollingsworth, who was well known as a member of the firm of Tileston & Hollingsworth, paper manufacturers, a business still continued under the same style by descendants in the third generation. In the development of the mental faculties of George Hollingsworth an early predominant trait determined his choice of profession as an artist. Keen powers and habits of observation, subordinate to the discipline of his profession, imparted a clear intellectual vision and imbued his utterances even in social converse with the charm of originality. To these advantages were added diligent study and enlarged culture in foreign schools, and during his sojourn amid the repositories of European art. The munificent endowment of the Lowell Institute had enabled its trustee, in the eminently wise administration of his trust, to establish, as early as 1850, a department of *free instruction* in the principles and art of drawing and its kindred utilities.

To this school applicants were received as pupils whose good moral character, ability, and skill were accompanied with a taste for drawing and design. Of this school, known as the Lowell Art School, Mr. Hollingsworth was chosen manager and teacher. He entered upon these duties in the maturity of his powers, impressed with a due sense of his responsibilities in these untried relations, of the discouragements attendant upon efforts to keep alive in such rudimentary departments that vitality which consists in sound method, and of the limited scope afforded for the exercise of that freedom which experience in more advanced studies was suited to impart. This school was sustained with merited success both in the progress of its pupils and the impulse imparted in the establishment of

kindred schools. At the suggestion of Mr. Hollingsworth its privileges were subsequently extended to both sexes and to the lady teachers of the Boston schools; and Mr. William T. Carlton rendered several years of valuable service as Mr. Hollingsworth's assistant. Of the five thousand pupils in art instruction in the city of Boston thus disciplined under the educational culture and professional endowments of the subject of this sketch during twenty-eight years in his efficient superintendence, many have attained distinguished reputation as sculptors, painters, and teachers.

Mr. Hollingsworth was at an early period a member of the Artists' Association of Boston, which enrolled as associates the names of eminent artists and leading engravers. Hence, the Artists' Association in primary influence, and the Lowell Art School in more direct and immediate agency, became the germ of the present Art School. The committee of trustees of the existing Museum of Fine Arts, in their recent appeal for a subscription of \$300,000 to enlarge their museum, commend its high educational character, its opportunities, and increasing demands, ministering "not merely to the student and lover of art, but to large numbers hitherto ignorant, yet by no means unsusceptible of artistic teaching."

While Mr. Hollingsworth, in his life-work as an artist, recognized allegiance to the sway of rigid conventional rules in the realms of art, he took advantage of new opportunities and improved methods to encourage in his pupils works worthy of intelligent admiration. Nor was he unmindful of the dawn of a new era in the progress of the imitative arts, coördinate with those of the studio, then claiming to assume a rank more exclusive and æsthetic. The great discovery of Daguerre, and the marvellous adaptability of photography to manifold uses, became world-wide disseminators of the designs of art and a normal element of culture in the education of the masses. The classic forms and unrivalled designs of the old masters, which enriched the Vatican, the cathedrals, palaces, and galleries of the Old World; the triumphs of individual genius, of West, Copley, and Leslie; the pictorial records depicted by Trumbull of scenes and events of revolutionary renown; the national portraits of Stuart; the varied conceptions of Allston, — emerging from the silence of their wonted repose to be transposed to an enlarged domain opening to the improvements in photography, engraving, and invention, to embellish the volumes of literature and science, assert preëminence as the handmaid of industrial art in a household age, and intromit a renaissance akin to the renovation of Italian art, even as the sun in its

course shall ever open on the land of shadows the myriad forms of art on which its rays have rested.

The economic advancement of industrial art in the United States, in varied applied arts, to manufactures, in competition with those upon which some branches of European industry depend, is already a topic of discussion in foreign journals. The fine arts, however, under their governmental system of patronage and endowments, must remain the prerogative of European schools. To have served his generation as a co-worker in the application of designs so refined, to utilities so expansive; to have promoted by the free school of his profession the unobtrusive beneficence of industrial art; to have maintained the reputation of the good neighbor and exemplary citizen,—is sufficient tribute to ability and worth. And such was the lot of our departed friend.

REV. JOHN HUNT.

He was born in Milton, and was the son of John Hunt, who lived in Scott's Woods, in the house now owned by Edmund J. Baker. He was a brother of Mary Hunt, well known to many of our citizens, who in the last year of her life was blind, and received the sympathy and assistance of her many sincere friends; she died Oct. 9, 1885.

Mr. Hunt studied for the ministry, and was for many years settled as pastor of the Baptist Church, Long Meadow, Mass. He and his wife died in September, 1854.

WILLIAM SANFORD HUTCHINSON.

He was the son of Gov. Thomas Hutchinson. He was born at the Governor's mansion, on Milton Hill, June 30, 1752, and graduated at Harvard in 1770.

When the Governor left his native shores for England, in 1774, he accompanied his father, or soon followed him, and died at Brompton, Feb. 26, 1780, a few months before his father.

JOHN LILLIE.

Maj. John Lillie was born in Boston, July 18, 1752, and married Elizabeth Vose, daughter of Daniel Vose and Elizabeth (Smith) Vose, of Milton. He was a member of Paddock's Art. Co. before the war; commissioned 2d Lieut. in Morton's Co. of Gridley's Regt., May 1, 1775, and present at the siege of Boston; 1st Lieut. in Knox Regt. of Artillery in 1776; Capt.-Lieut. in Crane's Regt. in 1777; commissioned Captain, Nov. 1, 1778; Aide-de-Camp to General Knox, May 1, 1782; appointed Cap-



Jⁿ Lillie



tain of 2d U.S. Artillery, Feb. 16, 1801, and commanded at West Point at the time of his death, Sept. 22, 1801.

In a letter addressed to the Hon. Samuel Smith, member of Congress from Maryland, Major Lillie narrates some incidents of his military experience in the war. This letter first appeared in Bradford's notices of distinguished men, issued in 1842, and is here reproduced: —

I fought with you often in the same field, and bore with you the hardships and misfortunes which the incidents of war called us to encounter. It was my lot to be sometimes with a gallant regiment from Maryland, commanded by the brave Colonel Smallwood, and to see it wasted away by fatigues and hard fighting in defending the country. Too well and with pain do I recollect many brave officers of that corps falling by our sides; and it seemed as if we were designated as targets for the enemy to fire at. But, thank Heaven, some of us still live (1799) to repeat the tale of events, and condole with each other on the past catastrophe. If my services in the action on Long Island (1776), and assisting in the retreat from a very formidable British army — if, with six men in a small boat, after the evacuation of Governor's Island by our troops, I went over, unspiked some of the cannon, fired on the "Roebuck," of forty-four guns, obliging her to slip her cables and retire to Staten Island, by which means we went over in the night with a hundred men, and brought off all the guns and stores to New York — if the service performed with two twelve-pounders in cannonading the Rose ship, from an open field, when commanded by Commodore Wallis was of any utility to our cause — if by assisting by two six-pounders in defending Chatterton's Hill in front of White Plains four hours, in presence of the whole English army, where you acted well your part, and so many brave men of your regiment fell by our side — if on our retreat through the mire of New Jersey, bootless, and with scarcely a shoe, when the soldiers were so disheartened that a whole brigade of militia, to which I was then annexed, deserted me in one night, leaving my artillery without protection, except a small band of veterans, which, with some address, I kept together by my company — if, on that memorable, that most important night for America, when her liberty or bondage was vibrating by a silken thread, I did my duty at the attack of Trenton, that night, which may be almost said sealed the independence of our country — if, in the advance of the army to Princeton, almost barefooted, over frozen ground, where the brave General Mercer fell, a few feet from my side, in the first of the attack — if at Chadsford, on the Brandywine, I sustained the heat of the action, and brought off my artillery safe — if on that dark dismal night at Paolis with General Wayne and twelve hundred men, three hundred of whom were massacred, at the recollection of which the eye of humanity must ever weep, I supported a soldier's character through the day — if, on that melting Sunday, in addition to my other duties at Monmouth, I took the first prisoner by single combat, a sergeant of grenadiers, with his arms, and brought him to General Lee, from whom we received early information of the enemy's position and strength — if at the close of eight years' service, as far as I know my own heart, I sheathed a sword without a tarnish of dishonor, which had been the companion of my toils during that period — if still retaining an inflexible attachment for my country, its constitution and laws, with a desire to defend it when necessary, against all enemies — if there is any merit in these transactions I would only claim my little share, by having done the duty assigned me on the theatre of the late war.

Captain Lillie was presented with a sword by Washington, and also with one by LaFayette, which is in the possession of his grandson, the Hon. Henry L. Pierce.

A monument was in 1868 erected to his memory, in the West Point Cemetery, by his grandchildren John and Daniel C. Lillie.

REV. JOHN MILLER.

He was the son of Samuel Miller, Jr., and Rebecca Minot, born in Milton, at the Miller house, on Adams street, 1733. He graduated at Harvard in 1752, and was ordained to the ministry at Brunswick, Me., in 1762, where he remained for many years. He died in Boston, Jan. 25, 1789, during a temporary absence from his parish for the benefit of his health.

JAMES MURRAY ROBBINS.

Nathaniel Robbins and Mary Brazier, his wife, came from Scotland about 1670, and settled in Cambridge, where he died in 1719, aged seventy years. They had eight children.

The fifth child, Nathaniel, was born Feb. 28, 1677, and married Hannah Chandler; they moved to Charlestown about 1700, living there thirty years, and then moved to Cambridge, where he died in 1741, aged sixty-four years; his wife died in 1738, aged forty-four years. They had nine children.

Thomas Robbins, the third child and the great-grandfather of James M. Robbins, was born Aug. 11, 1703, and died in Lexington June 30, 1791, aged eighty-eight years. He married, first, Ruth Johnson, who died June 27, 1737, aged thirty-five years; and, second, Exene Jackson. He had thirteen children, six born in Cambridge and seven in Lexington.

Rev. Nathaniel Robbins, the second son of Thomas and grandfather of James M. Robbins, was born in West Cambridge in 1726. Here he passed his youth and fitted for college. He graduated at Harvard in the class of 1747. He completed his theological studies at Cambridge, under the direction of Rev. Samuel Cook, of his native parish.

On the 13th of February, 1751, Nathaniel Robbins, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, was ordained pastor of the Church of Milton, and died among the people of his first and only charge, May 19, 1795, aged sixty-nine years, after a pastorate of nearly forty-five years. In 1775 he married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Hon. Edward Hutchinson, of Boston, brother of Gov. Thomas Hutchinson's father. Her father for many years was Judge of Probate for Suffolk County, and was treasurer of Harvard College from 1726 until his death in 1752.





W. A. Phillips

Mr. Robbins had two sons and one daughter. The daughter died Aug. 31, 1786, unmarried, at the age of twenty-seven years. His youngest son, Nathaniel Johnson, was a graduate of Harvard in 1784, and died May 7, 1799, aged thirty-three years.

The wife of Mr. Robbins and the companion of his labors died May 2, 1793, aged sixty-two years.

His life in Milton is fully related under "Ministers of Milton."

Lieut.-Gov. Edward Hutchinson Robbins, the eldest son of Rev. Nathaniel, and father of James M., was born in Milton, 1757; graduated at Harvard in 1775, and died Dec. 29, 1829. He rose to distinction at the bar, but was chiefly engaged in the service of the State. More particular reference is made to him under "Lawyers of Milton."

James Murray Robbins was born June 30, 1796, at the "Churchill house," on Milton hill, then owned by his father. He attended school for years at Milton Academy, which his father was mainly instrumental in establishing, and of which he was the only president, through a period of thirty-two years, till his death. To this office James M. Robbins was elected in 1840, and he continued to hold the same until his resignation, by reason of feeble health, in 1884.

At the age of fifteen he entered the counting-room of Messrs. James and Thomas H. Perkins, of Boston, and acquired a knowledge of mercantile pursuits. For two years he made voyages as supercargo to the West Indies and the Baltic in their employ. Subsequently he engaged with his brother, Dr. Edward H. Robbins, in the manufacture and sale of woollens; and for a year and a half he was employed by the woollen-dealers of New England as their agent for the purchase of wool in Germany.

In the year 1814 he was connected with the American Consulate at Hamburg, Germany, as deputy; on one occasion signing a passport for our former citizen, the late Charles R. Dagen. In his official capacity at Hamburg, acting in the absence of his superior, Hon. John Murray Forbes, and when but nineteen years of age, he represented the United States, with the invited delegates of all foreign governments, at the civic banquet given to Prince Blücher and his victorious troops; on their return from Waterloo.

While on his way to Germany he was captured by a British cruiser and taken into Southampton, but was released on account of his youth.

When quite a young man he rode on horseback through the whole of Dorsetshire, exploring the old town of Dorchester and other homes of our first settlers. Here, perhaps, began that

taste for antiquarian research which was continued through life, until his mind became a storehouse of the garnered treasures of other days and other men. He was the author of the first six chapters of the "History of Dorchester." He was the chosen orator at the bi-centennial celebration of Milton, 1862, furnishing material in the address then delivered which will ever remain the substratum of Milton history. In 1884 he was appointed by the town one of a committee to write and publish the history of Milton. Since that time this work has been in progress, and before the prostration of his powers all the manuscript prepared passed under his inspection and received his approval. The general plan of the work is in accordance with his suggestions, but its completion, we deeply regret, he is not spared to join in.

Mr. Robbins filled several offices of trust connected with the State, and often served on important committees in the town. He represented the town at the General Court in 1837 and 1860; he was chosen State senator for this district in 1842. At the opening of Milton Public Library in 1871 Mr. Robbins was chosen president of the Board of Trustees, which office he retained by annual reëlection till his death. Although not so much in public life as his immediate ancestors, he had a work to perform, which was done in a quiet way. He was always approachable to those needing advice and assistance, and his wise counsel and helpful words and deeds have lifted many a heavy burden. He was loyal to his native town, and interested in all things touching the welfare of his fellow-citizens. Good judgment and a somewhat conservative view of men and things led him to oppose extravagant notions and thoughtless expenditure. But his advice was sought and accepted by the town in all matters of general interest.

Mr. Robbins married Frances Mary Harris Oct. 7, 1835. She died Feb. 20, 1870. She was an excellent woman, of earnest purpose and life.

The following obituary notice of Mrs. Robbins is from the pen of Wendell Phillips:—

Frances Mary Robbins, wife of Hon. James M. Robbins, of Milton, Mass., was one of our former co-workers in the anti-slavery cause, and one of the earliest of the slave's friends. Her interest in this and kindred reforms sprang from the noblest motives and moulded to higher purpose what was always an earnest life. Faithful in every relation, she was especially self-sacrificing in her labors with the Church; while fearing God, she feared not the face of man. Though priest and people were not waked to Christian life by her appeals, they were stirred to profound reverence for a true woman, and for a zealous, outspoken life whose real influence other eyes than man's alone can measure.

Mr. Robbins died Monday, Nov. 2, 1885, at the ripe age of eighty-nine years and four months, being the last of his generation. His funeral occurred on the following Wednesday at the homestead on Brush Hill. This last service was attended by a large concourse of kindred and townsmen, the aged and the young, "sorrowing most of all that they should see his face no more." As the procession moved along, the church bells tolled a parting knell, and the remains of our beloved and honored citizen were deposited with his kindred, till the "voice of the archangel and the trump of God."

JONATHAN RUSSELL, LL.D.

Jonathan Russell was son of Thomas Russell, born in Providence, R.I., 1771; graduated at Brown University, 1791, with the highest honors of his class, and died at Milton, Mass., Feb. 16, 1832. Educated in the legal profession, and admitted to the bar, he early embarked in commercial pursuits, and was subsequently prominent in political affairs. Consul to France in the time of Napoleon Bonaparte; during several years minister-plenipotentiary at Stockholm, and one of the five commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Ghent,¹ in 1814. His ability and endowments found signal occasion for exercise in his diplomatic correspondence while in Paris, London, and Stockholm. The commissioners to treat for peace, in accordance with the concurrent action of the Senate in January, 1814, were Albert Gallatin, James A. Bayard, John Quincy Adams, Jonathan Russell, and Henry Clay. Of these, Clay and Russell sailed from New York on their mission on 23d February, with instructions to insist upon a cessation, on the part of the British, of the degrading practices of search and impressment of seamen. Although the treaty of peace did not secure to the Americans that immunity from search and impressment which they sought, and not all the concessions which the administration had hoped to attain, yet it brought with it the boon of peace and many public advantages, — advantages to be derived from its provisions for final settlement of boundaries, the exclusive right to the navigation of the Mississippi river, while it curtailed some important privileges which the mariners of New England

¹ At the negotiation of the treaty of Ghent, a proviso was agreed upon that all vessels and places taken after that date should be given up. One of the English commissioners remarked: "Then we shall have to surrender New Orleans to you." Jonathan Russell is said to have replied, "You have not yet got it."—"Well," responded the commissioner, "with such a force as we have sent there, and with so small a force as you have to oppose us, it is almost certain that we have taken it, — why do you think otherwise?"—"Because General Jackson is there," was the reply.

had heretofore enjoyed on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It subserved the interests of humanity in securing the coöperation of the two nations in efforts to suppress the inhuman traffic in slaves.

The military operations had disturbed, in a degree, our relations with Canada, and the treaty tended to a permanent recognition of our national independence and the guaranty of our free institutions.

During the period of Mr. Russell's agency in our foreign affairs, the unsettled condition which prevailed in regard to European policy was attended with extraordinary trials and discouragement in the conduct of our national affairs, and devolved unusual responsibilities upon our ministers and commissioners at foreign courts.

Mr. Russell was Minister to Sweden and Norway, January 18, 1814—October 16, 1818.

On his return to this country he settled at Mendon, Mass., and was a representative from Massachusetts, in the seventeenth Congress as a Democrat, defeating Benjamin Adams, Federalist, serving from Dec. 3, 1821, to March 3, 1823. He filled other high and responsible stations, and performed their duties with marked ability. He was well versed in political science, and a vigorous, versatile, and graceful writer in his style of composition; but his tastes inclined to political affairs, and he left few records of his varied intellectual gifts other than such as are found in his diplomatic correspondence. He pronounced an oration in the Baptist meeting-house in Providence, R.I., on the anniversary of American Independence, 4th July, 1800, which had the rare fortune of reaching more than twenty editions. The late George R. Russell, of Roxbury, also distinguished for his talents, was his son. Members of the family are resident at the "Governor Hutchinson place," Milton Hill, a place which has long been noted for the residence of families of local distinction or renown.

ANNA STONE.

Anna Stone, long known in the musical world as the distinguished singer, was the daughter of Joshua Stone and Ruth Shaw Sumner. Her father was engaged with Lewis and Alpheus Babcock in the piano business, from its first start in Milton. Her mother was the daughter of David Sumner, who lived in Canton avenue, in the west part of the town. She was brought up and nurtured in the very atmosphere of music. For thirteen

years her mother, also a noted singer, was engaged at Dr. Channing's church, in Boston, while her father was organist at the same church. From such a parentage, and with such surroundings, the child inherited a taste for music, and grew up a natural singer. When only two years old she surprised her parents and friends by her opening powers of voice and melody. This continued to develop in the progress of years under constant culture, until the rich and fully-matured voice charmed the musical gatherings, twenty, thirty, and forty years ago.

For a score of years she sang with the Handel and Haydn Society. She was the leading singer at the Trinity Church, gratefully remembered by many worshippers there. The citizens of Milton, who have in former years enjoyed her musical powers, are glad to recognize her connection by parentage with this town.

REV. EBENEZER TUCKER.

He was the son of Ebenezer and Mary Tucker; born in Milton, 1763; graduated at Harvard College, 1783; and died at the home of his son-in-law, Timothy Tucker, Jan. 14, 1848, aged eighty-five years. He was buried in Heath. He was a minister in Gerry, now Phillipston, till his failing health obliged him to relinquish his profession. After residing elsewhere for nearly sixty years he returned to his native place to spend his last days with his daughter.

REV. ELIJAH W. TUCKER.

He was the son of Atherton and Joanne Tucker; born in Dorchester. When ten years of age his father moved to Milton, to the house of his brother, now owned by John Welch, near Robbins street. He learned of his brother William the trade of a chaise-maker, but soon decided to devote himself to the ministry, with the foreign mission work in view. He graduated at Brown University, studied theology at Andover, and was ordained at New Market, N.H. From there he went to Chatham, on the Cape, and then to Northfield, Conn., where he died in August, 1866.

REV. JOSIAH TUCKER.

He was born in Milton, June 4, 1791, and was the son of Samuel Tucker the third, and descendant, in the sixth generation, from Robert Tucker, of Weymouth, 1639, and Milton, 1662. He married Esther Wadsworth, of Milton. He entered

the Theological Seminary at Andover at the age of twenty-eight, and on the completion of his studies, in the service of the Maine Missionary Society, he commenced preaching in the town of Madison. Here, by persistent and self-denying labor, he succeeded in establishing a church, over which he was settled as pastor May 10, 1826. He remained at Madison about sixteen years, and then removed to Bingham. Subsequently he labored in North Orange, Mass., where he formed a church and became its pastor. In 1844 he resumed his chosen missionary work in Maine, and continued in this work until his mental powers began to fail.

In 1852 he removed with his family to Taunton, Mass., where he died Sept. 9, 1856.

He was of a sanguine, ardent temperament, full of love and zeal, and eminently successful in the fields of labor which he occupied.

— It was the original purpose and the sanguine hope of Mr. Tucker to become a missionary to the Sandwich Islands; circumstances afterwards caused him to change his purpose. One of his sons is now established as physician at Honolulu.

HON. ROGER VOSE.

He was the son of Robert Vose, of Milton; born in 1763. He graduated at Harvard College in 1790, in the class with Josiah Quincy. He applied himself to the study of law, and attained distinction at the bar. His professional life was passed at Walpole, N.H., where he died, in 1841, aged seventy-eight years. He was a member of the national Congress from his district in New Hampshire for two terms.

MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY.

In order to place on our Milton annals a truthful sketch of the life and works of our most respected and honored friend and authoress, Mrs. Whitney, a note of inquiry was addressed to her, which, by good fortune, secured from her graceful pen the following bit of autobiography, here inserted without change: —

WILTON, N.H., October 15, 1886.

DEAR DR. TEELE, — My daughter has just written me that several weeks ago you gave her a message for me, requesting some outline of my Milton life. As this includes all my mature years, and my work in them, I suppose I am fairly a Miltonian, though born and educated in Boston.

I certainly feel honored by your intent to mention me in your Milton Annals; but as my history is simply that of my book-writing, and the management of my household, the materials are easily summed up in such few details as have already appeared in certain biographical and literary dictionaries.

I came to Milton as the wife of Mr. Whitney, in 1843, being then nineteen years old. Within the year previous my father, Mr. Enoch Train, had built a house in Dorchester for a summer home, but which became, eventually, his permanent residence. An illness which he suffered in the earlier part of the first winter, that of '42-3, kept us out of town, and brought us more fully into the neighboring society, of which the result was my acquaintance with the Whitney family, and my marriage the next November. In the first year of our marriage Mr. Whitney built the house now occupied by Mr. Samuel Gamett, at the junction of Canton and Randolph avenues, and my father fitted it up for our home. We lived there seventeen years, and our four children, of whom one died in infancy, were born there. In 1860 Mr. Whitney bought the house we now live in from Mr. Charles Barnard, and had it removed from the head of Vose's lane, to where it now stands, on Canton avenue. When it was ready for occupancy we decided to use it for ourselves, and so came to Milton Centre, which has been our home for twenty-five years, although for long times together we have been absent, since our children married and went elsewhere.

All my book-work, except the first little venture, in publication of "Mother Goose for Grown Folks," has been done at what we call "Elm Corner," or since we came here; and here have centred all my busiest and most absorbing cares and interests. I sometimes say that my life has had two distinct periods or histories, that with my family of children, and that with my family of books; but they are pretty well mingled, and identical, after all.

I did not give my time to book-making until my youngest child was about eight years old; and then I came into it gradually, led by circumstances, and the encouragement received. After "Mother Goose" came out, I was urged by my publisher to write a story, and "Boys of Chequasset" followed; a six weeks' chronicle, based on what my own boy furnished me with, in his first pursuit of ornithology, in the collecting and study of birds' eggs. Then, at further solicitation, I wrote "Faith Gartney," and found myself fairly embarked. The "Gayworthys" came next, and was published, and well received in England, where all my subsequent books have likewise been brought out, simultaneously with their issue in this country. I should except in this statement the smaller volumes of poems, etc., "A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life"; "Patience Strong's Outings"; "We Girls"; "Hitherto"; "Real Folks"; "Other Girls"; "Sights and Insights"; "Odd or Even"; "Bonnyborough"; with "Pansies," a volume of verse; "Just How," a key to the cook book; "Home-spun Yarns"; and "Holy Tides," a volume of religious poems for the seven seasons of the Christian year, complete the list, I believe, as it now stands. I have in press another little book of verse, "Daffodils," a companion and supplement to "Pansies."

I do not know whether these details are precisely what you want, but I have stated them in their order, that you may make any reference you please with due understanding. More personal matters, as you are not writing biographies, you do not want.

I am, with most cordial esteem and regard,

Yours truly,

ADELIN D. T. WHITNEY.

MOSES WHITNEY.

Moses Whitney was born in Spring street, West Roxbury, on the 20th of January, 1775. He was the youngest of the six children of Jacob Whitney and Rachel Whiting, daughter of Nathaniel Whiting, of the same place. In 1787 he went to Blue Hill, Milton, to learn the leather business. He married, April 14, 1797, Miss Rebecca Dunbar, of Milton; and, second, about 1825, Mrs. Mary Kittredge, widow of Dr. Thomas Kittredge, of Gloucester; she outlived him several years, dying in Milton, 1865.

He commenced business in 1796, moved to Dorchester in 1797, and removed to Milton in 1805. He purchased the "Rising Sun" estate in 1806, and the Nancy Paine estate in 1809, extending from the Old Plymouth road to the Neponset river. He enlarged the wharf and built a tan-house in 1810. In 1819 he built the Whitney house, on Milton Hill, and purchased Swift's wharf, at the same time in part filling up the dock between the wharves. After this the lumber and wool business was carried on extensively by him for twenty years. He was in active business for sixty-three years, not including his apprenticeship. He was appointed postmaster in Milton, 1805, resigned, 1816; captain of militia, 1816; colonel, 1821. He was afterwards brigadier-general of first brigade, first division, Massachusetts militia. He died in his house, on Milton Hill, Dec. 23, 1859; on the 20th of the following January he would have been eighty-five years old.

EARLY FAMILIES.

ADAMS FAMILY.

Henry Adams, the ancestor of a numerous family in this country, came to Mt. Wollaston, now Quincy, but originally a part of Boston. He was accompanied to New England by eight sons: Henry (born 1604), Samuel, Thomas, Peter, Edward, Jonathan, John, and Joseph (born 1626). Edward, Jonathan, Peter, and Henry settled in Medfield, Mass. Samuel and another brother went to Chelmsford, and one returned to England. Joseph remained at Braintree.

From Joseph, the youngest son of Henry Adams, senior, sprang Samuel Adams, the distinguished patriot of revolutionary times; also, President John Adams, President John Quincy Adams, and their distinguished posterity.

From Edward, the fifth son of Henry Adams, senior, sprang the early Adams family of Milton. .

Edward Adams emigrated to New England with his father and brothers. He was born in England in 1620. He was an ensign in the early wars, and died in 1705; his wife, Lydia, died in 1706. Edward and Lydia had the following children:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Lydia, b. July 12, 1653. | 8. Mehitabel, b. March 20, 1665. |
| 2. Jonathan, b. April 4, 1655. | 9. Elisha, b. Aug. 25, 1666. |
| 3. John, b. Feb. 8, 1657. | 10. Edward, b. June 28, 1668. |
| 4. Eliashab, b. Feb. 18, 1659. | 11. Bethia, b. April 12, 1671. Died. |
| 5. Sarah, b. March 29, 1660. | 12. Bethia, b. Aug. 18, 1672. |
| 6. James, b. Jan. 4, 1662. | 13. Abigail, b. June 26, 1674. |
| 7. Henry, b. Oct. 29, 1663. | 14. Miriam, b. Feb. 26, 1675. |

John Adams, the second son of Edward, was born in Braintree Feb. 8, 1657. He removed to, and settled as a farmer in, Medfield. He had the following children:—

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. Thomas. | 4. Abraham. | 7. Eleazer. |
| 2. Jeremiah. | 5. John. | 8. Daniel. |
| 3. Phineas. | 6. Edward, b. 1683. | 9. Obediah. |

Edward, the sixth son of John Adams, was born in Medfield in 1683; he removed to Milton, and married Rachel Saunders, of Braintree, Sept. 11, 1706; his wife, Rachel, died Nov. 14, 1727, and he married Sarah Brackett Feb. 5, 1729. Children of Edward and Rachel Adams:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Edward, died in infancy. | 6. Samuel, b. March 5, 1718; d. April 10, 1718. |
| 2. John, b. Feb. 26, 1709. | 7. Patience, b. Aug. 7, 1720; d. Aug. 20, 1720. |
| 3. Rachel, b. June 17, 1711. | |
| 4. Seth, b. Sept. 30, 1713. | |
| 5. Nathan, b. March 28, 1716. | |

John, the second son of Edward and Rachel Adams, was born in Milton Feb. 26, 1709, and married Sarah Swift May 18, 1730. She was the daughter of Col. Samuel Swift, of Milton. Their children were:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Samuel, b. Jan. 26, 1731; d. Feb. 18, 1731. | 7. Eliphalet, b. Feb. 23, 1743; d. Feb. 5, 1748. |
| 2. Rachel, b. Feb. 18, 1732. | 8. Judith, b. Nov. 24, 1746. |
| 3. John, } b. Aug. 12, 1735. | 9. Lemuel, b. Dec. 1, 1748. |
| 4. Andrew, } b. Aug. 12, 1735. | 10. Sarah, b. March 31, 1752; d. Jan. 26, 1766. |
| 5. Anna, b. May 20, 1737. | 11. Mary, b. Dec. 21, 1753. |
| 6. Seth, b. Dec. 3, 1740. | |

¹ Andrew, the fourth child of John, married Ruth Wadsworth, of Milton, and settled, first, in Milton, and then in Pelham, N.H.

"In Lancaster, N.H., 14th April, 1833, died Andrew Adams, Esq., aged 98 years; an officer of the Revolution; formerly of Milton, Mass. Mr. Adams held a commission under George III., dated 1761, Coroner for the County of Suffolk in our Province of Massachusetts Bay."—*Norfolk Advertiser*, May 4, 1833.

Lemuel, the ninth child of John and Sarah Adams, was born in Milton Dec. 1, 1748, and married Hannah White, of Weymouth, June 6, 1776. He was deacon of the Milton Church, and lived through his whole life in the house built and occupied by his grandfather, Edward, and his father, John, and died there Dec. 8, 1833, aged eighty-five years. In his will the homestead in Milton was devised to his son Charles. His wife, Hannah, died in Milton Nov. 1, 1834, aged eighty years. Their children were:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Hannah, b. April 1, 1777; m. E. Davenport, of Milton; d. Sept. 23, 1804. | 5. Seth, b. Aug. 10, 1784; d. Jan. 26, 1796. |
| 2. James, b. Nov. 8, 1778; d. June 24, 1856. | 6. Charles, b. Sept. 21, 1787; d. Sept. 20, 1839. |
| 3. John, b. Dec. 1, 1780; d. 1854. | 7. Jonathan, b. Jan. 30, 1790. |
| 4. Lemuel, b. March 16, 1783; d. Jan. 25, 1796. | 8. Seth, b. Nov. 3, 1798. |

Charles Adams, son of Lemuel and Hannah, was born Sept. 21, 1787, at Milton, in the house occupied by his great-grandfather, his grandfather, and his father. He married Sarah Wheeler, of Thomaston, Me., May 7, 1812, and died Sept. 20, 1839. He was buried in a new tomb built for him in the Milton burial-ground, into which were also removed, at the same time, the bodies of his two children, Sarah Ann and Albert. His wife, Sarah, died Oct. 16, 1856, aged sixty-nine years and seven months. Their children were:—

1. Charles Berry Franklin, b. Feb. 11, 1813; d. Sept. 17, 1873.
2. Sarah Ann, b. Oct. 27, 1814; d. May 21, 1837.
3. George Washington, b. Feb. 10, 1817.
4. Albert, b. Aug. 21, 1820, d. July 12, 1821.

The only male members of this line of the Adams family now living in Milton are Edward H. Adams, the son of James, who was the eldest son of Lemuel; and Charles H. Adams, nephew of Edward H.

Deacon Samuel Adams, the long-honored and respected citizen of Milton, was also of the lineage of the first Henry Adams of Wollaston, but through his son Henry, and John, the son of the second Henry, then John, the son of John, and Captain Michael, son of the second John, whose son, Dr. Samuel Adams, the father of Deacon Samuel, of Milton, was born in Killingly, Conn., Jan. 28, 1745. Deacon Adams was born in Ipswich, Mass., March 11, 1791, and died in Milton Jan. 3, 1879.

BLAKE FAMILY.

William Blake, the son of Giles and Dorothy (Twedy) Blake, of Little Baddow, Essex, England, emigrated to America in 1630, with his wife Agnes and five children,—four sons and one daughter. They came in the ship "Mary and John," Captain Squab, arriving at Nantasket May 30, 1630, and with the company settled in Dorchester.

Their children were:—

William, b. 1620; d. in Milton, 1703.
 James, b. 1623; m. Elizabeth Clap.
 Edward, b. about 1625; died in Milton, 1692.
 John, b. —; died in Boston, 1688.
 Ann, b. —; m. Jacob Legare, of Boston.

— By the allotment of the territory belonging to Dorchester south of the Neponset, called the Sixth Division, in 1660, William Blake, Sr., became the proprietor of Lot No. 43, and William Blake, Jr., of Lot No. 20, the latter reaching from Canton avenue over Brush Hill to the river. Soon after incorporation, and perhaps before, William Blake, Jr., became a resident of the town. "Sergeant Blake," supposed to be the said William, Jr., was one of the first board of selectmen in 1668; he filled the same office in 1671 and 1690. He was Milton's deputy to the "Great and General Court" in 1680, 1683, 1690, and 1697. He was evidently an active and useful citizen through the first forty years of the town's existence, dying here in 1703.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF WILLIAM BLAKE OF MILTON.

My wife to have the use of the Chamber in the new End of my house so long as she continues my Widow & dwell in the same and no longer, she shall not sett or hire out the same. Also to have the wood that grows upon one acre of Land between George Lyons and Deacon Sumner's at the upper end of the Lott next the plaine. I give unto my son Samuel Blake a piece of land about One hundred acres, more or less, lying in Dorchester, near the house of Eben Billings. I give unto my two sons Nathaniel Blake and Edward Blake all Lands whatever in Milton or Dorchester, (except the 100 acres above,) and all my movables within doors and without, also Nathaniel & Edward to be Executors, & they shall pay unto my Daughters, in good pay, to my Dau. Ann Gilbert Five & twenty pounds—to Mary Willis Twenty five pounds—to Experience Carter Fifteen pounds—and to Mehettable Briggs Twenty pounds.

The children mentioned in the above will are found in the Dorchester Record of Births, except Mehettable, who was born after Milton was set off from Dorchester.

Edward Blake, the third son of William and Agnes, is first

mentioned in the Dorchester Records in 1652, credited with "a load of wood for ould Barthol." In 1656 he was appointed a fence-viewer. Widow Jane Pope calls him her son-in-law in her will bequeathing property to her daughter, Patience Blake (plainly his wife), and to her three children, Mary, Sarah, and Jane. After administering on the will of his mother-in-law, he removed to Boston, where we find him admitted an inhabitant "the 27 of the 2d month 1657," his brother John going the bond required in the case. Henceforward the births of his children are recorded in Boston.

Jane, of Edward and Patience Blake,	b. Sept. 29, 1658.
Susanna,	b. July 21, 1661.
Abigail,	b. Nov. 10, 1663.
Edward,	b. Oct. 16, 1666.
Merrey,	b. March 26, 1670.

The Boston Records show him to be a cooper, and in 1670 licensed "to keep hous of publique entertainment." The Dorchester Church Records then furnish the following brief commentary on his family history in the list of baptisms:—

Jonathan, son of Edward Blake 7:5:72, his father being formerly a member of this church, and after joyued to y^e second church in Boston & now dwelling in Melton.

The Dorchester Death Records also contain one item:—

Edward the son of Edward Blake died September 30th 1676.

Two years later Edward Blake was one of the seven brethren who united in forming the Milton Church.

His will, dated August 31, 1692, speaks of his eldest son, Jonathan, "who hath been a long time lame;" his son Solomon, born in Milton; five daughters, "Mary Picher," "Sarah Talley," "Jane Kelton," "Susanna Wales," and "Abigail Blake;" also his two sons-in-law, Richard Talley and Nathaniel Wales, whom he appointed his executors.

Some years later the Suffolk files show us a deed, dated Dec. 6, 1720, which traces two of these children:—

Jonathan Blake cordwainer, and Solomon Blake cooper of Boston, with their wives Elizabeth and Abigail convey lands inherited from their grandfather William Blake late of Dorchester deceased.

We are thus able to identify the *personnel* of the following item in Boston Records:—

Jonathan Blake and Elizabeth Candage were married by Mr. Cotton Mather Feb. 16, 1699.

Edward Blake became a citizen of Milton before 1672, and was contemporary with his brother William. He died in Milton, 1692. We find him on the Board of Selectmen in 1678. In the formation of the Milton Church, April 24, 1678, he united from the Second Church of Boston, and William from the Church of Dorchester. These two brothers were co-workers in the town and church two hundred years ago, and through the last quarter of the seventeenth century. Peter Thacher found them earnest workers and noble Christian men, always ready to support him in his great work. He refers to them many times in his journal.

June 28, 1680. This morning Goodman Tucker the two Blakes, Mr. Holman Goodman Sumner Tho^s Swift and another of the church came to give me thanks for my labors and to request me to settle amongst them.

September 11th Mr Lawthrope came thither to see us this morning, we came to the ministerial house, the two Blakes lodged there all night to secure the goods, divers hands came to help us.

Nov 5 1683. We chose William Blake Deputy.

The homestead of the Blakes was on the north side of Brush Hill Road, north-east of the estate of Deacon Amariah and Nathan Tucker, standing higher on the hill, near the house of Mr. White. The house of Edward Blake, afterwards occupied by Ziba, disappeared many years ago. The family was represented here for nearly a hundred and fifty years, and held real estate in almost every section of the town. Ziba Blake was collector of the town in 1773. Amariah was town-clerk, 1768-85; town-treasurer, 1775; and collector, 1779. He died May 19, 1792, aged sixty years.

CLAPP FAMILY.

In the year 1630 Roger Clapp came from England in the ship "Mary and John," and settled in Dorchester. He was a man of great energy of character and rare ability. For sixty years he was almost constantly engaged in the civil, military, and ecclesiastical matters of his town and of the province. In 1635 he was followed by his elder brother Edward and his cousins Nicholas and Thomas, who also settled in Dorchester. Thomas removed to Scituate, and was the progenitor of the Clapp family in that town.

Edward Clapp was selectman in Dorchester for many years, and also deacon of the church for more than a quarter of a

century. In the church records is the following notice of his death : —

The 8th day of the 11th mo. 1664 being the Sabbath day Deacon Edward Clapp departed this life and now resteth with the Lord, there to spend an eternal Sabbath with God and Christ in Heaven after that he had faithfully served in the office of a Deacon for the space of about five or six and twenty years.

Edward Clapp owned land in Milton, which at his decease descended to his eldest son, Ezra. Ezra Clapp was born May 22, 1640; he removed to Milton as early as 1667, and married Abigail Pond, of this town. He lived in the Pond house, which was next to the house of Rev. Peter Thacher, and thus he became the true and loving neighbor and friend of his pastor. About 1712 he erected a corn-mill on the Neponset at Mattapan. By his first wife he had seven children. Mary married Nathaniel Pitcher of Milton, and lived in the old Academy house. Edward went to Canada in the disastrous expedition of Sir William Phipps, and never returned. There was no knowledge of his fate. Twenty-seven years later his father left by will a portion of his estate to his son Edward, "if he ever returned." Ezra died in Dorchester. Abigail married Mr. King. Sarah married John Vose, of Milton. Judith married Joseph Tucker. Elizabeth married John Rice, Jr., of Sudbury. Abigail, wife of Ezra, died Oct. 12, 1682. He married again, May 22, 1684, Experience Houghton, and had seven children. William died young; Jane married Ebenezer Tucker; Nehemiah, Ezra, Ebenezer; Hester married James Endicott, of Dorchester; Susanna married George Sumner, of Milton.

Ezra Clapp, of Milton, died Jan. 23, 1717. Nehemiah seems to have been the only son of Ezra, who passed his life in Milton. He married Lydia Tucker, of Milton, Aug. 16, 1716. He was for many years deacon of the Milton Church, and died July 18, 1743. His children were, 1st, Hannah, who married Stephen Badlam; 2d, Stephen, b. April 17, 1724, m. Mary —; he lived in Milton and died here; 3d, Nehemiah, — he had two sons who died in early life, and a daughter, who married Ebenezer Swift; also a son Joseph, born June 7, 1726. Nehemiah was deacon of the Milton Church, and resided here till about fifty-five years of age, when he removed to Sterling. When in Milton he occupied the house on Brook Road now owned by J. H. Dudley, Jr. He died Jan. 30, 1799, aged seventy-three years. Nehemiah had nine children.

Rachel married Stephen Babcock, of Milton; Nehemiah married Jerusha Vose, of Milton, and removed with his father to Sterling; Joseph, Catherine, Abigail, Jerusha, Lydia, Stephen.

The family of Edward is now extinct in Milton, in the male line, as' also, it is believed, in Dorchester, and almost so elsewhere.

CREHORE FAMILY.

Teague Crehore, the earliest known person who bore this name, appeared in Milton or Dorchester, it is stated, some time during the decade of 1640-50.

Family tradition affirms that he was a "mere child at the time," and had been "stolen from his parents in Ireland." The name has no correspondence, orthographically, with any Irish name; but, phonetically, the old-fashioned pronunciation, aspirating the "h" and placing the accent on the last syllable, corresponds closely with that of the Irish surname Krehan or Krahan. A recently adopted pronunciation, the reverse of the old, corresponds with Creagh.

The earliest documentary evidence relating to Teague Crehore seems to be an unrecorded deed from John Gill to him of a piece of salt marsh, December, 1660. In 1670 he sold to Robert Badcock a piece of land near Paul's bridge, described as purchased by him from John Smith. His deed to Badcock is upon record, Suffolk Records, Lib. 7, fol. 281. This land was near Paul's bridge. He married—probably about 1665—Mary, said to have been the daughter of Robert Spurr, of Dorchester. His death is recorded in Milton Records, Jan. 3, 1695, aged fifty-five years. His widow administered, and the inventory, etc., are found in Suffolk Probate Records, Lib. 10, fol. 723. She married subsequently, May 14, 1697, Matthias Puffer, of Stoughton.

Teague left five living children: Timothy, the ancestor, probably, of all bearing the name, born Oct. 18, 1666, who married, Feb. 10, 1688, Ruth Riol (Ryall?), of Dorchester. He died Aug. 15, 1739, and his headstone is in the Crehore lot, Milton Cemetery. Another son, Benjamin, also survived Teague; but there is no record of his having married. Three daughters, Ann, Rebecca, and Mary, married respectively Ebenezer Maxwell, of Bristol, Robert Pelton, of Dorchester, and Henry Glover, of Bristol. In 1714 the four last named united in a conveyance of their share of the paternal estate to their brother Timothy. (Suff. Rec., Book 29, fol. 186.)

Timothy, to judge from the records, added considerably to the paternal estate. He had a numerous family, ten in all,

only two of whom seemed to have continued the name, — Timothy, 3d, and John. The latter, who bore the title of "Captain," was the head of a single line of males, all bearing the same name, who lived upon a portion of the paternal estate, terminating in the sixth generation (from Teague) with the death of John Ames Crehore, who died Jan. 21, 1877, leaving no issue.

Timothy, 3d, "Deacon Timothy," like his father, was the ancestor of all now bearing the name of Crehore. He was born Dec. 3, 1689; married, Dec. 24, 1712, Mary Driscoll, of Dorchester; and died Dec. 26, 1755. He lived as a farmer upon a portion of his father's property bordering the river, near Paul's bridge, and is buried in Milton Cemetery. He had three daughters, two of whom died young; the other, Hepsibah, with his sons, Jedediah and William, inherited his property, and the deed of partition — tripartite — is still in possession of the family.

Jedediah remained on the estate, which came into the hands of his third son, John Shepard, whose sons, Charles C. and Jeremiah, occupied it as late as 1844. The house now owned by Mr. Lyman Davenport, the one by Mrs. Green, and the next, adjoining the Bent property, are all of them situated upon this estate.

William also had a number of descendants, one of whom, Mr. Thomas Crehore, lived in Milton, and was a well-known citizen.

There are now, it is believed, none bearing the name who are residents of the town.

DAVENPORT FAMILY.

John Davenport, whose father, Thomas, was the first in this line of the family in New England, was born in Dorchester, Oct. 2, 1664, and died in Milton March 21, 1725. He came to Milton in 1706, purchasing land in the westerly part of the town, on the south side of Canton avenue, now embraced in the Hemenway estate; there he built a house, which was occupied by his descendants for several generations.

His son Stephen was born Oct. 8, 1703; published to Thankful Bent, of Stoughton, Nov. 10, 1734, and died in Milton March 2, 1784.

His children were: —

William, b. Aug. 11, 1736; d. July 9, 1738.

Hannah, b. April 4, 1739; d. May 28, 1752.

Thomas, b. Dec. 27, 1742; died the day of his birth.

William, b. July 28, 1744; pub. to Avis Stone, March 17, 1780.
 Lydia, b. April 17, 1747; pub. to John Bradley, Oct. 14, 1769.
 Mary, b. Oct. 9, 1750; pub. to Eben Glover May, 14, 1785.
 Joseph, b. Nov. 16, 1753.
 Benjamin, b. Nov. 1, 1758.

William Davenport was for a long time schoolmaster in Milton. He used to be called Master Willie. He was highly successful in his profession, and was much respected.

His children were:—

Hannah, b. Feb. 21, 1781; m. Phinehas Davenport, May 23, 1802.
 Enoch, b. Aug. 30, 1782; d. Nov. 26, 1783.
 Francis, b. Sept. 12, 1784; pub. to Abigail Whiting, March 30, 1810.
 Lydia, b. Nov. 4, 1786.
 William, b. Aug. 12, 1789; pub. to Sally Shaller, May 19, 1827.
 Sarah, b. Aug. 5, 1792.

Francis Davenport was an active and useful citizen. He represented the town of Milton at the General Court for three years, 1826-28.

The children of Francis and Abigail Davenport were:—

Charles F., b. July 18, 1812; pub. to Abigail T. Wentworth, Feb. 6, 1836.
 Joseph, b. March 9, 1819.
 William R., b. April 26, 1825.
 Hannah E., b. Dec. 12, 1827.
 Joseph, died unmarried.

The other three children removed to Taunton.

Ann Elizabeth Davenport, born June 14, 1829, the daughter of William and Sally Davenport, is now residing in Milton.

Samuel Davenport, son of John, and elder brother of Stephen, was born Oct. 20, 1697, married Rebecca Holbrook, of Milton, and lived on the estate of his father; five of his children were born here. When his eldest son, Samuel, Jr., became of age he gave him the homestead, and removed with the other children to Mendon.

Samuel Davenport, Jr., was born in Milton Sept. 1, 1720, and died here Dec. 6, 1793. He was a silversmith by trade, and carried on his business partly in Milton. He was on the jury that tried Captain Preston, in the case of the Boston Massacre, Nov. 27, 1770.

All his children were born here:—

Lemuel, b. March 10, 1742.
 Sarah, b. July 29, 1744; m., 1761, John Crehore.
 Nathaniel, b. April 13, 1747.
 Abigail, b. Aug 16, 1749; m., July 6, 1769, Lemuel Gay.

Rufus, b. Jan. 19, 1752; d. April 12, 1752.

Isaac, b. Nov. 12, 1753.

Mehitable, b. April 14, 1759; m., Sept. 1777, John Vose, of Milton.

Nathaniel Davenport, the third child of Samuel, married Lydia Stone, February, 1767; he died in Milton June 13, 1813.

He was a butcher, and occupied a stall in Boston.

His children were:—

Samuel, b. April 9, 1769; died young.

Phinehas, b. March 9, 1772.

Avis, b. ———; died young.

Avis, b. May 3, 1779; m., Dec., 1794, Dr. Benjamin Turner, of Milton.

Nathaniel, b. March 7, 1781.

Isaac Davenport, the sixth child of Samuel, and brother of Nathaniel, died in Milton April 20, 1828. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel May, of Boston. She died Nov. 20, 1853.

Their children were:—

Mary, b. Dec. 21, 1795; m., Oct. 24, 1816, Joseph H. Heywood; she died July 30, 1843.

Louisa Goddard, b. Feb. 7, 1808; m., Dec. 7, 1841, Dr. Samuel Wigglesworth. She died July 17, 1859.

Much might be said of this enterprising citizen and his family. For many years he was a merchant in Boston, in partnership with John McLean. Dr. Morrison says:—

He left but two children, both daughters. Louisa was much younger than her sister, and usually spent her winters in Boston. But her earliest associations bound her to Milton, where every knoll and stream and tree was dear to her. She loved the place for its own sake and for her father's sake. She was a liberal benefactor to the church. She knew something about all the old Milton families, and kept up her interest in them as long as she lived.

Her eyesight failed, and she passed the last fifteen years of her life in darkness. But nothing could quench the light and joy of her soul. She continued to bear every burden meekly and cheerfully, and to shed brightness over the pathway of all her friends, until the effulgence of heavenly light opened upon her spiritual vision.

Phinehas Davenport, the second son of Nathaniel, was born in Milton March 9, 1772, and died here Jan. 31, 1840. He married, May 23, 1802, Hannah Davenport, daughter of William, a school-master and store-keeper of Milton.

Their children were:—

- Sarah, b. Sept. 9, 1802; d. March 7, 1838.
 Francis William, b. Feb. 16, 1804; d. Feb. 4, 1857; he married, Jan. 24, 1837, Betsy, daughter of the Hon. John Ruggles, of Milton.

Phineas Davenport was an excellent citizen, greatly beloved by the entire community. In the early part of the present century there were four noble men residing in the West District, who seemed to give character to that section of the town: Phineas Davenport, John Crehore, William Crehore, and John Ruggles. They were men of good judgment and of excellent spirit, and always enjoyed, in an uncommon degree, the confidence of their fellow-citizens.

Nathaniel Davenport, the youngest son of Nathaniel, and brother of Phineas, was born in Milton March 7, 1781, and died May 5, 1863. He married, Jan. 1, 1801, Nancy Davenport, daughter of Jesse. She died March 1, 1865. He was for a time a student at Phillips Academy, Andover.

His children were:—

- Nancy, b. March 31, 1801; m., Jan. 11, 1821, Jason W. Houghton, of Milton.
 George, b. Feb. 3, 1805; m., Nov. 31, 1828, Harriet C. Davenport, dau. of Elijah.
 Lewis, b. Sept. 25, 1808; m., Dec. 9, 1834, Margaret L. Babcock, of Milton.
 Nathaniel T., b. Jan. 8, 1811; m., Jan. 29, 1834, Sarah Dunbar, of Milton.
 Lydia, b. Feb. 22, 1814; m., July 20, 1837, James Breck, of Milton.
 Henry Seth, b. June 27, 1819; unmarried.
 Fred. Jason, b. Jan. 5, 1824; m., Oct. 26, 1845, Hannah M. Cutting.
 Edward, }
 Edwin, } twins, b. Aug. 21, 1816, { m., Sept. 27, 1855, Sarah M. Sampson.
 Lyman, b. June 26, 1829; m., Nov. 29, 1855, Harriet L. Blaney. { m., Feb. 14, 1855, Ellen M. Bennett.

The Davenports have been residents of Milton for nearly two centuries, and some of them have always lived on or near the land purchased by their ancestor in 1707, a portion of which remains in the family. Several families of the original stock are still with us; while, by intermarriage, the family is represented in almost every section of the town. They are chiefly engaged in floriculture, in which business they have attained great skill and remarkable success.

HOUGHTON FAMILY.

Ralph Houghton was born in Lancashire, England, 1623. It is said that he was the son of Sir Richard Hoghton, of Hoghton

Tower, Lancashire, who was created a baronet, by James I., upon the institution of the order, May 22, 1611.

Ralph Houghton came to America on account of his religious and political opinions. He had fought under Cromwell against Charles I., though he had been previously knighted by the king for service to his person. He landed at Charlestown between 1645 and 1647. Soon after he removed to Lancaster, Mass., and with twenty-four others founded that town in 1653. He was chosen the first town recorder, and one of the six prudential managers. He was representative of the town, 1673, and again in 1689, and held various other offices.

Lancaster having been destroyed by the Indians in 1675, Mr. Houghton removed to Woburn, Mass., and in 1682 to Milton, Mass. He returned to Lancaster three years after, and remained there until 1690, when he came again to Milton, and settled at "Scott's Woods, nigh unto Brush Hill," building the homestead occupied by his descendants for seven generations. He died there April 15, 1705, aged eighty-two years.

Joseph Houghton, son of Ralph, and Jane his wife, was born at Lancaster July 6, 1657, and died in the homestead at Milton March 22, 1737. He married, first, Jane Vose, and, second, Margaret Reding. Ebenezer Houghton, son of Joseph and Jane, was born in Milton Aug. 25, 1695; he married Sarah Evans Sept. 17, 1722, and died here Jan. 24, 1783. In 1722 Joseph Houghton conveyed to Ebenezer, his son, a tract of one hundred and fifty acres of land, embracing what is now known as Houghton's farm. Ralph Houghton, son of Ebenezer, was born in Milton Feb. 20, 1729, married, first, Ruth Wadsworth Feb. 15, 1759, second, Waitstill Gulliver Feb. 3, 1792. Jason, son of Ralph and Ruth, born Aug. 25, 1768, married Caty Wild Dec. 25, 1788, and died in Milton Sept. 16, 1843. He was a school-master, and was known as "Master Houghton." He taught the Scott's Woods school twenty-eight years. Later in life he was called Deacon Jason. He had fourteen children, all born in the "Houghton house." Jason Wadsworth Houghton, his son, born June 12, 1793, married Nancy Davenport, of Milton, Jan. 11, 1821, and died in Milton Dec. 13, 1867.

His children are:—

Sarah Davenport, b. July 21, 1824; m. James Breck Nov. 5, 1846.

George, b. Feb. 28, 1827; m. Eliza T. Bent Jan. 1, 1863.

Harriet, b. Feb. 18, 1829; m. Samuel T. Bent, Jr., Dec. 10, 1863.

Lydia Ann, b. July 11, 1834; m. Dr. W. S. Everett Oct. 4, 1865, and d. July 16, 1869.

Jason, b. Sept. 8, 1844.

The Houghton family has been a prominent family in Milton

for nearly two centuries. The men have been among the leading men of the town.

The first Ralph was selectman for three years, 1682-84. Deacon Nathaniel Houghton was selectman ten years, between 1743 and 1761. Joseph Houghton filled the office in 1771; Ralph for seven years, 1775-81; Deacon Jason, for sixteen years, between 1795 and 1825; and Jason W. Houghton, for five years, 1844-48.

Ralph Houghton was town-clerk in 1683. Deacon Jason was collector for eight years, between 1826 and 1837. Deacon Nathaniel was moderator of town meetings for four years; Ralph, for four years; and Deacon Jason, for eleven years.

Deacon Jason was a member of the School Committee in 1839, and representative of the town at the General Court in 1815 and 1816, and for a second term in 1834 and 1835; and Jason Houghton, the youngest child of Jason W. Houghton, was on the board of the School Committee for four years, 1874-1877.

FORBES FAMILY.

John Murray Forbes, Esq.

He was the son of Rev. John Forbes, a Scotch clergyman, rector of St. Augustine, Florida. Rev. Mr. Forbes married Dorothy Murray, at Brush Hill, Milton, Feb. 2, 1767. He died in England Sept. 17, 1793; his widow died in Milton June 11, 1811.

Their eldest son, *Col. James Grant Forbes*, born Nov. 22, 1769, served as colonel under General Jackson. He was once commander at Staten Island; and was the first marshal or governor of St. Augustine when Florida was ceded to the United States.

J. Murray Forbes was born at St. Augustine Aug. 13, 1771. He came with his mother to Milton in 1773; was fitted for college by Dr. Samuel Kendall, of Weston, and graduated at Harvard in 1787. He studied law with John Sprague, of Lancaster, and Pliny Merrick, of Brookfield, and entered on his profession at Brookfield in 1791. He then removed to Boston, and, associated with C. P. Phelps, practised his profession through 1794 and 1795. After 1796 he lived mostly abroad.

In 1801 he received the appointment of consul-general to the North of Europe, residing at Hamburg and Copenhagen. In 1820 he went to Buenos Ayres as secretary of legation to Mr. Casar Rodney, who was minister of the Argentine Republic; Mr. Rodney died at Buenos Ayres, and Mr. Forbes was made *chargé*

d'affaires, and died at Buenos Ayres in 1831. He was never married. He was troubled with gout; his crest was composed of a gouty foot *couchant*, crossed by two crutches *rampant*, and the motto was "*Toujours souffrant jamais triste.*"

Ralph Bennet Forbes.

He was the youngest son of Rev. John and Dorothy (Murray) Forbes. He was born at Brush Hill, Milton, June 11, 1773, where his mother resided until she removed to Cambridge ten years later, in 1783. When he was eight years old he was sent to school at Dr. Parker's, Hingham. He spent his childhood at Brush Hill, Hingham, and Cambridge. At the age of fourteen he was bound as an apprentice to John B. Murray, in Alexandria, Va., and remained there until his nineteenth year, December, 1791, when he accepted an invitation from his brother, James Grant Forbes, to join him at Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo. He remained in St. Domingo until 1794, and then returned home. In the winter of 1795 he arrived at Charleston from Portland, Me., in the ship "Rising States," owned by John McLean, William Stephenson, and Loring & Curtis. He sailed for Bordeaux in March, where he arrived with a cargo of rice and tobacco in April, and from thence proceeded to Hamburg with a cargo of brandy, and arrived there in August. He left the ship at Dover, and reached London in September, where he met Col. Perkins, and was again at Bordeaux in December. He married Margaret Perkins, of New York, Oct. 13, 1799, and died in Milton Oct. 5, 1824.

He was the father of our honored citizens R. B. Forbes and John M. Forbes, and of Thomas T. Forbes, who perished in China, 1829.

Robert Bennet Forbes.

We are indebted partly to the "Christian Register" for the following sketch of Robert Bennet Forbes:—

He was born at Jamaica Plain on the 18th of September, 1804. On the 17th of January, 1811, his mother, his brother Thomas T., and himself embarked at Boston on board the schooner "Midas," bound for Marseilles, to join his father. Off the port the schooner was captured by a British frigate, which sent her to Port Mahon. After considerable delay Mrs. Forbes and her boys reached France. Here the boys were sent to school. The master was as ignorant of English as they were of French; yet, by the use of a French and English dictionary, the boys soon acquired a sufficient knowledge of French to pursue their studies. On the 13th of May, 1813, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes and their boys embarked at Bordeaux on board the American schooner "Orders in Council," bound for New York. Shortly

after leaving port she was attacked by a British cutter, which she beat off after an hour and a half's fight, but was captured soon afterward by a frigate and sent to Corunna. They embarked in another vessel, and were again captured and carried to Lisbon, but finally reached Newport, R.I., in the ship "Leda."

At the age of thirteen Robert B. Forbes went to sea before the mast in the ship "Canton Packet," bound for China. When sixteen he was third mate; before twenty he was captain; at twenty-six he owned a ship and commanded her; at twenty-eight he left the sea; and at thirty-six was at the head of the largest American house in China. His brother, Thomas T., was drowned near Macao. He provided liberally for his mother and his younger brother, now Hon. John M. Forbes. R. B. Forbes went several times to China, and at one time was the American vice-consul to Canton. During his seafaring career he traded between China, the United States, Europe, California, and South America, and was eminently successful on all his voyages.

In 1847 he commanded the United States sloop of war "Jamestown," laden with provisions for the starving poor in Ireland, and made the voyage from Boston to Cork and back in forty-nine days; and then helped to load the frigate "Macedonian" on the same mission of mercy. During the war of the rebellion he was employed by the government to inspect the building of nine gunboats, and built for himself and others the "Meteor," of fifteen hundred tons, built to cruise in search of the vessels which were preying upon our commerce. In all, he built about seventy sail, and took a great interest in everything connected with seamen, so much so that he is called the "Howard of the sea." He has done much and written much about the best means of saving life in case of disaster. In 1882 he published his "Personal Reminiscences," a 12mo of 412 pages, which is a model of condensed writing, and contains much interesting information.

At the age of thirty he was married to Miss Rose Green Smith, who died on the eighty-first anniversary of his birth. He had by her two sons, Robert B. and John Murray, and a daughter, now Mrs. Charles Eliot Perkins, and another daughter, who died young.

Several benevolent institutions for seamen and soldiers have had in him a liberal supporter. In his long and varied life his feet have ever been on the straight and narrow path of virtue, the only path that leads to lasting honor. It may be truly said of him that he never lost a friend, or had an enemy that he did not try to conciliate. He is almost worshipped by the boys of Milton; for he has made for them, with his own hands, over one hundred models of sail and row boats. It is pleasing to add, notwithstanding his advanced age, that he enjoys fair health, that his mind continues clear and vigorous, and that his heart is as warm as ever for all who are in trouble.

Hon. John Murray Forbes.

He was born at Bordeaux Feb. 23, 1813, and married Sarah Swain Hathaway, of New Bedford. Mr. Forbes has lived in Milton for more than half a century. He has taken a lively and intelligent interest in all the affairs of the town, and has proved himself a faithful citizen.

He is ranked also among the most honest and able asserters of loyal and democratic principles not only in our town, but in the commonwealth and in the nation. He has twice been

presidential elector. He was a member of the "Peace Congress," so called, in 1861. He was delegate at large to the Cincinnati Republican Convention in 1876, and member for Massachusetts of the Republican Convention in 1884. He has also taken an active part on many State committees where great principles were considered and great interests were at stake.

The following handwriting on the wall appeared in a New York print a year ago, giving a just delineation of our honored citizen's life as it touches the commonwealth and the nation:—

We believe there is no man in Massachusetts who stands higher in public regard and confidence than John M. Forbes. During the last thirty years nobody has been readier to serve with purse and person all good causes. To no one man in Massachusetts, except Governor Andrew, was the government more indebted during the trying days of the war. From nobody has the republican party in the State and nation received more constant and loyal service in money and counsel. There is no way in which he has not proved his devotion to it except by holding salaried offices. Moreover, there is probably no wiser or shrewder business head than his. He is a man of great wealth, but nobody would suspect it, if it were not for the number and amount of his contributions to public interests, to charity, to art, to literature, and to science, and what is of more importance, he stands in Massachusetts as the very type and embodiment of commercial integrity. He has been until recently a member of the republican national committee. Well, this veteran republican, so wise, so honored, so practical, who gave the very flower of his years to the party, is now going to vote against it, and gives his reasons.

William Hathaway Forbes, eldest son of John M. Forbes, was lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry during the civil war. Henry Sturges Russell, son-in-law of Mr. Forbes, was colonel of the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry, and brigadier-general by brevet in the late war.

HOW FAMILY.

Abraham How, of England, was made freeman of Dorchester May 2, 1638. He had leave granted him "to live in the house he built, although more than half a mile from the meeting-house."

He seems to have sons, Israel, Isaac, and Abraham. Isaac How, son of Abraham, came to Milton before 1750; probably when his son Isaac married Sarah Tucker, of Milton, April 20, 1744. He built the gambrel-roof house now standing on the corner of Centre street and Randolph avenue. His widow, Sarah, who, after his decease, married Lazarus Baker, died in Milton Sept. 11, 1755.

Isaac How, the son of Isaac, was a leading man in Milton. He built the house known as the William Vose house, on Churchill's lane, and was living there at the time of his sudden death. He often acted as moderator of the town meetings. He was selectman for several years. In the midst of a life of usefulness he was drowned in the river Sept. 7, 1769.

Thursday last a melancholy accident happened in Milton. Mr. Isaac How, being at work at the Salt Meadows, went into the water to cool himself. It being discovered by two persons who were in sight that he did not swim, and his head was under water though a good swimmer, they immediately went to his assistance, and got him out before he sunk to the bottom. There was some appearance of life in him, and several methods were taken to bring him to, but without effect. It was thought that the sudden chill of the water, he being hot, was the cause of his death. He was one of the selectmen of Milton, well-esteemed as a kind neighbor, a generous friend to the poor and suffering; he has left a sorrowing widow, and is a public loss to the town. — *Boston Evening Post*, Sept. 13, 1769.

Josiah How, brother of Isaac, and son of Isaac, of Dorchester, was born in Dorchester 1719; he married Sarah Preston, of Dorchester, in 1743, and soon after came to Milton with his father and his brother Isaac. At the decease of his father he came into possession of the house on Centre street and Randolph avenue.

His children were:—

Sarah, who married Joseph Vose, of Milton, Dec. 27, 1761.

Lemuel, b. in Milton, Aug. 5, 1744; m. Joanna Richards, of Boston, Oct. 18, 1766.

At the time of the marriage of Lemuel, his father built for him the house on Centre street, opposite the cemetery, now known as the "Hunt house," which was afterwards sold by Josiah and Lemuel to Ziba Blake, and by him conveyed to Jeremiah Crane. Lemuel had five children in Milton, and subsequently removed to Templeton, Mass.

Josiah, Isaac, and John, children of Josiah, b. in 1746, '49, '52; died in early childhood.

Mary, b. Dec. 25, 1755; m. William Vose, of Milton, Dec. 19, 1772.

Elizabeth, b. Nov. 23, 1757; m. Rufus Pierce Feb. 18, 1775.

Margaret How, known as "Peggy How," was b. Sept. 26, 1760; at the decease of her father she came into possession of the How house, and for many years kept school there.

Josiah How was deacon of the Milton Church for many years. For fourteen years he was selectman of the town. He was town treasurer for six years. He was often chosen

moderator of the town meetings. He represented the town at the General Court in 1772-3. He was a shoemaker by trade, and carried on an extensive business for the times. He possessed great strength of character, and was looked up to and respected by all who knew him. During the Revolution affairs presented a gloomy aspect to his mind, and he became despondent and faint-hearted. His sympathies seemed to be on the side of the Royalists; we find his name joined with those of James Smith and Stephen Miller in the "address to Governor Hutchinson." He died in Milton Oct. 3, 1792, aged seventy-three years.

PIERCE FAMILY.

William Pierce, 4th, was a leading man of his day. He was prominent and active in seeking for and in carrying out the best interests of his native town. With many of our citizens he took part in the fortification of Dorchester Heights. His house stood nearly opposite the East Milton railroad station, a little east of the stone-house; it was changed into a store in 1835, and removed some years later.

The estate of his father, William, 3d, who married, 1719, Deliverance Woodard, of Milton, was on the south side of Pleasant street, running towards the Braintree line, and is now included partly in the estate of Edward Cunningham; the old cellar and well were near the Cunningham house. William Pierce, 4th, married Eunice Bent, only sister of the four brothers, — Joseph, Lemuel, William, and Rufus Bent, of Milton. His children were Rufus, Deliverance, Abigail, William, and four others. William, 5th, married Lydia Swift, of Milton. He had five sons and four daughters. Oliver, his fifth son, born Jan. 12, 1802, married Susan Babcock, of Milton, May 22, 1825; and, second, Jan. 15, 1843, Mary Gardner, of Arlington, who is now living on Granite avenue, Milton, with her daughter, Alma G. Pierce, the teacher of the Pleasant-street school.

William L., son of Oliver, born July 13, 1842, married Emma P. Hicks, of Milton, Sept. 15, 1870.

Capt. Rufus Pierce, the first son of William, 4th, married Elizabeth How, of Milton. He built the cottage on Adams street, just west of East Milton railroad station. He began the cellar in 1775, but after the Lexington fight the work was abandoned, and he occupied the mansion of Madam Foye, on Milton Hill, which was afterwards the home of his daughter, Sarah Pierce Littlefield. Madam Foye, fearing to be so near Boston in war times, removed to Randolph; after the war she returned to Milton, and Rufus Pierce finished his house, which,

for many years, he kept as a tavern. In this house he lived through all his remaining life, and here died in 1812.

The children of Rufus and Elizabeth How Pierce were: —

Elizabeth, b. Oct. 19, 1775; m., Nov. 30, 1817, William Briggs, of Scituate.

Lennel, b. Feb. 9, 1778.

Sarah, b. July 16, 1780; m., March 10, 1803, Samuel Littlefield, of Braintree.

Margaret, b. April 29, 1783; m. Jeremiah T. Fenno.

Eunice, b. Feb. 24, 1787; m. Daniel Lord, of Ipswich.

Nancy, b. July 13, 1790; m. Gideon F. Thayer, the eminent teacher and founder of Chauncy Hall School.

Mary, b. Dec. 5, 1795; m. Zypheon Thayer.

Rufus, b. March 31, 1798.

Martha, b. July 16, 1801; m. Abel Wyman, of Wayland.

— The grandchildren of Rufus and Elizabeth How Pierce, now resident in Milton, with their families, are: —

Margaret Fenno Babcock, Mary Fenno Sheldon, Mary Littlefield Dudley, John Littlefield.

Numerous other descendants are scattered over the State and country.

REED FAMILY.

This family may be traced back to a very early ancestry. Briames De Rede was living in 1139 in the north of England. He had three sons: 1st, Robert, of Rede; 2d, William, of Chichester; 3d, Thomas, of Redydale.

William Reade, son of William and Lucy (Henage) Reed, was born in 1605, and sailed from Gravesend, County of Kent, in the "Assurance," 1635. He settled in Wassagusset (now Weymouth, Mass.). In 1636 he bought a house of Zachary Bichnall for £7 13s. 4d., which was an average price for homesteads at that early day. He was representative for Weymouth to the General Court in 1636 and 1638. He had by his wife Ivis seven children. Thomas Reed, son of William and Ivis, married Sarah. He held offices, both civil and military, and died Nov. 14, 1719.

John, son of Thomas and Sarah, born Dec. 30, 1679; also married Sarah. His will was dated 1757.

John, son of John and Sarah, married Mary Bates Dec. 26, 1746. He was father of twelve children.

Noah Reed, son of John and Mary, was born at Weymouth Nov. 18, 1759; he married Mehetable Wild, of Milton, July 6, 1788, whose father kept tavern in the house once owned and occupied by C. L. Copeland, and now moved to Randolph avenue, near Pleasant street.

Mr. Reed was a shoemaker by trade, but, on account of feeble health, he came to Milton and bought of Daniel Vose, July 13, 1795, the homestead formerly owned by Capt. Samuel Wadsworth. The spot where the old house stood is opposite George K. Gannett's residence, between Randolph avenue and Highland street. The original house was burned in 1669. The second house built by Captain Wadsworth, and purchased by Noah Reed, was taken down about 1803. Its walls were packed with seaweed, — a common custom in early times. About 1801 Noah Reed bought of Joel Pratt the house built by John Gibbons on the corner of Highland and Reed streets, where Mrs. Charlotte (Reed) Wadsworth and Miss Rachel Reed now reside.

Noah Reed's children were : —

Betsy, b. in Weymouth, 1789 ; m. Deacon Jesse Tucker.

Warren, b. in Weymouth, 1793 ; m. Mary Howe Wadsworth.

Avis, b. 1795.

Charlotte, b. in the old Wadsworth homestead, Milton, 1799 ; m. Jason Wadsworth.

Rachel, b., 1803, in the Gibbons house, now remodelled and owned by her.

Noah Reed died in Milton Sept. 20, 1836. Warren Reed, who married Mary H. Wadsworth, was a farmer. He lived several years in the house now occupied by Rachel Reed, and then, in 1851, built the house now occupied by his sons John H. and William R. Reed, on land descending from the Wadsworth estate.

Another Branch of the Reed Family.

William Reed, springing from the same ancestry, was born in Abington Sept. 20, 1725, and married Silence Nash, 1750. His second son, William, was born June 8, 1755, and married Olive Poole, of Bridgewater, May, 1784 ; he was a clergyman, and died in Easton Nov. 16, 1809. His third son, Jason Reed, born in Easton Oct. 14, 1794, married Mary Elizabeth Coats, of Milton, May 19, 1824. He graduated at Harvard College 1816, and pursued the study of law. He removed to Milton, and purchased the estate of Ezra Coats, the father of his wife. He held the office of town-clerk of Milton for thirty years, also that of town-treasurer from 1857 till his decease, July 13, 1873. His estate in Milton was named Redesdale, in memory of the old home in England, and a street built in 1884 through this estate bears the name of Redesdale road. His daughter, Elizabeth T. L. Reed, is the only living representative of his family.

James Read.

James Read, of Boston, purchased a tract of land in Milton, lying on Highland street and Canton avenue, and moved here about 1765. He built a house, which stood where the Whitwell mansion now stands. His third son, Benjamin, was born in Milton May 20, 1767, and married Lydia Vose, of Milton, March 18, 1787. He was a pump-maker, following the trade of his father.

Thomas Read, the fourth son of James, was born in Milton March 1, 1770. He was a hatter, and carried on the business on the corner of Highland street and Canton avenue, where he also resided. The building disappeared about fifty years ago.

Benjamin Read built the house now standing on Canton avenue, directly opposite the Pound, in 1805. His son, Joseph Elijah Read, born in Milton May 16, 1802, married Lydia Vose Shepherd, of Milton, July 21, 1833. His daughter, Lydia Vose Read, born in Milton Jan. 30, 1806, married Stephen Wales, of Dorchester, June 5, 1833.

The house built by Benjamin Read is now owned and occupied by his granddaughters, Mrs. Mary C. R. Sanford and Frances Abbie Read.

JOHN RUGGLES FAMILY.

Thomas Ruggles

Came from England to Roxbury with his wife, Mary, in 1637. Their son, John Ruggles, born in England, probably in 1625, came over with his uncle John two years before his parents; married Abigail Crafts, Jan. 24, 1651, and died in Roxbury Sept. 15, 1658. He had five children, the oldest, named John, died in infancy; the second son, John, baptized Jan. 22, 1654, had a son John, born in Roxbury March 16, 1680, who married Sarah Tilden May 24, 1704; his son, *Capt. John Ruggles*, was born in Roxbury Feb. 28, 1705, and married Katherine Williams Jan. 20, 1741-2. He was commander, as supposed, of a company at the siege of Louisburg, and died of fever very soon after his return. He was a man of decided character and of great physical strength, reputed to be the strongest man that ever lived in Roxbury. As an instance of his great strength, it is said he could raise a barrel of cider from the ground and lift it over the raves of a cart. He had two children, a daughter, Catherine, and *Capt. John Ruggles*, born in Roxbury Dec. 13, 1742. He married Mary Wadsworth, of Milton, May, 1772,

having removed, when a child, to this town, where he died, Feb. 25, 1821.

In 1784 he was on the board of selectmen. He was elected to the office of town treasurer in 1785, and held the office, by annual election, for thirty-six years, until his death. He was chosen town-clerk in 1786, and retained the position for twenty-one years. His wife, Mary, died in 1773, leaving an only child.

Hon. John Ruggles.

He was born Feb. 10, 1773, and married Betsy Wadsworth, second daughter of Rev. Dr. Benjamin Wadsworth, of Danvers, Mass. He followed in the footsteps of his father, and was early honored with offices of trust by his native town. He was chosen selectman in 1805, remaining in the office for twenty-one consecutive years; he was reelected in 1830, and served for a period of five years; of this twenty-six years of service he was chairman twenty years. He was on the board of assessors for twenty-five years, and chairman for nineteen. He was chosen town-clerk in 1814, and held the office till 1835, when he declined further service. He was the representative of Milton to the General Court for seven years; and State senator from 1820 to 1825. He died here, Dec. 19, 1846, beloved, respected, and honored. His children were, Mary Wadsworth, who died in infancy; Betsy, born Aug. 31, 1808, married Francis W. Davenport, of Milton, Jan. 24, 1837; and *John Ruggles*, born May 28, 1816, and graduated at Harvard in 1836. He was, for a time, a teacher, afterwards, a bank officer, being for many years connected with the National City Bank on State street, Boston. He married Mary L. Gardner, of Bolton, Nov. 30, 1842, and now resides in Brookline. His son John, who died Dec. 4, 1866, was the eighth John Ruggles in lineal succession. In this family there have been five successive generations of only sons, all bearing the name of John Ruggles.

Capt. John Ruggles and his son Hon. John held important town offices for fifty years continuously. They were men of stable character and sterling integrity, and were gifted with a large share of common-sense. They proved themselves eminently worthy of the confidence reposed in them, faithfully and successfully meeting all those important trusts. Mr. Ruggles, of Brookline, has kindly contributed to the citizens of Milton the portrait of his father, the Hon. John Ruggles, who was so closely connected with the affairs of this town through his whole life.



John Ruggles

SUMNER FAMILY.

William Sumner, son of William, was baptized at Bicester, England, Jan. 27, 1604-5, being, by his deposition given Dec. 23, 1685, eighty-one years old, or thereabouts.

William Sumner, and his wife, Mary West, settled in Dorchester. He was made freeman in 1637, was admitted to the church 1652. He held many important offices. His wife, Mary, died June 7, 1676. Mr. Sumner's will was proved March 24, 1691-2.

His second son, Roger, was baptized at Bicester, England, Aug. 8, 1632; he married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Josselyn, early settlers of Hingham, and afterwards of Lancaster. He was admitted to the Dorchester Church 1656, and was dismissed to assist in forming a church in Lancaster, whither he had removed. He continued there until the town was destroyed by the Indians, and then returned to Milton. He probably built the Sumner house, now standing on Brush Hill, about 1678, which has been enlarged, and perhaps entirely rebuilt; the will of Roger refers to "the old end of the dwelling-house." He was deacon of the Milton Church, and died here May 26, 1698, leaving a widow, Mary.

George Sumner, the third child of William, was baptized at Bicester, England, March 1, 1633-4. He married, Nov. 7, 1662, Mary, daughter of Edward Baker. George Sumner lived on Brush Hill, Milton, and was deacon of the Milton Church. His house stood below the old ferry-house in the field; it was built about 1662. He died here Dec. 11, 1715, aged eighty-one.

Children of Roger and Mary: —

Waitstill, m. Manassah Tucker Dec. 29, 1676. Abigail. Samuel. William, b. 1673; d. Dec. 22, 1738; m. Esther, daughter of Mathias Puffer, June 2, 1697. Ebenezer, b. May 28, 1678; m. Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Clap, March 14, 1699. Mary. Rebecca.

Children of George and Mary: —

Mary, b. Feb. 11, 1663. George, m. Ann Tucker, of Roxbury.

Samuel and William, both lost in the Canadian expedition 1690.

Ebenezer and Joseph both settled in Mendon. Edward m. Elizabeth Clap; he was grandfather of Governor Increase Sumner. Benjamin, b. Dec. 15, 1683; m. Elizabeth Badcock May 3, 1706; settled in Milton and lived in his father's house. This house was burned April 10, 1748, with all the wearing apparel of the family. It was at once rebuilt. Benjamin's fourth child was Abijah, b. March 6, 1713; d. Feb. 2, 1797. He occupied the house of his father and grandfather.

Children of William and Esther (Puffer) :—

Mary, b. May 2, 1698; m. Ephraim Tucker Oct. 22, 1719.

Abigail, b. Jan. 31, 1699; m. Robert Vose Sept. 14, 1721.

Roger, b. March 25, 1702; m. Sarah Badcock Feb. 20, 1724.

William, b. Feb. 7, 1704; m. Eleanor Daniel Nov. 25, 1727.

Gerson. Esther. Seth, b. Dec. 15, 1710; m., first, Hannah Badcock Oct. 17, 1734; she died Aug. 13, 1739. He married, second, Lydia Badcock, daughter of William and Elizabeth, in 1742. He died Nov. 11, 1771.

Children of Seth and Hannah :—

Seth and Roger.

Seth, b. July 4, 1735; m. Elizabeth Davis, of Dorchester; and, second, — Gay, of Dedham. His children were: Elisha, m. Nancy Vose, Aug. 3, 1792; he was the father of Edwin V. Sumner, major-general in our civil war. General Sumner lived during childhood in the Kendall house, on Canton avenue, and attended the West School and Milton Academy. — Davis Sumner, m. Dolly Vose, Nov. 3, 1795, twin sister of Nancy, the wife of Elisha; they were daughters of Gen. Joseph Vose, and sisters of Col. Josiah H. Vose, the father of Mrs. E. V. Field and Miss Caroline Vose, now living on the old General Vose estate in Milton.

Seth, born in 1735, bought of Ebenezer Tucker, tanner, for £600, by deed dated May 30, 1781, two tracts of land :—

One containing four and a half acres, bounded south-east on Taunton road; east, on John Ruggles and New Lane; north-east, on brook and land of George Clark; and north-west on land of Seth Sumner; with dwelling-house and shop standing thereon, and all said Tucker's interest in the barn, tan-house, and yard. Also, one-half of twenty-six acres on the south side of Taunton road.

This is what is now known as the "Kendall house," with the land belonging to the same, which descended to, and was occupied by, his sons Elisha and Davis.

Children of Seth and Lydia :—

Lydia, b. Dec. 6, 1743; m. George Clark.

Enos, b. Sept. 25, 1746, unmarried; was a physician in Milton; d. June 3, 1796.

William, b. Aug. 6, 1748; m., first, Elizabeth Minot; second, Mary Pond; third, Sarah Thayer. His eleventh child was Rufus Pond Sumner, b. Jan. 17, 1799; m. Susan Kingsbury. He had ten sons and one daughter. Through his father, William, son of Seth, he inherited a part of the Roger Sumner estate, on Brush Hill, Milton, which is now occupied by his sons.

Esther. Clement. Job, b. April 23, 1754; graduated at Harvard College 1778. He was major in the Massachusetts Army of the Revolution; d. Sept. 16, 1789. His death occurred on board a packet-ship on the passage from Charleston, S.C., to New York. He was buried in New York by the Freemasons, with much ceremony, in the Trinity church-yard, Broadway, where may be seen a marble monument to his memory. He

had a son, Job, b. at Milton Jan. 20, 1776, whose name was afterwards changed to Charles Pinckney; he graduated at Harvard 1796. He was High Sheriff of Suffolk for many years. He married Relief Jacobs, and died in 1839, aged sixty-three years. Charles Pinckney Sumner was the father of the Hon. Charles Sumner, b. at Boston Jan. 6, 1811; graduated at Harvard College 1830; the distinguished U.S. Senator from Massachusetts. Rufus. Hannah. Abigail. Jesse.

The will of William Sumner, the ancestor, was executed June 23, 1681. In this he divided all his "land and housing" into six parts: one part each to his sons Roger, George, Samuel, and Increase, and his daughter Joane Way; the other sixth part to be divided amongst his eldest son William's children, there being nine of them. His four children last named to be executors.

The inventory of Roger Sumner estate, in Milton, taken by order of Court, June 29, 1698, by Thomas Vose, Ralph Houghton and Samuel Trisbot. Mary, the widow of Roger, to have as her thirds the old end of the dwelling-house in Milton, valued at £18. 18s.

TUCKER FAMILY.

The genealogical tree traced by Arthur H. Tucker, and kindly presented for this work, brings to our view the root and branches of this extensive family for many generations.

The origin of Robert Tucker, the progenitor of the Milton-line of Tuckers, is considered under "Incorporation, Name, and Boundaries."

According to recent investigations he was born in Milton-next-Gravesend, County of Kent, England, June 7, 1604. He is supposed to have come to Wassaguset, afterwards Weymouth, about 1635; to have removed to Gloucester, and then back again to Weymouth, from which place he came to Milton about 1662, and soon after settled on Brush Hill. He occupied an important and highly useful position in the town and the church during the earliest years of the settlement, and his numerous descendants have been among the most active and influential of our citizens through the whole history of the town.

Members of the family have graced the pulpit, the army, and the representative halls of the country. From the beginning they have filled important offices of trust in the town and in the church. The following representatives of the Tucker name have held the office of deacon, making almost a continuous line from the formation of the church to the present day: Ephraim, Manasseh, Jaazaniah, William, Ebenezer, David, Isaac, Amariah, Atherton, Jesse, Nathan, Stillman L., and John A. Tucker.

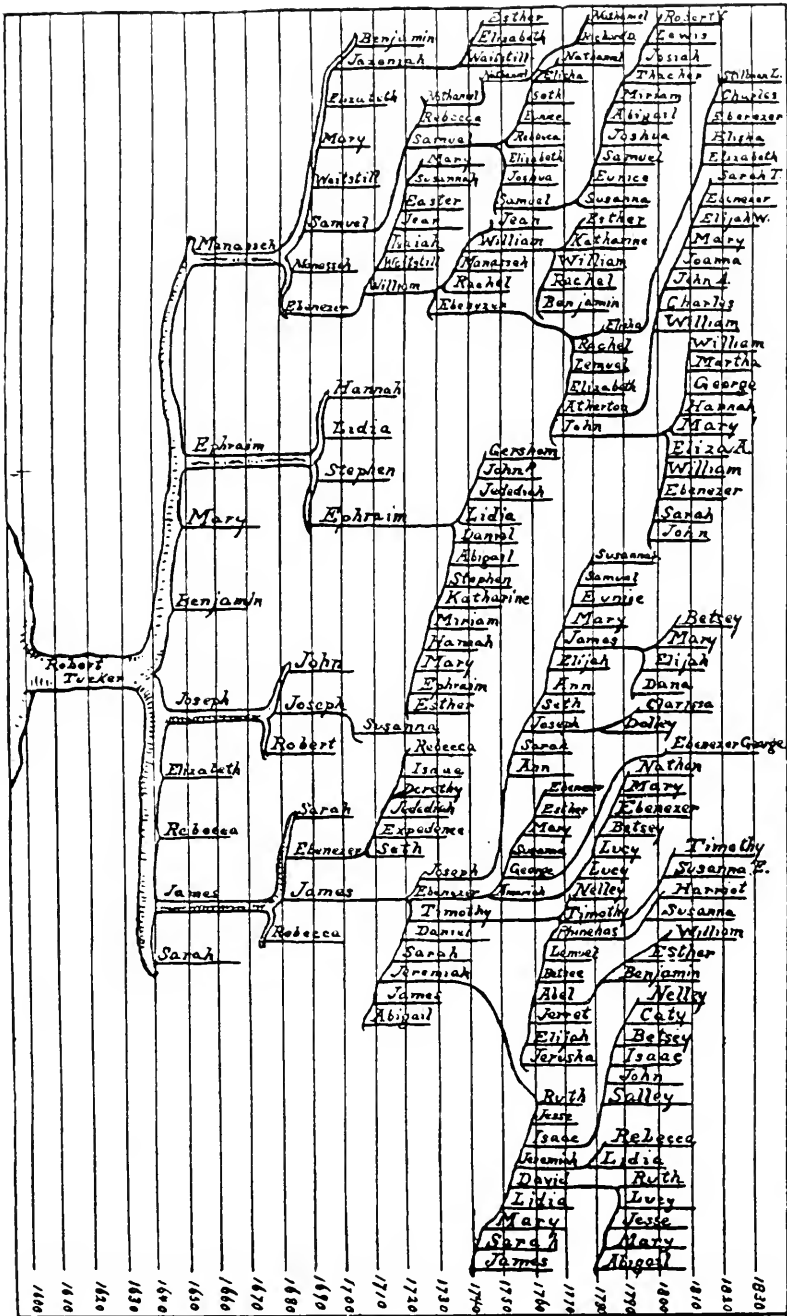
Since Ephraim Tucker was ordained deacon, in 1699, there has been, generally, a Deacon Tucker, Senior, and a Deacon Tucker, Junior, as at the present time.

Manasseh Tucker was born in Weymouth 1654. He removed with his father, Robert, to Milton, and died here April 8, 1743, aged eighty-nine years. Samuel Tucker, son of Manasseh and Waitstill (Summer) Tucker, was born in Milton March 15, 1686. Samuel, son of Samuel, first, and Rebecca (Leeds) Tucker, was born in Milton September 27, 1719. Samuel, son of Samuel, second, and Elizabeth (Haywood) Tucker, was born in Milton July 14, 1750, and died in Scott's Woods July 19, 1841, aged ninety-one years, being the oldest man then in Milton. His great-grandfather, Manasseh, who was here when the town was incorporated, lived until 1743, within about seven years of his birth, and his own life was prolonged to the year 1841. Thus the lives of these two persons extended, with a little break, over the long period of one hundred and eighty years, embracing all of the history of Milton which is not within the knowledge of the present generation.

Manasseh Tucker was one of the four citizens who purchased the "Blue Hill Lands" in 1711. He was then fifty-seven years of age, and doubtless made the purchase for the benefit of his children, as he continued at the homestead, on Brush Hill, during life. His son Samuel, who was then twenty-five years old, married Rebecca Leeds, of Dorchester, March 2, 1711, and commenced life on the new purchase, which was at that time a wilderness, without roads, and remote from inhabitants. His father, Manasseh, who seems, from his inventory, to have had a large property for the times, probably built a house for them on or near the site now occupied by the house of Charles K. Hunt, as the present house of Mr. Hunt, in which Samuel, the third, lived, would hardly bear the age of one hundred and seventy years. In his will Manasseh makes the following bequest: "I give to my son Samuel Tucker, besides the housing and lands and meadow that I have already given him by deed, the one-half of my lot of land in the third division of the Blue Hill Land, and all my rights in the land lately divided lying in Brantry."

A portion of these lands descended in direct line from his grandfather, through his father, to Samuel, the third, who died in the house, or in the near vicinity, 1841.

Capt. Nathaniel Tucker, brother of Samuel, the third, owned the adjoining estate, now belonging to Col. H. S. Russell. At his decease, February 10, 1838, he left a legacy of \$1,000 to the poor of Milton, in trust of the minister and deacons of the First



Evangelical Church; he also gave to the above-named church a tract of land on Canton avenue and White's lane, on a part of which the meeting-house of this church now stands.

The children of Samuel Tucker, and their children, owned land in the vicinity of their father's estate, and some of them lived there until within twenty years. They have now died, or have removed, and their lands have passed into other hands. I know of but one in this line of the family, a grandchild of Samuel Tucker, now resident in Milton.

The Hon. David W. Tucker is now the sole representative of the name in Scott's Woods, where in former years it was so numerous.

On Brush Hill there are three families of the Tucker name, in the seventh and eighth generations, still proprietors of lands originally owned by Robert or his sons.

On Canton avenue three families represent the name in the sixth and seventh generations from Robert, one of which is on land owned by Manasseh Tucker.

VOSE FAMILY.

Robert Vose,

The first in the line of the Milton Vose family, was born in Lancaster County, England, about 1599, and died in Milton Oct. 16, 1683, aged eighty-four years.

In July, 1654, he purchased of the heirs of the "Worshipful John Glover" one hundred and seventy-four acres of land on the easterly and southerly side of "Robert Badcocks River;" running easterly along the present line of Ruggles lane and School street to Churchill's lane, and beyond; stretching southerly and westerly as far as Brook road, White street, and the wall east of the house of Charles Breck, and thence to Pleasant street. Over this territory in subsequent years the descendants of Robert Vose were scattered along Canton avenue, in the vicinity of School street, on William Vose's lane (now Churchill's lane), on Gun Hill and Pleasant streets. A portion of this land, still occupied by his descendants, has remained in the family for nearly two and a half centuries. The purchase also embraced a tract on the south slope of Brush Hill, now in possession of the descendants of Thomas, son of Robert, who inherited it from their ancestors.

When Robert Vose came to Dorchester he had three sons, Edward, Thomas, and Henry, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Martha. Edward was born 1636; died Jan. 29, 1716, aged eighty years. Thomas, born about 1641; died April 3, 1708,

aged sixty-seven years. He was a man of note in his day. For many years he was town recorder, and under his management the town records assumed a systematic and business-like form. He married Waitstill Wyatt; she died 1727, aged eighty-four. Elizabeth, born 1639, married Thomas Swift Dec. 9, 1657; died Jan. 15, 1675, without issue. Martha married Lieut. John Sharp, of Muddy Brook (Brookline); he was killed by the Indians April 21, 1676, with Capt. Wadsworth, in the Sudbury fight. She married, second, Buckminster, and was referred to as widow Buckminster when her father died, in 1683.

Robert Vose was a man of influence and note among the early inhabitants of Milton. He lived in the old Glover house, near the junction of Canton avenue and Brook road. He was one of the three petitioners for the incorporation of Milton. By an indenture, drawn June 13, 1662, and executed May 18, 1664, he conveyed to the town through a board of eighteen men, probably embracing every church-member or freeman of the town, eight acres of land for church purposes, situated on or near Vose's lane and Centre street, now occupied in part by the house of Mrs. Blanchard.

On this lot a ministerial house was erected in 1663, and the second meeting-house in 1671, during the ministry of Rev. Mr. Mighill. Robert Vose was active and zealous in the effort to obtain a meeting-house and to secure the settlement of a permanent ministry.

Thacher says:—

Sept. 24 1680 old Goodman Vose gave me a barrel of cider and some honey.

May 7, went to pray with our Military Company and then went and dined with Sargent Vose [Thomas] at William Daniells.

March 1st, sister Vose [Mrs. Thomas] lodged here all night when Elizabeth was born.

Robert Vose lived here through a long life, respected and honored by his fellow-citizens, and came to his grave "in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season."

From this ancestry sprang a long line of honored citizens who have been conspicuous in the history of the town through its entire existence. It would be a pleasant duty to present the full record of this family in its various branches; it is only possible, however, to speak of individuals.

Nathaniel Vose,

The son of Edward, was born in Milton Nov. 17, 1672. He married Mary Belcher, by whom he had six children, and died

here Oct. 9, 1753. He and his wife Mary were admitted to the church Dec. 4, 1698. According to Dr. Morison, —

Nathaniel was considered the patriarch of the family. He was a New England Puritan in faith and practice, using great self-denial, and educating his children in the most rigid manner of his sect. He ministered daily at the family altar, and continued to do so during the twilight of his life, which passed in the family of his youngest son. Early upon the Sabbath morning would he summon his daughters to the holy duties of the day by loudly proclaiming at their doors that the holy women were early at the sepulchre. But upon other mornings he left them to their rest.

Among the last recollections of his favorite grandson, Col. Joseph Vose, was the seventeenth chapter of Jeremiah, which he used to repeat to his children as being the favorite morning lesson for the Sabbath; he had learned it some seventy years before, while sitting on the cricket at his grandfather's feet, listening to the family exercise. From his frequent reading and quoting from the Scriptures he was often called the "walking Bible." As a tiller of the soil he was so successful that his name has been handed down to the present generation as "Farmer Vose."

Elijah Vose,

The fifth child of Nathaniel, was born in Milton Jan. 1, 1708. He was married to Sarah Bent, Feb. 12, 1729–30, by Rev. John Taylor, and died in Milton Nov. 5, 1766, aged fifty-eight. Sarah, his widow, died April 5, 1802, aged ninety-two years. His four sons — Joseph, born Nov. 26, 1738; died May 22, 1816; Elijah, born Feb. 24, 1744; died March 19, 1822; Moses and Bill — were all military men enrolled in the army, and actively engaged through the long struggle of the Revolution. Their military record is given in the chapter on that war.

Gen. Joseph Vose

Was married to Sarah How, Dec. 27, 1761, by Rev. Mr. Robbins. About this time he built the "Vose house," on Canton avenue and Vose's lane, where his eleven children were born. All his children lived to maturity except Elijah, who died in infancy. Eight of the children were married. Solomon, the eldest, was a graduate of Harvard College; he is spoken of with Milton lawyers. Isaac D., the second son, was a merchant in New Orleans; he died in Boston, Oct. 12, 1835. Joseph was deranged from a child. He lived in the McLean Asylum, and died there in 1835. Josiah Howe, the youngest son, was a trader at Augusta, Me. At the commencement of the war of 1812 he entered the army as captain. He died at the commencement of the Mexican war.

One of the daughters of Joseph Vose, Naomi, married a son of Major-General Heath. Margaret married Judge Savage, of Salem, Mass., and Sarah married Dr. Osgood, of Andover. The twin sisters, Dolly and Nancy, married the brothers Davis and Elisha Sumner. Nancy, who married Elisha Sumner, was the mother of Major-General Edwin Vose Sumner.

Elizabeth Eliot Vose was born in the Vose house in 1782, and lived there more than fifty years. She was named from Madame Eliot, who had a beautiful gold ring made for her, on which was engraved her full name. She was familiarly known by all her friends as "Aunt Betsey."

Joseph Vose served through the whole war of the Revolution. He had two horses shot under him, and at the close of the war held the office of colonel; he was afterwards promoted.

Rev. Dr. James G. Vose has in his possession his grandfather's commission as a brigadier-general, and also three letters from Lafayette to his grandfather. When General Vose left the army he was paid off in the currency of the times, which brought only two shillings on the pound.

Sarah How,

The wife of Joseph Vose, was a rare and excellent woman. She died in Milton June 15, 1824, aged eighty-three years.

A grandson, in a letter written 1863, says:—

She was noted for her piety, strength of character, and amiability. I knew her well, and many a time have sat by her while she related with thrilling interest incidents connected with the war of the Revolution. She would not eat poultry that had been killed by wringing the neck, upon the ground that St. Paul, in one of his epistles, commanded that things strangled should not be eaten.

Col. Elijah Vose,

Brother of Joseph, was also in the army during the whole period of the war. He is represented as a fine-looking man, of good proportions and pleasing countenance. He was not so severe a disciplinarian as his brother Joseph, and consequently was more popular with his command. He had two children,—Hon. Elijah Vose, of Boston, who was a successful merchant, and a member of the Cincinnati Society, an honor which he inherited, through his father, from his grandfather, Elijah Vose, who was an original member. His sons, the Hon. Henry Vose and Francis Vose, were also successively members of the Cincinnati. Henry graduated at Harvard College in 1837, and was an eminent lawyer and Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He died in Boston Jan. 17, 1869. Francis

Vose was a successful merchant, but suffered much from ill-health, and died in 1880. Ruth, the daughter of Col. Elijah Vose, married Eben Breed, of Charlestown.

Moses and Bill Vose

Were likewise patriotic and noble men, serving in the war with their brothers, both holding important stations, the latter a paymaster; and also meeting the duties of faithful citizens in the town during a long life.

Col. Josiah Howe Vose,

The youngest son of Gen. Joseph, was born in Milton Aug. 8, 1784. His military career is spoken of in the war of 1812. He married, May 3, 1808, Charlotte Cushing, of Scituate, a lady of rare qualities of heart and mind; meek and gentle as a child, and yet gifted with powers equal to the changes and emergencies of a military life.

Their eldest son, 1st Lieut. Josiah H. Vose, Jr., received a commission in the U.S.A., December, 1737, and served in Arkansas and in the Seminole war in Florida. His exposures brought on consumption. He left his station for home, and died in New York, June 20, 1841, just eighteen hours after his arrival there, aged twenty-five years.

Charlotte C. Vose, their eldest daughter, married Lieut. Thomas O. Barnwell, U.S.A. He graduated at West Point July 1, 1834; she died at Fort Towson, Choctaw Nation, Sept. 9, 1836, aged twenty-five years.

Elizabeth Eliot, the second daughter, married Capt. George P. Field, U.S.A. He was born at Black Rock, near Buffalo, and graduated at West Point July 1, 1834. He was engaged in the war with the Seminoles, and afterwards in the Mexican war. He distinguished himself in the battles of the Rio Grande, and fell at the battle of Monterey while gallantly leading his company in the attack on that stronghold.

1st Lieut. Josiah Howe Vose Field, only son of Capt. Field mentioned above, was a Milton boy, and received his education at Milton Academy. He was born at Tampa Bay, Fla., in 1843. He graduated with honor at West Point in 1863, and was appointed to the Department of Ordnance. He was stationed at the Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa., and afterwards was placed on the staff of Gen. David Hunter, where he was engaged in a dangerous expedition in the valley of the Shenandoah. The fatigue and exposure were too much for his youth and delicate organization. He was attacked with typhoid fever,

and died at Cumberland, Md., July 14, 1864, aged twenty-one years.

James Gardner Vose, the youngest child of Col. Josiah H. Vose, was born March 6, 1830. He was graduated at Yale College in 1851. His first field of labor in the ministry was with the church in Greenfield, Mass. He was soon appointed to the professorship of rhetoric and oratory in Amherst College; this position he resigned, after a few years, to engage again in his chosen profession. In 1866 he was settled over the Beneficent Church, in Providence, R.I., where he now is. Dr. Vose is a member of the Cincinnati through his father. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Brown University.

Thomas Vose line.

— The branch of the family residing at Brush Hill and on Canton avenue, near Atherton street, descended from the line of Thomas, son of Robert. Thomas, the son of Thomas, had Edward, who settled at the foot of Brush Hill, nearly opposite the residence of the late Elijah Tucker, where the old cellar was seen within a few years. This land remained in the family until 1882. Edward was the father of Robert, who married Abigail Sumner, of Milton. He was father of Benjamin, born in Milton 1744, died April 13, 1815. He married Esther Sumner, of Milton, and may have obtained through her, in addition to his paternal inheritance, a portion of the Sumner land, which, on the westerly side of Robbins street, in 1747, was bounded by Canton avenue, Brush Hill road, and New lane. Benjamin was the father of Jesse, born 1783, and Jesse was the father of Joshua Whiting, Jesse, and Benjamin C., who, or their children, now own and occupy the land.

Capt. Thomas Vose, born March 12, 1707, was the fourth son of Thomas and Hannah Vose; he married Patience, the third daughter and fifth child of Joseph and Rhuama Billings; she was born March 4, 1700, and died March 27, 1760. He lived on Canton avenue, near Atherton street. Their children were:—

Daniel, b. Feb. 20, 1741; m. Rachel Smith Nov. 11, 1762; he d. Dec. 7, 1807.

Rhuama, b. May 17, 1743; m. Josiah Vose.

Peter, b. July 2, 1745,

Eli, b. Feb. 18, 1747,

Patience, b. Sept. 12, 1750,

Hannah, b. July 13, 1756, }

Unmarried.

Daniel Vose and Rachel Smith's children were:—

Patience, b. Aug. 14, 1763; m. Amos Holbrook Oct. 7, 1783; she d. March 17, 1789.

Elizabeth, b. Oct. 20, 1767; m. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{John Lillie,} \\ \text{Edmund Baker;} \end{array} \right\}$ d. March 28, 1843.

Fanny.

Daniel T., b. May 17, 1779; d. May 29, 1837.

Edmund J. Baker is the son of Edmund Baker and Elizabeth Vose.

Jesse Pierce married Elizabeth S. Lillie, the daughter of John Lillie and Elizabeth Vose. The Hon. Henry L. and Edward L. Pierce are their sons.

The only child of Dr. Amos Holbrook and Patience Vose was Clarissa, who married Henry Gardner, the father of Governor Gardner.

—INDIVIDUALS OF THE VOSE FAMILY WHO WENT FROM MILTON
AND SETTLED IN MAINE.

Seth, the son of Jonathan, and grandson of Thomas and Hannah, born January 4, 1733-4; went to Thomaston and Cushing.

Jesse, son of Jonathan, and grandson of Thomas and Hannah, born March 3, 1742-3; went to Sandy river; died at Kingfield.

Thomas, a brother of Jesse, born May 8, 1753; married Sarah George; went to Thomaston with General Knox.

Soloman, son of Joseph, and grandson of Elijah and Sarah, born July 22, 1768; went to Augusta.

William, son of William, and grandson of William and Abigail, born April 12, 1778; settled in Portland.

Thomas, the son of Thomas, and grandson of Thomas and Abigail, born September 27, 1765; went to Robbinston.

Peter Thacher, son of Thomas, and grandson of Robert and Abigail, born September 4, 1769; went to Augusta, but returned to Massachusetts.

Spencer, son of Jonathan, and grandson of Jonathan and Mary, born September 2, 1758; went to Thomaston.

David, son of David, and grandson of David and Mehitable, went to Concord, Mass., and went from there to Hampden or Thomaston.

Charles, or *Robert Charles*, the son of Samuel, and grandson of Robert and Miriam, born June 14, 1783, and went to Augusta, and died there.

Josiah H., son of Joseph, and grandson of Elijah and Sarah, born August 8, 1784; went to Augusta; from there into

the regular army, and died a colonel in parade at New Orleans.

Lewis, son of Lemuel, and grandson of Jonathan and Mary Vose, born April 3, 1763; was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; marched to some of the camps on the Hudson river, and up the Mohawk river to the German Flats; was honorably discharged, and returned to his native town, and was a saddler for many years; married Sally Jones, of Brookline, in 1792; was an ensign, lieutenant, and captain in the militia of Massachusetts; had two sons and a daughter; all died unmarried. His daughter Sarah was born October, 1805, and died October 11, 1883. By her will she left about \$7,000 to the Milton Public Library; and to the ministers and deacons of the First Congregational Church in Milton, as a charity fund, to take effect at the death of a cousin and her husband, property estimated to be worth \$7,000.

WADSWORTH FAMILY.

Capt. Samuel Wadsworth was the son of Christopher and Grace Wadsworth, of Duxbury. Christopher was the common ancestor of the Maine and Massachusetts Wadsworths. It is believed that he came from England in the ship "Lion," which arrived at Boston Sept. 16, 1632, and settled at Duxbury, the same year, near the residence of Miles Standish.

We find Christopher Wadsworth's name in the first record of freemen in the Plymouth Colony in 1633, and he is recorded as being taxed the same year; his name is appended to a will as a witness with William Bradford, the second governor of Plymouth Colony, under date of Sept. 16, 1633. In 1636 he was chosen one of eight to revise the ordinances of the colony, and served many years as representative and in other places of trust. A part of his estate is now in the possession of his descendants of the same name.

Capt. Samuel Wadsworth was born in Duxbury, and moved to Milton, then a part of Dorchester, about 1656. He took the freeman's oath in 1668. The first time his name appears in the records of Dorchester is in 1661, when he was appointed with others to view the fence in the common cornfield. He took an active part in the formation of the new town of Milton in 1662; he was also active in church and town affairs, his name appearing oftener on the town records the last few years of his life than any other, as selectman and as attorney for the town in collecting debts, and in defending the town in suits brought against it before the Court. See his history in "King Philip's War."

In conveyances he is spoken of first as carpenter, then as yeoman, and last as captain. One deed, dated Sept. 9, 1680, to heirs of Capt. S. Wadsworth, reads as follows:—

Capt. Roger Clap of Castle Island in the Massachusetts Bay in New England and Joane his wife in consideration of a valuable sume of lawful money of New England to them in hand formerly paid by Capt Samuel Wadsworth of Milton in the afores^d Colony of Massachusetts Bay in New England Dece^d in his life time the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, and themselves fully satisfied and contented, have given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed unto Abigail Wadsworth Relic, widow of s^d Sam^l Wadsworth, and to the heirs of s^d Saml Wadsworth a certain parcel of land &c.

Capt. Samuel Wadsworth was father of seven children, six sons and a daughter:—

— Ebenezer, b. 1660; d. Aug. 1, 1717, aged fifty-seven yrs. He was deacon of the Milton church. He had four children, — three sons and a daughter. George, the youngest grandson of Capt. Samuel, b. in 1699, was ensign in Captain Goffe's company of colonial troops at the siege of Havana in 1740.

Christopher, b. in 1661; unmarried; d. 1687.

Timothy, b. in 1662, was a carpenter and gunmaker. He had four children, two sons and two daughters. Recompense, the youngest son, graduated at Harvard College in 1708, and was Master of the Grammar School in Boston; d. 1713. Timothy moved to Newport, R.I., and died there.

Hon. Joseph, b. 1667; d. 1750. He was much in public life; was treasurer of Boston for many years. He had one son and three daughters.

Rev. Benjamin, b. 1670, graduated at Harvard, 1690. He was ordained minister of the first Church in Boston, Sept. 8, 1696; was made President of Harvard College July 7, 1725, and died March 16, 1734. He married Ruth Curwin, of Salem, but left no children.

Abigail, b. 1672; m. Andrew Boardman, of Cambridge.

Deacon John, of Milton, b. 1674; d. 1734. He was the Milton Representative at the General Court 1717-1725-26 and 1732-33. He married Elizabeth Vose and had twelve children. It is from him that the branch of the family now occupying the old homestead in Milton is descended.

Deacon John Wadsworth was associated with Manasseh Tucker, Samuel Miller, and Moses Belcher, 1711, in the purchase of the "Blue Hill Lands," fifteen hundred acres of which were annexed to Milton in 1712.

His eldest son, Rev. John, born 1703, graduated at Harvard 1723. He was ordained at Canterbury Sept. 17, 1728, settled in Palmer, Mass., and finally moved to Coos, N.H. He died in Milton June 15, 1766, aged sixty-three years.

Deacon Benjamin Wadsworth, second son of Deacon John, born in Milton 1707; married Esther Tucker in 1735, and died Oct. 17, 1771, aged sixty-four years. He had ten children. He built a house about the time of his marriage, which is still stand-

ing on Wadsworth Hill, Milton. Only two of his sons lived to manhood.

One of these, Rev. Benjamin, was born 1751; graduated at Harvard 1769, and was ordained in Danvers, Mass., 1773, where he died in 1826, in the fifty-fourth year of his ministry, aged seventy-five. He was honored with the degree of S.T.D. in 1816. He published a sermon preached at the ordination of Josiah Badcock, 1783; two Thanksgiving sermons, 1795-96, and a dedication sermon, 1807.

His second daughter married Hon. John Ruggles, of Milton.

John, eldest son of Deacon Benjamin, was born in 1739; married Katherine Bullard, and had five children.

He was one of the minute-men in 1775, and started with his company for the battle-field at Lexington, but was unable to proceed, being then in ill-health. He died the same year, aged thirty-six, leaving a widow and four small children, all too young to take part in the war that followed; but his patriotic widow sent her team to transport the fascines for the fortification of Dorchester Heights.

Three of John's sons settled in Milton, and divided the old homestead between them. Joseph, the eldest, was a blacksmith. Benjamin, the second son, was a wheelwright and plough-maker. Wooden ploughs only were made in those days. The Wadsworth plough became famous not only in Milton, but in all adjoining towns.

Deacon William, the third son, was a cabinet-maker.

The only representatives of the family left in Milton are Charles Wadsworth, residing on Randolph avenue, and Capt. Edwin D. Wadsworth, both of the sixth generation from Capt. Samuel.

Captain Wadsworth lives on the original Wadsworth estate, and near his residence is the house built by Deacon Benjamin, grandson of Capt. Samuel, one hundred and fifty years ago.

CHAPTER XVIII.

FLOWERS, TREES, BIRDS.

FLOWERS OF MILTON.

AT that charming season

“ When spring unlocks the flowers to paint the laughing soil ; ”

when every breeze is balmy with health, and every shower comes down laden with plenty, and every voice from the thicket is music ; when the soft dews of Hermon glisten on every spire of grass, and trembling leaf, and opening flower, the observing eye may discern within our borders, by the wayside, and by the rivulet, in field and in glen, a fulness and richness of floral beauty unsurpassed in any section.

Words cannot paint the scene which the Creating Hand spreads out before all his children, year by year, in the open book of nature ; but from this charming display we may learn that God loves beauty and fragrance, and would have us love them.

While we would fain linger in these spring-bejewelled paths, and note every opening flower, we can only, as we rapidly pass along, glance at a few, not overlooking the modest among the showy. The wild flora of Milton is rich in common varieties, while some rare species may be claimed as native to our soil.

LIVERWORT [*Anemone Hepatica*]. — On the lower wooded slopes of the Blue Hills, after a few mild days in April, may be found abundant specimens of the Liverwort.

It is one of the first and most interesting of our plants, sending up among the dry forest leaves a slender, hairy stem, with a purple, sometimes nearly white, blossom. Removing the covering the trees have dropped upon it, the liver-shaped leaves are seen that give name to the flower. These survive the cold season, and help to keep the plant alive ready to welcome the return of spring. Having finished their winter's watch they perish, and give place to the next, which shall perform the same office the next season of cold.





SECTION OF BLUE HILL RIVER

I know a bank
where-on the
wild thyme blows,
Where ox-lips and the
nodding violets grow;
Quite over-canopied
with lush woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses
and with
eglantine;

"MIDSUMMER NIGHTS DREAM"



WILD
FLOWERS
OF MILTON

These are found also in the grove of the William M. Hunt estate, near the West schoolhouse, and at East Milton, near the quarries of the Granite Railway Company.

WOOD ANEMONE [*Anemone Nemorosa*]. — At the same time, or earlier, the roadsides and hedges show here and there the single white or purplish Wood Anemone, the wind-flower of the Greeks; so called, says Gray, because "the flower was thought to open only when the wind blows."

RUE ANEMONE [*Anemonella Thalictroides*]. — In the same localities, sometimes side by side with this, its cousin, the Rue Anemone may be seen, though much more rarely. It has a delicate umbel of star-shaped, white, rarely pinkish, flowers. It is to be noted that the prevailing color of our earliest flowers is white.

HOUSTONIA, or INNOCENCE [*Houstonia Cerulea*]. — About the fifteenth of April, in favorable seasons, the open fields under cultivation display patches of this delicate flower. This is always a favorite with young flower-seekers, the abundance of its yellow-eyed blossoms making it certain they will fill their baskets.

Bigelow, in his "Plants of Boston," says: "The long-leaved *Houstonia* (*Houstonia purpurea*, var. *longifolia*) is found in dry soils at Blue Hills in Milton." In giving localities where he has observed our native plants this author refers to no town, except Roxbury, more frequently than Milton, — a proof that our flora was noticed as abundant years ago by one who was familiar with the flowers in their haunts in all Eastern Massachusetts.

VIOLET. — The Violet family is represented in Milton by at least twelve of our native species.

Bigelow, already referred to, speaks of their changeableness, owing to situation, time of flowering, humidity, and drought; so that one species is liable to be mistaken for another, inasmuch as most of the violets are in flower at the same season. By the wayside, on the sunny slopes of hills, at the foot of isolated forest trees, and in secluded woodlands and fields, where no eye but the insect or bird will see them, they love to dwell.

In May or June in their chosen haunts may be found the Lance-leaved Violet [*V. Lanceolata*], the Sweet-scented White [*V. Blanda*] both of which are fragrant, the latter distinctly so; the Birdfoot [*V. Pedata*]; the Hoodleaved [*V. Cucullata*], so very common and various in its growth and especially in its color, being, as Gray says, "deep or pale violet — blue or purple, sometimes nearly white, or variegated with white;" the Dog-

violet [*V. Canina*]; the Arrow-leaved [*V. Sagittata*]; the Primrose-leaved [*V. Primulaefolia*].

Then there is our only Yellow Violet [*V. Pubescens*], which blossoms in low grounds from April to October.

Viola Odorata, the sweet violet of Europe, is also found growing spontaneously in the grounds about the churches, having evidently strayed from a neighboring garden.

DANDELION [*Taraxicum Officinale*]. — How do the eyes of childhood and age gladden at the sight of the first Dandelion! Its golden circlet appears complete before we suspect it has awakened from its winter sleep, and the whole household is summoned to the sunny spot to welcome the herald of the domestic flowers. It seems like the reflection of God's smile upon his children.

— “Dear common flower that grow'st beside the way,
Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold.”

BLOODROOT [*Sanguinaria Canadensis*]. — This plant has been discovered lately on the line of the old road running from Randolph avenue, near the residence of D. W. Tucker. The root is surcharged with a red-orange juice, from which arises its name. The flowers are white and handsome.

LADY'S SLIPPER [*Cypripedium Acaule*]. — On the banks of the Neponset, at Mattapan, nearly opposite Mr. S. A. Burt's house, and also near Quarry street, and in the meadows near Williams avenue, grows the unique Lady's Slipper.

No one who has once read a good description would fail to recognize this plant at once, without analysis. Two large oval, downy, plaited leaves starting from the same point in the earth, separate as they grow, and send up, as if from their clasp, a single stem, at the top of which is the drooping blossom, looking, for all the world, as though it might be the wreck of a fairy balloon, with a slit the whole length of its purple silk covering. The botanist, however, tells you this is not properly the flower, but only the petal enlarged and inflated into this singular shape. The Indian called it Moccasin Flower. Some know it as the Whip-poor-will Moccasin.

WILD COLUMBINE [*Aquilegia Canadensis*]. — On the dry hills and pastures, along the sides, and in the seams in the rocks, the Wild Columbine hangs out on the ends of slender branches, its pendulous flowers scarlet without and yellow within. It has five petals, that resemble straight horns alternating with the sepals, and their rich stores offer a tempting bait to the honey-loving insects.

The bumble-bee, like a miner, bores for them from without. The Ruby-throat, our only humming bird, knows where the Columbine grows, and, poised on rapid wing, he settles himself beneath the flower, remaining almost motionless, like a pendant jewel, until he has rifled all the sweets, when he darts, like an arrow, to the next, until his repast is finished.

FORGET-ME-NOT [*Myosotis laevis*]. — Almost any time from June to October the lover of flowers may find on the Jason Reed estate, or near Central avenue, another prize in the Forget-me-not. Why a plant, whose generic name means a "mouse's ear," and whose former name was "Scorpion Grass," should ever have been chosen for remembrance in a sentimental way, is not apparent. But this pale blue blossom with its yellow eye, that now so long has borne this charming name, will attract us to its haunts; and young and old will pronounce this new, sweet name with a thrill of joy as long as our tongue is spoken.

"The bright-eyed flow'ret of the brook —
Hope's gentle gem, — the sweet Forget-me-not."

NODDING TRILLIUM [*Trillium Cernuum*]. — In the woods on the estate of the late William M. Hunt, the artist, and also on the Rotch estate, grows this singular flower. Its simple blossom always nods, or bends down, so as to hide itself beneath the three large roundish leaves.

NORTHERN CALLA [*Calla Palustris*]. — On the south side of Canton avenue, nearly opposite the Center schoolhouse, are found two plants somewhat rare in the vicinity. One of them, it is believed, grows nowhere else for miles around. One is the Northern Calla, the American species allied to the popular Egyptian Calla of our dwellings. It grows near the little stream just east of where it flows, under Canton avenue, and within half-a-dozen steps of the road. Its creeping root-stock, as large as the finger, sends up a profusion of smooth, heart-shaped leaves, from the midst of which the nearly round stem rises, bearing the blossom, white within, somewhat like the house Calla, but much smaller. The root is acrid, like that of the Arum, but loses its pungency on drying. Linnæus says, "The Laplanders use it for making bread."

The other plant found in various parts of the same meadow, and also along the wet edges of Mattapan street, is the

BUCK BEAN [*Menyanthes Trifoliata*]. — This is one of the most delicate and beautiful flowers. The root penetrates the bog earth to a great distance horizontally, intersected with joints at each half-inch, from which arise the leaves with three oval somewhat fleshy leaflets.

The flower stalk, nearly a foot high, bears a conical cluster of funnel-shaped flowers, white, with the least tinge of pink, their upper surface densely covered with minute fibers, which might be imagined the cotton of the fairies.

ARETHUSA [*Arethusa Bulbosa*].—Gray places this among the rare plants. It is abundant in some of our wet meadows in May and June. In the low land between Canton avenue and the ice-pond, and also on Blue Hill avenue, near Mrs. Hemmenway's pond, it will always reward your search. The erect, smooth stem, leafless in young specimens, bears at its top a single sweet-scented flower, rarely two, of a bright rose-purple, so clear that it seems like woven sunbeams, the five petals taking somewhat the form of an open mouth, curving to one side, and having the lip curled, and bearded in the middle, and its purple variegated with gold and white.

— CLEMATIS [*Clematis Virginiana*].—In August the Clematis is in blossom. Bigelow says: "It is very abundant on the banks of the Neponset river, Milton." He might now add, "and in all sections of the town." It is a hardy, climbing vine, the stems of its leaves winding around the bushes over which it grows. These are flecked all over with its numerous cymes of white. It is most remarkable, however, when in fruit. The long, feathery, coiled-up tails of its seeds resemble tufts of wool.

Another name for the plant is "Traveller's Joy." Such, indeed, it proves in its wild and graceful festooning of hedge and wall along the dusty thoroughfare. Its other common name is said to have been given by Queen Elizabeth when she saw one of the species imported to England. "Let it be called 'Virgini's Bower,' she said, "for young maidens will delight to sit beneath its pleasant shade."

GOLDENROD [*Solidago Canadensis*]. ASTER [*Aster Luevis*].—The Goldenrods and Asters, blooming at the same time, mingle their showy colors, and all over our town bedeck highway and field with brightness and beauty.

"Along the roadside, like the flowers of gold,
That tawny Incas for their gardens wrought,
Heavy with sunshine droops the goldenrod."

"And crowding close along the way,
The purple Asters blossom free;
In full profusion far and wide,
They fill the path on every side,
In loose confusion multiplied
To endless harmony."

FRINGED GENTIAN [*Gentiana Crinita*].—In the low meadows, at the base of the Blue Hills, late in September and October, the beautiful Fringed Gentian may be seen.

“Those blossoms bright with autumn dew,
And colored with the heaven’s own blue.”

It is quite rare here. The flower is of a deep purple, fringed at the top, sometimes almost twisted, but always of a nearly square tubular opening. It might almost seem that in this late-comer nature was bidding good-by to the flower-seeker till the next spring shall begin the new display.

There is one, however, that blossoms still later, it is the

WITCH HAZEL [*Hamamelis Virginica*].—It grows in damp woods, and may be found among the maples opposite the Center schoolhouse, unless recently cut away. It is a small, bushy tree, sending up a number of oblique trunks, sometimes of the size of a man’s arm. Along the smaller branches the sessile flowers are seen, about three together, of a golden yellow. They are the last of a “beauteous sisterhood, the gentle race of flowers,” and they remain till the last autumn leaves have fallen; yes, far into the coldest season, when the winding-sheet of snow is upon the ground, as if they would stay till they could report to the next race of plants what transpired in their winter’s sleep.

FLOWERING SHRUBS AND TREES.

BARBERRY [*Berberis Vulgaris*].—No description of our flora would pass by the Barberry. Few shrubs are more common along our highway and on gravelly soil, and scarcely any more beautiful. The branches are armed with triple thorns, sharper than any needle. The yellow flowers appear in June in hanging clusters. These show a degree of irritability hardly exceeded by the sensitive plant itself. When the flower is fully open the stamens are seen spread out on the inside of the corolla. If now the filament is touched with a spire of grass, or a pin, it instantly contracts and throws the pollen swiftly against the stigma. The abundant clusters of blossoms, succeeded in the autumn by its deep-red berries, place this among our prettiest shrubs.

WAX-WORK [*Celastrus Scandens*].—In autumn, at a few places in the westerly part of the town, especially near Mr. Lewis Davenport’s, is found this plant, called with us Roxbury Wax-work. It is a strong, woody vine, like the ivy, climbing

small trees, but not as a parasite, preferring walls and fences for support. I have said in the autumn, for it is not conspicuous till the frost touches the ripe orange-colored capsule, when its three valves turn backward, disclosing the bright scarlet berries, which retain their hues long after the leaves have disappeared.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL [*Kalmia Latifolia*].—A few years ago the tract known as "Church land," west of Mattapan street, was the home of the charming Mountain Laurel. Its smooth, oval leaves defy the severest cold of winter, being ever-green like those of the pine family. Its flowers vary from white to red, but it is their perfect symmetry which is their chief attraction, and he who shall imitate their tasteful form in some article of use or ornament will deserve well of his race. The tube of the flower is cylindrical, its upper part spreading while its margin is entirely erect and five-cleft. Then on the inside, at regular intervals, are ten depressions or pits, accompanied by corresponding knobs on the outside. In these pits the tops of the stamens grow till they are perfected, when they liberate themselves with a spring, shedding the pollen against the stigma,—a new proof that the great Forming Hand fashions every one of his works in wisdom. A few years since, Mr. Joshua W. Vose transplanted a root of the Laurel from this locality into his garden, which continued to bloom in its new home. If the woodman's axe and fire (both of which have since been in that spot) have spared it, we have not lost our most ornamental shrub. But a diligent search over parts of the "Church land" has failed to discover this much-sought-for prize.

FLOWERING DOGWOOD [*Cornus Florida*].—If we carefully observe the woods, in addition to the common trees found in every town, we can see in Milton the Flowering Dogwood, or, as some call it, the Wild Tulip Tree.

It is found in the woods around the base of Blue Hill. There is one tree left on Highland street, near the residence of the late Deacon Samuel Adams, and another near the head of Thacher street, west of the Academy. When in full flower it is the most ornamental of our shrubs. Its large white blossoms nearly hide the green leaves not fully grown at time of flowering; this, with its small size, give it a tent-like appearance. Donald G. Mitchell says, "It pitches its white tent in the edge of the forest."

THE TUPELO [*Nyssa Multiflora*].—This flowering tree is not uncommon in Milton. One grows in the High School grounds, near the large white oak south of the building. This

is the tree called by so many different names. Dr. Emerson, in "Trees and Shrubs of Massachusetts," says of it:—

In Bristol and south-eastern Massachusetts it is the Snag Tree, sometimes Horn Pine; in the western part of the State, the Pepperidge; often in every part, the Hornbeam, from the toughness of its wood; in the middle and southern part, the Gum Tree.

Tupelo is the Indian name, and will probably be retained.

Dr. Emerson, whose language I have in part used above, made a journey of twenty-five miles expressly to see one of these trees standing in Cohasset. He found it a giant of its kind, with a trunk eleven feet in circumference, a height of fifty feet, and a top sixty-six feet in diameter.

The one on the Academy grounds in Milton is a perfect cone in shape, its leaves of a clear green in summer, changing later to a rich scarlet and crimson, at which season it is covered with its bright-blue fruit, rendering it an interesting object.

HOP HORNBEAM [*Ostrya Virginica*].—This receives its name from the resemblance of its spike or seed-vessel to the hop.

One or more of these may be seen near the pound on Canton avenue, and also on the B. S. Rotch estate, shading the avenue a short distance from its entrance. The wood of this tree is close-grained, tough, and stiff, rendering it suitable for levers, which has given it the name of "Leverwood." Its extreme hardness suggests the name of "Ironwood." This property fits it for use in making cogs for mill-wheels.

The many plants and shrubs of Milton of which no mention is made in this brief descriptive treatise can only be enumerated, with their haunts and times of flowering, in the list of the Trees and Plants of Milton, herewith subjoined. In making up this list we have received assistance from Mr. S. D. Hunt, the first High School teacher of Milton, and also from the High School botany teachers and classes of 1884 and 1885; but the most valuable aid has been from Judge Joseph R. Churchill, of Dorchester, whose herbarium of fifteen hundred species of plants and flowers contains all the varieties of Milton plants named in the list.

This pleasant hour of communion with the flowers must end.

"Were I in churchless solitudes remaining,
Far from all voices of teachers or divines,
My soul would find in flowers of God's ordaining,
Priests, Sermons, Shrines."

LIST OF TREES AND PLANTS GROWING NATURALLY IN MILTON.

(Introduced plants are printed in italics.)

Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Flowering.	Locality.
Buttercup Family.			
<i>Actea alba</i> , Bigel.	White Baneberry.	May.	Woods about Blue Hill.
<i>Anemone Hepatica</i> , L.	Liverwort.	April.	{ Hunt Woods, Blue Hill, East Milton.
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i> , L.	Wood Anemone.	April-May.	Shady places.
<i>Anemone Virginiana</i> , L.	Tall Anemone.	June-Aug.	Woods and meadows.
<i>Anemone thalictroides</i> , } Spach.	Rue Anemone.	April.	Woods.
<i>Aquilegia Canadensis</i> , L.	Wild Columbine.	May.	Rocky places.
<i>Caltha palustris</i> , L.	{ Cowslip or Marsh Marigold.	May.	{ Wet meadows, Mattapan street.
<i>Clematis Virginiana</i> , L.	{ Virgin's Bower or Clematis.	July-Aug.	Roadsides.
<i>Coptis trifolia</i> , Salisb.	Goldthread.	May.	Bogs.
<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i> , L.	{ Small-flowered Crowfoot.	April-June.	Open woods.
<i>Ranunculus acris</i> , L.	Tall Buttercup.	May-Aug.	Meadows and fields.
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i> , L. } Var. <i>Trichophyllus</i> , Gray. }	{ White Water-crow- foot.	July.	Brooks.
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> , L.	Bulbous Crowfoot.	May-July.	Meadows and fields.
<i>Ranunculus pennsylvani-</i> <i>cus</i> , L. f.	Bristly Crowfoot.	May-June.	Wet places.
<i>Ranunculus repens</i> , L.	Creeping Crowfoot.	May-Aug.	Moist, shady places.
<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i> , L.	Early Meadow Rue.	April-May.	{ Rocky woods and hill- sides.
<i>Thalictrum polygamum</i> , Muhl.	Meadow Rue.	Aug.-Sept.	Meadows.
<i>Thalictrum purpurascens</i> , L.	Purple Meadow Rue.	June.	Blue Hill, etc.
Barberry Family.			
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> , L.	Barberry.	May-June.	Everywhere.
Water-Lily Family.			
<i>Brasenia peltata</i> , Pursh.	Water-Shield.	June-Aug.	Ponds and streams.
<i>Nuphar advena</i> , Ait.	Yellow Pond-Lily.	May-Sept.	Stagnant water.
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i> , Ait.	Water-Lily.	June-Sept.	Blue Hill River.
Pitcher Plants.			
<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i> , L.	{ Side-saddle flower, or Pitcher Plant. }	June.	Bogs, Blue Hill River.
Poppy Family.			
<i>Cheilidonium majus</i> , L.	Celandine.	May-Aug.	Waste grounds.
<i>Sanguinaria Canadensis</i> , L.	Blood-Root.	April-May.	Scott's Woods.
Fumitory Family.			
<i>Corydalis alba</i> , Pursh.	Pale Corydalis.	May-July.	Rocky places.
Mustard Family.			
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i> , R. Br.	Winter Cress.	May.	Randolph avenue.
<i>Brassica alba</i> , Gray.	White Mustard.	June.	Waste places.
<i>Cakile Americana</i> , Nutt.	Sea-Rocket.	July-Sept.	Sea-side.
<i>Capsella Bursa-pastoris</i> , } Janch.	Shepherd's Purse.	April-Sept.	Common weed.
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> , L.	Bitter Cress.	May-July.	Wet places.
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> , L. Var. } <i>sylvatica</i> , Gray. }	Bitter Cress.	May-July.	Blue Hill summit, etc.
<i>Lepidium Virginicum</i> , L.	Wild Peppergrass.	June-Sept.	Roadsides.
<i>Nasturtium Armoracia</i> , Fries.	Horseradish.	May-Sept.	Gardens and moist lands.
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> , R. Br.	Water-Cress.	May-Sept.	Brooks and ditches.
<i>Nasturtium palustre</i> , DC.	Marsh-Cress.	June-Sept.	Wet ditches.
<i>Raphanus Raphanistrum</i> , L.	Wild Radish.	August.	A troublesome weed.
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i> , Scop.	Hedge Mustard.	May-Sept.	Waste places.
Rock-Rose Family.			
<i>Helianthemum Canadense</i> , } Michx.	{ Frost Weed; Rock Rose. }	June-Aug.	{ Pastures on Randolph ave.
<i>Lechen minor</i> , Walt.	Plu Weed.	June-Sept.	Blue Hill.

LIST OF TREES AND PLANTS IN MILTON. — *Continued.*

Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Flowering.	Locality.
Violets.			
<i>Viola blanda</i> , Willd.	Sweet White Violet.	April-May.	Meadows, Harland street.
<i>Viola canina</i> , L. <i>Var.</i> Muhlenbergii, Gray.	Dog Violet.	April-May.	Woods, Blue Hill.
<i>Viola lanceolata</i> , L.	Lance-leaved Violet.	April-June.	Lowgrounds everywhere.
<i>Viola palmata</i> , L. <i>Var.</i> cullata, Gray.	Common Blue Violet.	April-June.	Low grounds.
<i>Viola pedata</i> , L.	Bird-foot Violet.	May.	Common on Blue Hill, gravelly soil.
<i>Viola primulifolia</i> , L.	Primrose-leaved Violet.	May-July.	Damp soil.
<i>Viola pubescens</i> , Ait.	Downy Yellow Violet.	May-Aug.	Low woods.
<i>Viola sagittata</i> , Ait.	Arrow-leaved Violet.	April-May.	Open places.
Milkworts.			
<i>Polygala sanguinea</i> , L.	Milkwort.	July-Sept.	Sandy and moist ground.
<i>Polygala verticillata</i> , L.	Slender Milkwort.	June-Oct.	Blue Hill.
Pink Family.			
<i>Arenaria lateriflora</i> , L.	Sandwort.	June-Aug.	Sandy waste places.
<i>Cerastium cicutinum</i> , L.	Mouse-ear Chickweed.	May-July.	Grassy fields and copses.
<i>Dianthus Armeria</i> , L.	Deptford Pink.	July.	Fields.
<i>Lepigonum rubrum</i> , Fries.	Sand Spurrey.	July.	Fields.
<i>Lepigonum salinum</i> , Fries.	Spurrey.	July.	Shore, Granite Bridge.
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i> , L.	Soapwort, Bouning Bet.	July-Sept.	Roadsides.
<i>Silene antirrhina</i> , L.	Sleepy Catchfly.	June-Sept.	Dry soil.
<i>Silene inflata</i> , Sm.	Bladder Campion.	July.	HIGHLAND street.
<i>Silene noctiflora</i> , L.	Night-flowering Catchfly.	July.	Waste places.
<i>Spergula arvensis</i> , L.	Corn Spurrey.	July.	Grainfields.
<i>Stellaria borealis</i> , Bigel.	Northern Stitchwort.	June-Aug.	Shaded swamps.
<i>Stellaria graminea</i> , L.	Starwort.	June-Aug.	Roads and fields.
<i>Stellaria media</i> , Sw.	Common Chickweed.	June-Aug.	Around dwellings.
<i>Alycia dichotoma</i> , Michx.	Forked Chickweed.	June-Aug.	Blue Hill, dry woods.
<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> , L.	Knauel.	June-Aug.	Cultivated grounds.
Purslane.			
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> , L.	Common Purslane.	June-Aug.	Cultivated grounds.
St. John's-Worts.			
<i>Elodea campanulata</i> , Pursh.	Marsh St. John's-wort.	July-Aug.	Harland street, in brook.
<i>Hypericum Canadense</i> , L.	St. John's-wort.	June-Oct.	Wet soil.
<i>Hypericum ellipticum</i> , Hook.	St. John's-wort.	July-Aug.	Wet places.
<i>Hypericum maculatum</i> , Walt.	St. John's-wort.	July-Aug.	Moist ground.
<i>Hypericum mutilum</i> , L.	St. John's-wort.	July-Aug.	Low places.
<i>Hypericum nudicaule</i> , Walt.	Orange Grass; Pincweed.	July-Aug.	Sandy fields.
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> , L.	Common St. John's-wort.	June-Sept.	Pastures and meadows.
Mallows.			
<i>Malva moschata</i> , L.	Musk Mallow.	July-Sept.	Around gardens.
<i>Malva rotundifolia</i> , L.	Common Mallow.	July-Sept.	Cultivated grounds.
Linden.			
<i>Tilia Americana</i> , L.	Basswood.	June.	Woods.
Flax.			
<i>Linum Virginianum</i> , L.	Wild Flax.	June-Aug.	Blue Hills, dry woods.
Geraniums.			
<i>Geranium maculatum</i> , L.	Wild Crane's Bill.	April-July.	Open woods and fields.
<i>Geranium Robertianum</i> , L.	Herb Robert.	June-Oct.	Shady ravines.
<i>Impatiens fulva</i> , Nutt.	Balsam Weed.	June-Oct.	Moist places.
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> , L. <i>Var.</i> stricta, Sav.	Yellow Wood-Sorrel.	May-Sept.	Fields and cultivated grounds.
Prickly Ash.			
<i>Xanthoxylum Americanum</i> , Mill.	Northern Prickly Ash.	May.	Near Houghton's Pond.

LIST OF TREES AND PLANTS IN MILTON. — *Continued.*

Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Flowering.	Locality.
Holly.			
<i>Ilex verticillata</i> , Gray.	Black Alder.	May.	Low lands.
<i>Nemopanthes Canadensis</i> , DC.	Mountain Holly.	May.	Deep woods.
Celastraceæ.			
<i>Celastrus scandens</i> , L.	{ Wax-work; Climb- } { lug Bitter-sweet. }	June.	West part of the town.
Buckthorns.			
<i>Ceanothus Americanus</i> , L.	New Jersey Tea.	July.	Dry woodlands.
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> , L.	Common Buckthorn.	July.	Roadsides. Rotch woods.
Vine Family.			
<i>Ampelopsis quinquefolia</i> , Michx.	Virginian Creeper.	July.	Along walls everywhere.
<i>Vitis cestivalis</i> , Michx.	Summer Grape.	May-June.	Thickets.
<i>Vitis Labrusca</i> , L.	Northern Fox Grape.	June.	Moist thickets.
Maples.			
<i>Acer Pennsylvanicum</i> , L.	Striped Maple.	June.	Blue Hill.
<i>Acer rubrum</i> , L.	Red or Swamp Maple.	April.	Swamps and woods.
<i>Acer saccharinum</i> , Wangenb.	Sugar Maple.	April-May.	Roadsides, introduced.
Sumachs.			
<i>Rhus copallina</i> , L.	Dwarf Sumach.	July.	Blue Hill.
<i>Rhus glabra</i> , L.	Smooth Sumach.	July.	Rocky soils.
<i>Rhus Toxicodendron</i> , L.	Poison Ivy.	June.	Rocks and walls.
<i>Rhus typhina</i> , L.	Staghorn Sumach.	June.	Hillsides.
<i>Rhus venenata</i> , DC.	{ Poison Sumach; } { Dog-wood. }	June.	{ Swamps about Blue Hill, { Opp. Centre School.
Pea Family.			
<i>Amphicarpica monoica</i> , Ell.	Hog Peanut.	Aug.-Sept.	Rich woodlands.
<i>Apios tuberosa</i> , Moench.	{ Groundnut; Wild } { Bean. }	August.	{ Moist thickets, Mattapan } { street. }
<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i> , R. Br.	Wild Indigo.	June-Aug.	Roadsides.
<i>Cassia Chamaecrista</i> , L.	Partridge Pea.	August.	Sandy fields.
<i>Cassia nictitans</i> , L.	Partridge Pea.	August.	Sandy fields.
<i>Desmodium acuminatum</i> , DC.	Tick-Trefoil.	July.	Woods about Blue Hills.
<i>Desmodium Canadense</i> , DC.	Trefoil.	August.	Woods about Blue Hills.
<i>Desmodium Dillenii</i> , Dar- lington.	Trefoil.	August.	Woods about Blue Hills.
<i>Desmodium Marylandicum</i> , Boott.	Trefoil.	July-Sept.	Woods about Blue Hills.
<i>Desmodium nudiflorum</i> , DC.	Trefoil.	August.	Woods about Blue Hills.
<i>Desmodium paniculatum</i> , DC.	Trefoil.	July.	Woods about Blue Hills.
<i>Desmodium rotundifolium</i> , DC.	Trefoil.	August.	Woods about Blue Hills.
<i>Lathyrus maritimus</i> , Bigel.	Beach Pea.	June-Aug.	Sea-coast.
<i>Lepedeza capitata</i> , Michx.	Bush Clover.	Sept.	Blue Hills.
<i>Lepedeza hirta</i> , Ell.	Bush Clover.	Aug.-Sept.	Blue Hills.
<i>Lepedeza repens</i> , Barton.	Bush Clover.	August.	Blue Hills.
<i>Lepedeza reticulata</i> , Pers.	Bush Clover.	August.	Blue Hills.
<i>Lepedeza violacea</i> , Pers.	Bush Clover.	Aug.-Sept.	Blue Hills.
<i>Medicago lupulina</i> , L.	Medick.	Aug.-Sept.	Dry soil.
<i>Robinia Pseudacacia</i> , L.	{ Common Locust or } { False Acacia. }	June.	Centre street, introduced.
<i>Tephrosia Virginiana</i> , Pers.	Goat's Rue; Catgut.	June-July.	Blue Hills.
<i>Trifolium agrarium</i> , L.	Yellow or Hop Clover.	June-July.	Sandy fields.
<i>Trifolium arvense</i> , L.	Rabbit-foot Clover.	June-July.	Fields.
<i>Trifolium hybridum</i> , L.	Hybrid Clover.	June-July.	Fields.
<i>Trifolium pratense</i> , L.	Red Clover.	June-July.	Cultivated fields.
<i>Trifolium repens</i> , L.	White Clover.	June-July.	Pastures.
<i>Vicia sativa</i> , L.	Common Vetch or Taro.	July.	Cultivated fields.
Rose Family.			
<i>Agrimonia Eupatoria</i> , L.	Common Agrimony.	July-Sept.	Borders of woods.
<i>Aufelandier Canadensis</i> , T. & G.	Shad-Bush.	April-May.	Woods.

LIST OF TREES AND PLANTS IN MILTON. — *Continued.*

Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Flowering.	Locality.
<i>Crataegus coccinea</i> , L.	Scarlet-Fruited Thorn.	May.	Thickets.
<i>Fragaria Virginiana</i> , DuRoi chêne.	Strawberry.	May-June.	Meadows.
<i>Geum album</i> , Gmel.	White Avens.	May-Aug.	Hedges and thickets.
<i>Pinus arbutifolia</i> , L. f.	Choke-Berry.	May-June.	Damp thickets.
<i>Potentilla Anserina</i> , L.	Silver-weed.	June-Sept.	Salt marshes.
<i>Potentilla argentea</i> , L.	Silvery Cinque-foil.	April-Oct.	Dry, barren fields.
<i>Potentilla Canadensis</i> , L.	Common Cinque-foil.	April-Oct.	Dry fields.
<i>Potentilla Canadensis</i> , L. f. Var. <i>simplex</i> , T. & G.	Cinque-foil.	April-Oct.	Dry fields.
<i>Potentilla Norvegica</i> , L.	Cinque-foil.	April-Oct.	Dry fields.
<i>Prunus Pennsylvanica</i> , L. f.	Wild Red Cherry.	May.	Rocky woods.
<i>Prunus serotina</i> , Ehrh.	Wild Black Cherry.	May.	Woods.
<i>Prunus Virginiana</i> , L.	Choke-Cherry.	May.	Woods and fields.
<i>Rosa Carolina</i> , L.	Swamp Rose.	June-Sept.	Low grounds.
<i>Rosa lucida</i> , Ehrh.	Dwarf Wild-Rose.	May-July.	Common, dry soil.
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i> , L.	Sweet-Brier.	June-Aug.	Roadsides, thickets.
<i>Rubus Canadensis</i> , L.	{ Low Blackberry. } Dewberry.	May.	Hills and pastures.
<i>Rubus hispidus</i> , L.	{ Running Swamp } Blackberry.	June.	Low lands.
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i> , L.	{ Black Raspberry. } Thimbleberry.	May.	Blue Hills.
<i>Rubus strigosus</i> , Michx.	Wild Red Raspberry.	May.	About Blue Hills.
<i>Rubus villosus</i> , Ait.	{ Common or High } Blackberry.	May.	Borders of thickets.
<i>Spiraea salicifolia</i> , L.	{ Common Meadow- } Sweet.	July.	Wet grounds.
<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i> , L.	Hardhack.	July.	Low grounds, pastures.
Saxifrage Family.			
<i>Chrysosplenium Americanum</i> , Schw.	Golden Saxifrage.	April-May.	Thatcher street.
<i>Ribes oxycanthoides</i> , L.	Gooseberry.	May.	Blue Hills.
<i>Saxifraga Pennsylvanica</i> , L.	Swamp Saxifrage.	May-June.	Bogs.
<i>Saxifraga Virginiana</i> , Michx.	Early Saxifrage.	April-June.	Exposed rocks.
Orpines.			
<i>Penthorum sedoides</i> , L.	Ditch Stone-crop.	July-Oct.	Wet places.
<i>Sedum Telephium</i> , L.	{ Garden Orpine, or } Live-for-ever.	June.	Rocks and banks.
Sundews.			
<i>Drosera intermedia</i> , Drev. & Hayne. Var. <i>Americana</i> , DC.	Sundew.	July.	Harland-st. woods.
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> , L.	Round-leaved Sundew.	July-Aug.	Peat bogs.
Witch Hazel.			
<i>Hamamelis Virginiana</i> , L.	Witch Hazel.	October.	{ Rauldolph ave.; Grove } opposite Centre } School, etc.
Deergrass.			
<i>Rhexia Virginica</i> , L.	{ Deer Grass. Mead- } { ow-Beauty. }	July.	{ Brook road, near the } { brook. }
Lythraceæ.			
<i>Nesaea verticillata</i> , HBK.	Swamp Loosestrife.	July-Sept.	Pine-tree Brook.
Evening-Primrose Family.			
<i>Circœa alpina</i> , L.	{ Enchanter's Night- } shade.	July.	Gun Hill.
<i>Circœa Lutetiana</i> , L.	{ Enchanter's Night- } shade.	July.	{ Moist woodlands, Gun } Hill.
<i>Epilobium coloratum</i> , Muhl.	Willow-Herb.	July-Sept.	Wet places.
<i>Epilobium palustre</i> , L. Var. <i>lineare</i> , Gray.	Willow-Herb.	July-Sept.	Bogs.
<i>Epilobium spicatum</i> , Lam.	Willow-Herb.	July-Sept.	About Blue Hills.

LIST OF TREES AND PLANTS IN MILTON. — *Continued.*

Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Flowering.	Locality.
<i>Eurotia biennis</i> , L.	Evening Primrose.	June-Sept.	Everywhere.
<i>Eurotia pumila</i> , L.	Primrose.	June.	Dry fields.
<i>Ludwigia palustris</i> , Ell.	Water Purslane.	July-Oct.	Ditches.
Gourd Family.			
<i>Echinocystis lobata</i> , T. & G.	Wild Balsam-Apple.	July-Oct.	Randolph ave., etc.
Ficoideæ.			
<i>Mollugo verticillata</i> , L.	Carpet Weed.	June.	Sandy places.
Parsley Family.			
<i>Cicuta maculata</i> , L.	Spotted Cowbane.	August.	Swamps.
<i>Daucus Carota</i> , L.	Common Carrot.	July-Sept.	Old fields.
<i>Hydrocotyle Americana</i> , L.	Water Pennywort.	All Summer.	Borders of ponds.
<i>Ligusticum Scoticum</i> , L.	Scotch Lovage.	August.	Salt marshes.
<i>Peucedanum sativum</i> , } <i>Benth. & Hook.</i>	Parsnip.	August.	Fields and roadsides.
<i>Sanicula Marylandica</i> , L.	Black Snake-Root.	June.	Woods and copses.
<i>Sium cicutacifolium</i> , Gmel.	Water Parsnip.	July-Sept.	Swamps and brooks.
Sarsaparilla.			
<i>Aralia hispida</i> , Vent.	Bristly Sarsaparilla.	May-June.	Blue Hill range.
<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i> , L.	Wild Sarsaparilla.	May-June.	Moist woodlands.
<i>Aralia racemosa</i> , L.	Spikenard.	July.	Great Blue Hill.
<i>Aralia trifolia</i> , Dec. & Planch.	Dwarf Ginseng.	April-May.	Randolph ave., etc.
Cornels.			
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i> , L. f.	{ Alternate-leaved } Cornel.	May-June.	Hillsides and copses.
<i>Cornus circinata</i> , L'Her.	Dogwood.	June.	Blue Hill slopes.
<i>Cornus florida</i> , L.	Flowering Dogwood.	May-June.	About Blue Hill.
<i>Cornus paniculata</i> , L'Her.	Panicled Cornel.	June.	{ Randolph ave; road- sides, etc.
<i>Cornus sericea</i> , L.	Silky Cornel.	June.	In wet places.
<i>Nyssa multitoria</i> , Wangerh.	Tupelo; Pepperidge.	April.	Rich soil.
Honeysuckle Family.			
<i>Diervilla trifida</i> , Moench.	Bush Honeysuckle.	June-Aug.	Blue Hills.
<i>Sambucus Canadensis</i> , L.	Common Elder.	June.	Meadows.
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> , L.	Red-berried Elder.	June.	Blue Hills.
<i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i> , L.	{ Feverwort; Horse } Gentian.	June.	Blue Hills.
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i> , L.	{ Maple-leaved Ar- } row-wood.	May-June.	Rocky woods.
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> , L.	Arrow-wood.	June.	Wet places.
<i>Viburnum Lentago</i> , L.	Sweet Viburnum.	May-June.	Copses.
Madder Family.			
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> , L.	Button Bush.	July-Aug.	Wet places.
<i>Galium asprellum</i> , Michx.	Rough Bedstraw.	July.	Low thickets.
<i>Galium circasians</i> , Michx.	Wild Liquorice.	June-Aug.	Rich woods.
<i>Galium pilosum</i> , Ait.	Cleavers.	June-Aug.	Dry copses.
<i>Galium trifidum</i> , L.	Small Bedstraw.	June-Aug.	Swamps.
<i>Galium tritorum</i> , Michx.	{ Sweet-scented Bed- } straw.	July.	Rich woodlands.
<i>Galium verum</i> , L.	Yellow Bedstraw.	July.	Brush Hill.
<i>Houstonia carulea</i> , L.	Bluets.	May-Aug.	Moist and grassy fields.
<i>Houstonia purpurea</i> , L. Var. } <i>longifolia</i> , Gray. }	Houstonia.	May-Aug.	Blue Hills.
<i>Mitchella repens</i> , L.	Partridgeberry.	June-July.	{ Woods; about roots of trees.
Composite Family.			
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> , L.	Yarrow.	August.	Fields, etc.
<i>Ambrosia artemisiaefolia</i> , L.	Roman Wormwood.	July-Sept.	Waste places everywhere.
<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i> , B. } & H. }	Pearly Everlasting.	July-Sept.	Dry fields.
<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i> , } <i>Hook.</i> }	{ Plantain-leaved } Everlasting.	May.	Sterile knolls and banks.
<i>Anthemis Cotula</i> , L.	Chamomile.	May.	Fields.

LIST OF TREES AND PLANTS IN MILTON. — *Continued.*

Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Flowering.	Locality.
<i>Aretium Lappa, L.</i>	Burdock.	July-Oct.	Waste places.
<i>Artemisia vulgaris, L.</i>	Common Mugwort.	July-Oct.	Waste places.
<i>Aster acuminatus, Michx.</i>	Aster.	August.	Blue Hills.
<i>Aster cordifolius, L.</i>	Aster.	August.	Woodlands; common.
<i>Aster corymbosus, Ait.</i>	Aster.	August.	Woodlands; common.
<i>Aster diffusus, Ait.</i>	Aster.	August.	Woods and fields.
<i>Aster Herveyi, Gray.</i>	Aster.	September.	Near summit Blue Hill.
<i>Aster laevis, L.</i>	Aster.	September.	About Blue Hill.
<i>Aster linearifolius, L.</i>	Aster.	September.	Dry soil; common.
<i>Aster macrophyllus, L.</i>	Aster.	September.	Blue Hills.
<i>Aster multiflorus, Ait.</i>	Aster.	September.	Sandy soil.
<i>Aster nemoralis, Ait.</i>	Aster.	September.	Houghton's Pond.
<i>Aster Novae-Angliae, L.</i>	Aster.	September.	Borders of woods, etc.
<i>Aster Novi-Belgii, L.</i>	Aster.	September.	Low grounds.
<i>Aster paniculatus, Lam.</i>	Aster.	September.	W. Milton.
<i>Aster patens, Ait.</i>	Aster.	August.	Blue Hills; dry ground.
<i>Aster puniceus, L.</i>	Aster.	August.	Low meadows.
<i>Aster spectabilis, Ait.</i>	Aster.	September.	Blue Hill.
<i>Aster subulatus, Michx.</i>	Aster.	September.	Salt marsh.
<i>Aster umbellatus, Mill.</i>	Aster.	September.	Fence rows, etc.
<i>Aster undulatus, L.</i>	Aster.	August.	Dry coves.
<i>Aster vimineus, Lam.</i>	Aster.	September.	Blue Hills.
<i>Bidens Beckii, Torr.</i>	Water-Marigold.	August.	{ Neponset River, at Paul's Bridge.
<i>Bidens cernua, L.</i>	Bur-Marigold.	August.	Wet places.
<i>Bidens chrysanthemoides, Michx.</i>	Bur-Marigold.	Aug.-Oct.	Harland street.
<i>Bidens crenata, Muhl.</i>	Swamp Beggar-ticks.	July-Sept.	Wet grounds.
<i>Bidens frondosa, L.</i>	Common Beggar-ticks.	July-Sept.	Moist places.
<i>Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum, L.</i>	White-weed.	June.	Fields.
<i>Cichorium Intybus, L.</i>	Cichory.	July-Oct.	Roadsides.
<i>Cnicus arvensis, Hoffm.</i>	Canada Thistle.	July-Aug.	Cultivated fields.
<i>Cnicus lanceolatus, Hoffm.</i>	Thistle.	August.	Fields.
<i>Cnicus luteicus, Pursh.</i>	Swamp Thistle.	August.	Swamps.
<i>Cnicus pumilus, Torr.</i>	Pasture Thistle.	August.	Dry fields.
<i>Corocopsis trichosperma, Michx.</i>	Tickseed Sunflower.	September.	Neponset River.
<i>Erigeron annuus, Pers.</i>	Daisy Fleabane.	June-Aug.	Fields and waste places.
<i>Erigeron Canadensis, L.</i>	Butter-weed.	July-Oct.	Waste places.
<i>Erigeron Philadelphicus, L.</i>	Fleabane.	June-Aug.	Moist ground.
<i>Erigeron strigosus, Muhl.</i>	Daisy Fleabane.	June-Aug.	Fields.
<i>Eupatorium aromaticum, L.</i>	Thoroughwort.	August.	West slope of Blue Hill.
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum, L.</i>	Boneset.	August.	Low grounds.
<i>Eupatorium purpureum, L.</i>	Trumpet-weed.	August.	Low grounds.
<i>Eupatorium rotundifolium, L. Var. ovatum, Torr.</i>	Thoroughwort.	August.	Fowl meadows.
<i>Gnaphalium polycephalum, Michx.</i>	Common Everlasting.	August.	Old fields.
<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum, L.</i>	Low Cudweed.	August.	Roadsides.
<i>Helianthus divaricatus, L.</i>	Sunflower.	August.	Blue Hills.
<i>Hieracium Canadense, Michx.</i>	Canada Hawkweed.	August.	Dry woods.
<i>Hieracium paniculatum, L.</i>	Panicled Hawkweed.	August.	Open woods.
<i>Hieracium scabrum, Michx.</i>	Rough Hawkweed.	August.	Open woods.
<i>Hieracium venosum, L.</i>	Rattlesnake Weed.	August.	Pine woods.
<i>Iva frutescens, L.</i>	Marsh Elder.	August.	Salt marshes.
<i>Rhizoglossa virginica, Willd.</i>	Dwarf Dandelion.	Apr.-Aug.	Dry rocky places.
<i>Lactuca Canadensis, L.</i>	Wild Lettuce.	July-Sept.	Rich soil.
<i>Lactuca integrifolia, Bigel.</i>	Wild Lettuce.	July-Sept.	Rich soil.
<i>Leontodon autumnalis, L.</i>	Fall Dandelion.	Aug.-Oct.	Meadows and roadsides.
<i>Mikania scandens, Willd.</i>	Chubing Hempweed.	July-Sept.	Coves.
<i>Pluchea amphorata, DC.</i>	Salt-Marsh Fleabane.	August.	Marshes.
<i>Prenanthes serpenticaria, Pursh.</i>	Rattlesnake Root.	September.	Borders of woods.
<i>Rudbeckia hirta, L.</i>	Cone Flower.	June-Aug.	Rotch meadows.
<i>Senecio aureus, L. Var. obovatus, T. & G.</i>	Golden Ragwort.	May-June.	Wet meadows.
<i>Senecio vulgaris, L.</i>	Common Groundsel.	May-June.	Waste places.
<i>Sericocarpus conyzoides, Nees.</i>	White-topped Aster.	July.	Blue Hill.
<i>Sericocarpus solidagineus, Nees.</i>	White-topped Aster.	July.	Blue Hill.

LIST OF TREES AND PLANTS IN MILTON. — *Continued.*

Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Flowering.	Locality.
<i>Solidago arguta</i> , Ait.	Golden Rod.	Aug.-Oct.	Pastures, roadsides.
<i>Solidago bicolor</i> , L.	White Golden Rod.	Aug.-Oct.	Copses and banks.
<i>Solidago cæsia</i> , L.	Golden Rod.	Aug.-Oct.	Moist woodlands.
<i>Solidago Canadensis</i> , L.	Golden Rod.	Aug.-Oct.	Fields.
<i>Solidago juncea</i> , Ait.	Golden Rod.	Aug.-Oct.	Fields.
<i>Solidago lanceolata</i> , L.	Golden Rod.	Aug.-Oct.	River banks.
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i> , Ait.	Golden Rod.	Aug.-Oct.	Dry fields.
<i>Solidago odora</i> , Ait.	Sweet Golden Rod.	Aug.-Oct.	Granite Bridge. Blue Hill.
<i>Solidago puberula</i> , Nutt.	Golden Rod.	Aug.-Oct.	About Blue Hill.
<i>Solidago rugosa</i> , Mill.	Golden Rod.	Aug.-Oct.	Woods, etc.
<i>Solidago sempervirens</i> , L.	Golden Rod.	Aug.-Oct.	Salt marshes.
<i>Solidago serotina</i> , Ait.	Golden Rod.	Aug.-Oct.	Thicket and low ground.
<i>Solidago serotina</i> , Ait. <i>Var.</i> } <i>gigantea</i> , Gray. }	Golden Rod.	Aug.-Oct.	Copses.
<i>Sonchus asper</i> , Will.	{ Spiny-leaved Sow- } { thistle }	September.	Waste places.
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> , L.	Common Sow-Thistle.	September.	Waste places.
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> , L.	Common Tansy.	September.	Roadsides.
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> , Weber.	Dandelion.	May.	Fields.
<i>Vernonia Novboracensis</i> , } Will. }	Iron-Weed.	August.	{ Neponset River. Pine. } } tree Brook.
<i>Xanthium Canadensis</i> , Mill.	Common Cocklebur.	Sept.-Nov.	Waste places.
Lobelias.			
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> , L.	Cardinal Flower.	July-Oct.	Harland street.
<i>Lobelia inflata</i> , L.	Indian Tobacco.	July-Oct.	Dry open soil.
<i>Lobelia spicata</i> , Lam.	Lobelia.	July-Aug.	Dry grounds.
Bellflowers.			
<i>Campanula aparinoides</i> , } Pursh. }	Marsh Bellflower.	July.	Low grassy places.
<i>Specularia perfoliata</i> , A. DC.	Venus Looking-glass.	May-Aug.	Blue Hills.
Heath Family.			
<i>Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi</i> , } Spreng. }	Bearberry.	May.	Top of Blue Hill.
<i>Andromeda ligustrina</i> , Muhl.	Andromeda.	June-June.	Woods.
<i>Cassandra calyculata</i> , Don.	Leather-Leaf.	August.	Houghton's Pond.
<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i> , Nutt.	Prince's Pine.	June.	Dry woods.
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> , L.	White Alder.	July-Aug.	Wet copses.
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i> , L.	Checkerberry.	July.	Damp woods.
<i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i> , T. & G.	Dangleberry.	May-June.	Low copses.
<i>Gaylussacia resinosa</i> , T. & G.	Common Huckleberry.	May-June.	Near Houghton's Pond.
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i> , L.	Sheep Laurel.	May-July.	Woods.
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i> , L.	Mountain Laurel.	May-June.	Church land?
<i>Leucothoe racemosa</i> , Gray.	Leucothoe.	May-June.	Blue Hill.
<i>Monotropa uniflora</i> , L.	Indian Pipe.	July.	Harland street, etc.
<i>Pyrola elliptica</i> , Nutt.	Shin-Leaf.	June.	Rich woods.
<i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i> , L.	Round-leaf Pyrola.	June-July.	Damp woods.
<i>Rhododendron Rhodora</i> , } Gmelin. }	Rhodora.	May.	{ Near Mr. Hinckley's, and } { near Houghton's Pond. }
<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i> , } Torr. }	Clammy Azalea.	June.	Swamps.
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> , L.	{ Common Swamp } { Blueberry. }	June.	Low lands.
<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i> , Ait.	Cranberry.	June.	Bogs.
<i>Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum</i> , } Lam. }	Dwarf Blueberry.	June.	Blue Hills.
<i>Vaccinium vacillans</i> , Solan.	Low Blueberry.	June.	Blue Hills.
Rosemary.			
<i>Statice Limonium</i> , L. <i>Var.</i> } <i>Caroliniana</i> , Gray. }	Marsh-Rosemary.	Aug.-Sept.	Salt marsh.
Primrose Family.			
<i>Hottonia inflata</i> , Ell.	Featherfoil.	June.	Pools and ditches.
<i>Lysimachia quadrifolia</i> , L.	Loosestrife.	June.	Sandy soil.
<i>Lysimachia stricta</i> , Ait.	Loosestrife.	June-Aug.	Low ground.
<i>Steironema lanceolata</i> , Gray.	Loosestrife.	June-Aug.	Low ground.
<i>Tridentalis Americana</i> , Pursh.	Starflower.	May.	Damp woods.

LIST OF TREES AND PLANTS IN MILTON. — *Continued.*

Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Flowering.	Locality.
Ash.			
<i>Fraxinus Americana</i> , L.	White Ash.	April-May.	Woods.
Dogbane.			
<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i> , L.	Spreading Dogbane.	June-July.	Thickets.
Milkweeds.			
<i>Asclepias Cornuti</i> , Decaisne.	Common Milkweed.	July.	Fields.
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i> , L. <i>Var.</i> <i>pulchra</i> , Pers.	Swamp Milkweed.	July.	Meadows.
<i>Asclepias phytolaccoides</i> , Pursh.	Poke Milkweed.	June.	Wet woods.
<i>Asclepias purpurascens</i> , L.	Purple Milkweed.	June.	Randolph ave.
<i>Asclepias quadrifolia</i> , L.	Four-leaved Milkweed.	June.	Blue Hills.
Gentian Family.			
<i>Gentiana crinita</i> , Frœl.	Fringed Gentian.	September.	{ Meadows near the Ne- pouset.
<i>Limnanthemum lacunosum</i> , Griseb.	Floating Heart.	June-Sept.	Ponds.
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> , L.	Buck Beau.	May-June.	{ Opp. Centre School h's. Houghton's Pond.
Borage Family.			
<i>Echinopspermum Virginicum</i> , Lehm.	Stickseed.	July.	Waste places.
<i>Myosotis laxa</i> , Lehm.	Forget-me-not.	May-Aug.	Central ave.
<i>Myosotis verina</i> , Nutt.	White Forget-me-not.	May-Aug.	Reedsdale road.
<i>Synphyllum officinale</i> , L.	Common Comfrey.	June.	Near Dr. Ware's house.
Convolvulus Family.			
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> , L.	Bindweed.	June.	Fields.
<i>Convolvulus sepium</i> , L. <i>Var.</i> <i>Americanus</i> , Sims.	Hedge Bindweed.	June-July.	Moist grounds.
<i>Cuscuta Grouovii</i> , Willd.	Dodder.	Aug.-Oct.	Damp grounds.
Nightshade Family.			
<i>Datura Tatula</i> , L.	Common Stramonium.	July-Sept.	Waste places.
<i>Lycium algare</i> , Donal.	Matrimony vine.	Aug.-Sept.	Cultivated grounds.
<i>Solanum Dulcamara</i> , L.	Bitter-sweet.	July-Aug.	Around dwellings.
Figwort Family.			
<i>Chelone glabra</i> , L.	Snakehead.	July-Sept.	Wet places.
<i>Gerardia flava</i> , L.	Downy False Foxglove.	August.	Blue Hills.
<i>Gerardia maritima</i> , Raf.	Seaside Gerardia.	August.	Salt marsh.
<i>Gerardia pedicularia</i> , L.	Gerardia.	August.	Dry woods.
<i>Gerardia purpurea</i> , L.	Purple Gerardia.	August.	Dry woods.
<i>Gerardia quercifolia</i> , Pursh.	Smooth False Foxglove.	August.	Blue Hill.
<i>Gerardia tenuifolia</i> , Vahl.	Slender Gerardia.	August.	Blue Hill.
<i>Gratiola aurea</i> , Muhl.	Hedge-Hyssop.	June-Sept.	Neponset River.
<i>Linaria Canadensis</i> , Dumont.	Wild Toad-Flax.	June-Aug.	Sandy soil.
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i> , Mill.	Butter-and-Eggs.	August.	Everywhere.
<i>Melanopyrum Americanum</i> , Michx.	Cow-Wheat.	June-Sept.	Open woods.
<i>Minulus ringens</i> , L.	Moukey-Flower.	July-Sept.	Wet places.
<i>Pedicularis Canadensis</i> , L.	Common Lousewort.	May-July.	Blue Hill.
<i>Verbascum Thapsus</i> , L.	Common Mullein.	September.	Fields.
<i>Veronica arvensis</i> , L.	Corn Speedwell.	May.	Fields.
<i>Veronica peregrina</i> , L.	Neck Weed.	May.	Waste grounds.
<i>Veronica scutellata</i> , L.	Marsh Speedwell.	June-Aug.	Bogs.
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> , L.	{ Thym-e-leaved } { Speedwell.	May-July.	Roadsides.
Broom-rape Family.			
<i>Aphyllon uniflorum</i> , Gray.	{ One-flowered Can- } { cer-root.	April-May.	Woods.
<i>Epiphegus Virgilulana</i> , Bart.	Beech Drops.	Aug.-Oct.	{ Blue Hill; under beech- trees.

LIST OF TREES AND PLANTS IN MILTON. — *Continued.*

Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Flowering.	Locality.
Verbenas.			
<i>Verbena hastata</i> , L.	Blue Vervain.	July-Sept.	Low grounds.
<i>Verbena urticifolia</i> , L.	White Vervain.	July-Sept.	Roadsides.
Mint Family.			
<i>Brunella vulgaris</i> , L.	Self-heal.	June-Sept.	Woods and fields.
<i>Galopsis Tetrahil</i> , L.	Common Hemp-nettle.	August.	Waste places.
<i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i> , Pers.	American Pennyroyal.	July-Sept.	Fields.
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> , L.	Dead Nettle.	August.	Cultivated ground.
<i>Leonurus Cardiaca</i> , L.	Common Motherwort.	July-Sept.	Near dwellings.
<i>Lycopus sinuatus</i> , Ell.	Water Horehound.	July-Aug.	Wet grounds.
<i>Lycopus Virginicus</i> , L.	Bugle-Weed.	August.	Shady wet places.
<i>Mentha Canadensis</i> , L.	Wild Mint.	July-Sept.	Wet grounds.
<i>Mentha ciridis</i> , L.	Spearmint.	July.	Shady wet places.
<i>Nepeta cubica</i> , L.	Catnip.	July-Aug.	Cultivated grounds.
<i>Nepeta Glechoma</i> , Benth.	Ground Ivy.	May-Aug.	Near dwellings.
<i>Pycnanthemum incanum</i> , Michx.	Mountain Mint.	August.	Blue Hill.
<i>Pycnanthemum linifolium</i> , Pursh.	Mountain Mint.	July-Sept.	Blue Hill.
<i>Pycnanthemum nuticum</i> , Pers.	Mountain Mint.	August.	Blue Hill.
<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i> , L.	Scullcap.	August.	Wet places.
<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i> , L.	Mad-dog Scullcap.	August.	Wet places.
<i>Stachys aspera</i> , Michx.	Hedge Nettle.	July.	Paul's Bridge.
<i>Trichostema dichotomum</i> , L.	Blue Curls.	July-Sept.	About Houghton's Pond.
Plantains.			
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , L.	English Plantain.	April-June.	Fields.
<i>Plantago major</i> , L.	Common Plantain.	June-Sept.	Moist places.
<i>Plantago Ruzellii</i> , Decaisne.	Plantain.	June-Sept.	Moist places.
Amaranths.			
<i>Aenida canadica</i> , L.	Water Hemp.	July-Oct.	Salt marshes.
<i>Amaranthus albus</i> , L.	Amaranth.	July.	Roadsides.
Goosefoot Family.			
<i>Atriplex arenaria</i> , Nutt.	Orache.	August.	Granite Bridge.
<i>Atriplex patula</i> , L. Var. <i>hastata</i> , Gray.	Orache.	August.	Granite Bridge.
<i>Chenopodium album</i> , L.	Pigweed.	August.	Waste places.
Pokeweed.			
<i>Phytolacca decandra</i> , L.	Garget.	July-Sept.	Woods.
Buckwheat Family.			
<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i> , Moench.	Buckwheat.	June-Sept.	Old fields.
<i>Polygonum acre</i> , HBK.	Wild Smart-weed.	August.	Wet places.
<i>Polygonum arifolium</i> , L.	{ Halberd-leaved } { Tear-thumb. }	August.	Low grounds.
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> , L.	Door-weed.	August.	Waste places.
<i>Polygonum Convolutus</i> , L.	Black Bind-weed.	July-Aug.	Granite Bridge.
<i>Polygonum Hydrocypiper</i> , L.	Smart-weed.	August.	Wet places.
<i>Polygonum hydrocypiperoides</i> , Michx.	Mild Water-pepper.	August.	Wet places.
<i>Polygonum incarnatum</i> , Ell.	Persicaria.	August.	Wet places.
<i>Polygonum orientale</i> , L.	Prince's Feather.	Aug.-Sept.	Waste grounds.
<i>Polygonum Pennsylvanicum</i> , L.	Persicaria.	July-Oct.	Moist places.
<i>Polygonum Persicaria</i> , L.	Lady's Thumb.	August.	Moist places.
<i>Polygonum ramosissimum</i> , Michx.	Goose-Grass.	Aug-Oct.	Granite Bridge.
<i>Polygonum sagittatum</i> , L.	{ Arrow-leaved } { Tear-thumb. }	July-Sept.	Low grounds.
<i>Polygonum tenue</i> , Michx.	Slender Knot-Grass.	July-Sept.	Dry soil.
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> , L.	Sheep Sorrel.	May.	Weed in fields.
<i>Rumex crispus</i> , L.	Curled Dock.	July.	Waste grounds.

LIST OF TREES AND PLANTS IN MILTON.— *Continued.*

Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Flowering.	Locality.
Laurel Family.			
<i>Lindera Benzoin</i> , Meisn.	Fever-bush.	April.	Damp woods.
<i>Sassafras officinale</i> , Nees.	Sassafras.	April.	About Blue Hills.
Santalaceæ.			
<i>Comandra umbellata</i> , Nutt.	Bastard Toad-flax.	May-June.	About Blue Hills.
Spurge.			
<i>Acalypha Virginica</i> , L.	Three-seeded Mercury.	July-Sept.	Fields.
<i>Euphorbia Cyparissias</i> , L.	Cypress Spurge.	June.	Roadsides.
<i>Euphorbia maculata</i> , L.	Spotted Spurge.	June.	Waste places.
Water Starworts.			
<i>Callitriche verna</i> , L.	Water-Starwort.	May-Aug.	Shallow water.
Nettle Family.			
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> , L.	Sugarberry	April-May.	Woods.
<i>Ulmus Americana</i> , L.	American Elm.	April.	Woods and roadsides.
<i>Urtica dioica</i> , L.	Great Stinging-Nettle.	June-Aug.	Roadsides.
Plane-tree.			
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> , L.	American Sycamore.	May.	Randolph ave., etc.
Walnut Family.			
<i>Carya alba</i> , Nutt.	Shell-bark Hickory.	May.	Woods.
<i>Carya amara</i> , Nutt.	Bitternut.	May.	Woods, Blue Hill.
<i>Carya porcina</i> , Nutt.	Pignut.	May.	Woods, Blue Hill.
<i>Juglans cinerea</i> , L.	Butternut.	May.	Scott's Woods road; rich woods.
Sweet-Gale Family.			
<i>Comptonia asplenifolia</i> , Ait.	Sweet Fern.	April-May.	Sterile hills.
<i>Myrica cerifera</i> , L.	Bayberry.	May.	Sandy soil.
Birch Family.			
<i>Alnus serrulata</i> , Willd.	Smooth Alder.	May.	Roadsides.
<i>Betula alba</i> Var. <i>populi-</i> <i>folia</i> , Spach.	White Birch.	May.	Abundant in poor soil.
<i>Betula lenta</i> , L.	Black Birch.	May.	Blue Hill; moist woods.
<i>Betula lutea</i> , Michx. f.	Yellow Birch.	May.	Moist woods.
Oak Family.			
<i>Carpinus Americana</i> , Lam.	Water Beech.	May.	Along streams.
<i>Castanea vesca</i> , L. Var. <i>Americana</i> , Mx.	Chestnut.	June-July.	Woods; common.
<i>Corylus Americana</i> , Walt.	Hazelnut.	May.	Thickets.
<i>Fagus ferruginea</i> , Ait.	American Beech.	May.	Woods.
<i>Ostrya Virginica</i> , Willd.	Hop-Hornbeam.	May.	Woods.
<i>Quercus alba</i> , L.	White Oak.	May.	Woods.
<i>Quercus bicolor</i> , Willd.	Swamp White Oak.	May.	Low places.
<i>Quercus coccinea</i> , Wang.	Scarlet Oak.	May.	Rich woods.
<i>Quercus ilicifolia</i> , Wang.	Black Scrub-Oak.	May.	About and on Blue Hills.
<i>Quercus prinoides</i> , Willd.	Dwarf Chestnut Oak.	May.	About and on Blue Hills.
<i>Quercus Prinus</i> , L.	Chestnut Oak.	May.	Base of Blue Hills.
<i>Quercus rubra</i> , L.	Red Oak.	May.	Rocky woods
<i>Quercus tinctoria</i> , Bartr.	Black Oak.	May.	Dry woods.
Willow Family.			
<i>Populus balsamifera</i> , L. <i>Var. canadensis</i> , Gray.	Balm of Gilead.	April.	Introduced.
<i>Populus grandidentata</i> , Michx.	Large-toothed Aspen.	April.	Woods.
<i>Populus tremuloides</i> , Michx.	American Aspen.	April.	Woods.
<i>Salix alba</i> , L.	White Willow.	April.	Introduced.
<i>Salix discolor</i> , Muhl.	Glaucous Willow.	April.	Meadows.
<i>Salix fragilis</i> , L.	Brittle Willow.	May.	Neponset River.
<i>Salix humilis</i> , Muhl.	Low-bush Willow.	May.	Roadsides.
Pine Family.			
<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i> , L.	Red Cedar.	April.	Dry hills.
<i>Larix Americana</i> , Michx.	American Larch.	April.	Swamps.

LIST OF TREES AND PLANTS IN MILTON. — *Continued.*

Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Flowering.	Locality.
<i>Pinus rigida</i> , Mill.	Pitch Pine.	May.	Sandy soil.
<i>Pinus Strobus</i> , L.	White Pine.	May.	Damp woods.
<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i> , Carr.	Hemlock.	May.	Rich woods; scarce.
Orchids.			
<i>Arethusa bulbosa</i> , L.	Arethusa.	May.	{ Blue Hill River and Harlaud street.
<i>Calopogon pulchellus</i> , R. Br.	Calopogon.	July.	Near Houghton's Pond.
<i>Corallorhiza multiflora</i> , Nutt.	Coral-root.	July-Sept.	Woods.
<i>Cypripedium acule</i> , Ait.	Lady's Slipper.	May.	Pine woods, Brook road.
<i>Goodyera pubescens</i> , R. Br.	Rattlesnake Plantain.	July-Aug.	Rich woods.
<i>Habenaria fimbriata</i> , R. Br.	{ Large Purple- fringed Orchis.	{ June.	{ Wet meadows.
<i>Habenaria psychodes</i> , Gray.	{ Small Purple- fringed Orchis.	{ July-Aug.	{ Wet meadows.
<i>Habenaria tridentata</i> , Hook.	Naked-gland Orchis.	July.	{ Springy places. Wet woods.
<i>Liparis Loeselii</i> , Richard.	Twayblade.	June.	Bogs.
<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i> , Nutt.	Pogonia.	July.	{ Blue Hill River. Har- land street.
<i>Pogonia verticillata</i> , Nutt.	Whorled Pogonia.	June.	{ Damp woods in the Blue Hills.
<i>Spiranthes cernua</i> , Richard.	Ladies' Tresses.	Aug.-Oct.	{ Wet grassy places, and on Blue Hill.
<i>Spiranthes gracilis</i> , Bzgel.	Ladies' Tresses.	July-Aug.	Hilly woods.
Iris Family.			
<i>Iris versicolor</i> , L.	Larger Blue Flag.	May-June.	Meadows.
<i>Sisyrinchium anceps</i> , L.	Blue-eyed Grass.	June-Aug.	Meadows.
<i>Sisyrinchium mucronatum</i> , Michx.	Blue-eyed Grass.	June-Aug.	Meadows.
<i>Hypoxys erecta</i> , L.	Star-Grass.	June-Aug.	Meadows.
Lily Family.			
<i>Allium Canadense</i> , Kalm.	Wild Meadow Garlic.	May-June.	{ Near Dr. Ware's, Lower Mills.
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> , L.	Garden Asparagus.	June.	Granite Bridge.
<i>Erythronium Americanum</i> , Smith.	Dog-tooth Violet.	May.	Blue Hill; scarce.
<i>Lilium Canadense</i> , L.	Wild Yellow Lily.	June-July.	Mattapan st. & elsewhere.
<i>Lilium Philadelphicum</i> , L.	Wild Orange-Red Lily.	June-July.	Fields.
<i>Maianthemum bifolium</i> , DC.	False Solomon's Seal.	May.	Moist woods; common.
<i>Medeola Virginiana</i> , L.	Indian Cucumber-Root.	June.	{ Blue Hill, etc., rich, damp woods.
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i> , Ell.	{ Smaller Solomon's Seal.	{ June.	{ Wooded banks.
<i>Smilacina racemosa</i> , Desf.	False Spikenard.	June.	Moist copses.
<i>Smilax glauca</i> , Walt.	Greenbrier.	July.	Hillside street.
<i>Smilax herbacea</i> , L.	Carrión-Flower.	June.	Moist meadows.
<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i> , L.	Common Greenbrier.	June.	Thickets.
<i>Trillium cernuum</i> , L.	Nodding Trillium.	May.	{ Thatcher street, White's pasture, etc.
<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i> , L.	Beltwort.	May.	Woods.
Pickereel-weed.			
<i>Pontederia cordata</i> , L.	Pickereel-weed.	July-Sept.	Neponset River, etc.
Rushes.			
<i>Juncus acuminatus</i> , Michx.	Rush.	July.	Borders of ponds.
<i>Juncus bifolius</i> , L.	Rush.	July.	Common.
<i>Juncus Canadensis</i> , J. Gay.	Rush.	July.	Common.
<i>Juncus effusus</i> , L.	Common Rush.	July.	Marshy ground.
<i>Juncus Gerardi</i> , Lois.	Black Grass.	July.	Salt marshes.
<i>Juncus tennis</i> , Willd.	Rush.	July.	Common.
<i>Luzula campestris</i> , DC.	Wood-rush.	May.	Woods.
Cat-tail Family.			
<i>Sparganium simplex</i> Hud- son. <i>Var.</i> Nuttallii, Gray.	Burr-reed.	July-Sept.	Along streams.
<i>Typha latifolia</i> , L.	Common Cat-tail.	July.	Borders of ponds.

LIST OF TREES AND PLANTS IN MILTON. — *Continued.*

Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Flowering.	Locality.
Arums.			
<i>Acorus Calamus</i> , L.	Sweet Flag.	June.	Borders of ponds.
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i> , Torr.	Indian Turnip.	May.	Common.
<i>Calla palustris</i> , L.	Water Arum.	June.	Cold bogs.
<i>Peltandra Virginica</i> , Raf.	Arrow Arum.	June.	Brook, Thatcher street.
<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i> , } Salisb.	Skunk Cabbage.	April.	Moist places.
Duckweeds.			
<i>Lemna minor</i> , L.	Duckweed.	August.	Water; common.
Water-Plantains.			
<i>Allama Plantago</i> , L. <i>Var.</i> } <i>Americanum</i> , Gray. }	Water Plantain.	July-Aug.	Ditches.
<i>Sagittaria graminea</i> , Pursh.	Arrow-head.	August.	{ Neponset River, Paul's
<i>Sagittaria variabilis</i> , Eng.	Arrow-head.	August.	{ Bridge. Wet places.
Pondweeds.			
<i>Potamogeton Claytonii</i> , } Tuckerm. }	Pondweed.	August.	Ponds.
<i>Potamogeton natans</i> , L.	Pondweed.	August.	Ponds.
Pipewort.			
<i>Eriocaulon septangulare</i> , } Willd. }	Pipewort.	August.	Ponds.
Sedges.			
<i>Carex bullata</i> , Schk.	Sedge.	June.	Meadows.
<i>Carex cephalophora</i> , Muhl.	Sedge.	June.	Woods.
<i>Carex conoidea</i> , Schk.	Sedge.	June.	Moist meadows.
<i>Carex criuuta</i> , Lam.	Sedge.	July.	Moist meadows.
<i>Carex debilis</i> , Michx.	Sedge.	June.	Moist woods.
<i>Carex echinata</i> , Murr.	Sedge.	June.	Moist woods.
<i>Carex folliculata</i> , L.	Sedge.	June.	Bogs.
<i>Carex gracillima</i> , Schw.	Sedge.	June.	Moist woods.
<i>Carex intumescens</i> , Rudge.	Sedge.	June.	Wet meadows.
<i>Carex lasiflora</i> , Lam.	Sedge.	June.	Open woods.
<i>Carex lurida</i> , Wahl.	Sedge.	June.	Swamps.
<i>Carex pallascens</i> , L.	Sedge.	June.	Meadows.
<i>Carex panicea</i> , L.	Sedge.	June.	Dr. Kennedy's.
<i>Carex Pennsylvanica</i> , Lam.	Sedge.	June.	Dry woods; common.
<i>Carex polytrichoides</i> , Muhl.	Sedge.	June.	Low grounds.
<i>Carex Pseudo-Cyperus</i> , L. } <i>Var. comosa</i> , W. Boott. }	Sedge.	June.	Wet places.
<i>Carex scoparia</i> , Schk.	Sedge.	June.	Low meadows.
<i>Carex sparganioides</i> , Muhl.	Sedge.	June.	Blue Hill.
<i>Carex stipata</i> , Muhl.	Sedge.	June.	Swamps.
<i>Carex straminea</i> , Schk.	Sedge.	June.	Fields.
<i>Carex stricta</i> , Lam.	Sedge.	June.	{ "Hassocks" in wet
<i>Carex tentaculata</i> , Muhl.	Sedge.	June.	{ meadows.
<i>Carex vestita</i> , Willd.	Sedge.	June.	{ Wet meadows
			{ Granite Bridge; sandy
			{ soils.
<i>Carex virescens</i> , Muhl.	Sedge.	June.	{ Blue Hills; rocky
			{ woods.
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i> , Michx.	Sedge.	June.	Low meadows.
<i>Cyperus dentatus</i> , Torr.	Galingale.	August.	Sandy swamps.
<i>Cyperus diandrus</i> , Torr.	Galingale.	August.	Low grounds.
<i>Cyperus strigosus</i> , L.	Galingale.	July-Sept.	Common.
<i>Dulichium spathaceum</i> , Pers.	Dulichium.	July-Sept.	Borders of ponds.
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i> , R. Br.	Spike-rush.	July-Sept.	Low grounds.
<i>Pimbristylis capillaris</i> , Gray.		Aug.-Sept.	Sandy fields.
<i>Scirpus Eriophorum</i> , Michx.	Wool-grass.	July-Sept.	Wet meadows.
<i>Scirpus lacustris</i> , L.	Bulrush.	July.	Fresh-water ponds.
<i>Scirpus maritimus</i> , L.	Sea Club-rush.	August.	{ Granite Bridge; salt
			{ marshes.
<i>Scirpus pungens</i> , Vahl.	Bulrush.	July-Aug.	Borders of ponds.
<i>Scirpus subterminalis</i> , Torr.	Bulrush.	August.	Ponds.

LIST OF TREES AND PLANTS IN MILTON. — *Continued.*

Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Flowering.	Locality.
Grasses.			
<i>Agropyrum repens</i> , L.	Twitch-grass.	June-Aug.	Meadows.
<i>Agrostis alba</i> , L. <i>Var. stolonifera</i> , Vasey.	Florin Grass.	August.	Moist meadows.
<i>Agrostis alba</i> , L. <i>Var. cutgaris</i> , Thurb.	Red-top.	August.	Low meadows.
<i>Agrostis canina</i> , L.	Brown Bent-grass.	August.	Low meadows.
<i>Agrostis perennans</i> , Tuck.	Thin-grass.	July-Aug.	Shady places.
<i>Agrostis scabra</i> , Willd.	Hair-grass.	June-July.	Shady places.
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i> , L.	Floating Fox-tail.	July-Aug.	Wet meadows.
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , L.	Meadow Fox-tail.	May.	Pastures.
<i>Andropogon dissitiflorus</i> , Michx.	Beard-grass.	July-Sept.	Sandy soil.
<i>Andropogon provincialls</i> , Lam.	Beard-grass.	July-Sept.	Sandy soil.
<i>Andropogon scoparius</i> , Michx.	Beard-grass.	July-Sept.	Common in poor soil.
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> , L.	{ Sweet-scented Ver- nal Grass.	May-July.	Pastures.
<i>Chrysopogon nutans</i> , Benth.	Indian Grass.	August.	Blue Hill.
<i>Clinia arundinacea</i> , L.	Wood Reed-grass.	July-Aug.	Moist woods.
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> , L.	Orchard Grass.	June.	Shaded fields.
<i>Danthonia spicata</i> , Beauv.	Wild Oat-grass.	July.	Dry soil.
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> , Griseb.	Common Hair-grass.	June.	Blue Hills.
<i>Deyeuxia Canadensis</i> , Hook.	Reed-grass.	July.	Neponset River.
<i>Deyeuxia Nuttalliana</i> , Vasey.	Reed-grass.	July.	Fowl meadows, etc.
<i>Distichlis maritima</i> , Raf.	Spike-grass.	August.	Salt marshes.
<i>Eatonia Pennsylvanica</i> , Gray.	Rebottle.	June.	Moist woods.
<i>Festuca nutans</i> , Willd.	Fescue-grass.	July.	Rocky woods.
<i>Festuca ovina</i> , L.	Sheep's Fescue-grass.	July.	Rocky woods.
<i>Glyceria Canadensis</i> , Trin.	Rattle-snake Grass.	June-Aug.	Wet places.
<i>Glyceria hians</i> , R. Br.	Rattle-snake Grass.	June-Aug.	Shallow water.
<i>Glyceria maritima</i> , Wahl.	Sea Spear-grass.	June-Aug.	Salt marshes.
<i>Glyceria serotina</i> , Trin.	Rattle-snake Grass.	June.	Moist meadows.
<i>Glyceria obtusa</i> , Trin.	Rattle-snake Grass.	August.	Bogs.
<i>Hierochloa borealis</i> , R. & S.	Holy Grass.	May.	Marshes.
<i>Holcus lanatus</i> , L.	Velvet-grass.	June.	Meadows.
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i> , Swartz.	Rice Cut-grass.	June.	Wet places.
<i>Leersia Virginica</i> , Willd.	White Grass.	Aug.-Sept.	{ Lower Mills, Neponset River.
<i>Muhlenbergia sobolifera</i> , Trin.	Drop-seed Grass.	August.	Open woods.
<i>Muhlenbergia sylvatica</i> , T. & G.	Drop-seed Grass.	Aug.-Sept.	Blue Hill.
<i>Muhlenbergia Willdenovii</i> , Trin.	Drop-seed Grass.	Aug.-Sept.	Base of Blue Hill.
<i>Panicum agrostoides</i> , Muhl.	Panic-grass.	August.	Wet meadows.
<i>Panicum capillare</i> , L.	Panic-grass.	Aug.-Sept.	Sandy soil.
<i>Panicum clandestinum</i> , L.	Panic-grass.	July-Sept.	Low thickets.
<i>Panicum crus-galli</i> , L.	Barn-yard Grass.	Aug.-Oct.	Barn-yards.
<i>Panicum depauperatum</i> , Muhl.	Panic-grass.	June.	Dry woods.
<i>Panicum dichotomum</i> , L.	Panic-grass.	June-Aug.	Dry woods.
<i>Panicum latifolium</i> , L.	Panic-grass.	June-Aug.	Moist thickets.
<i>Panicum sanguinale</i> , L.	Common Crab-grass.	June-Aug.	Yards.
<i>Panicum virgatum</i> , L.	Panic-grass.	August.	Moist soil.
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> , L.	Reed Canary-grass.	August.	Neponset River.
<i>Phleum pratense</i> , L.	Timothy. Herds-grass.	June.	Meadows.
<i>Poa annua</i> , L.	Low Spear-grass.	April-Oct.	Waste grounds.
<i>Poa pratensis</i> , L.	{ Common Meadow- grass.	May-July.	Dry soil.
<i>Poa serotina</i> , Ehrh.	False Red-top.	July-Aug.	Wet meadows.
<i>Setaria glauca</i> , Beauv.	Fox-tail.	July-Aug.	Barn-yards.
<i>Setaria viridis</i> , Beauv.	Bottle-grass.	July-Aug.	Cultivated grounds.
<i>Spartina juncea</i> , Willd.	Rush Salt-grass.	August.	Salt marshes.
<i>Spartina stricta</i> , Roth. <i>Var.</i> <i>alterniflora</i> , Gray.	Marsh-grass.	August.	Salt marshes.
<i>Spartina stricta</i> , Roth. <i>Var.</i> <i>glabra</i> , Gray.	Marsh-grass.	August.	Salt marshes.
<i>Stipa avenacea</i> , Linn.	Black Oat-grass.	July.	West slope of Blue Hill.
<i>Zizania aquatica</i> , L.	Indian Rice.	August.	Neponset River.

LIST OF TREES AND PLANTS IN MILTON. — *Concluded.*

Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Flowering.	Locality.
Horse-tails.			
<i>Equisetum arvense</i> , L.	Horse-tail.	April.	Common.
<i>Equisetum limosum</i> , L.	Horse-tail.	June.	Shallow water.
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i> , L.	Horse-tail.	May.	Wet places.
Ferns.			
<i>Botrychium ternatum</i> , Swartz. <i>Var.</i> <i>obliquum</i> , Milde.	Moonwort.	July.	Dry woods.
<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i> , L.	Adder's Tongue.	June.	{ Meadows near Paul's } Bridge.
<i>Adiantum pedatum</i> , L.	Maiden-hair Fern.	July.	{ The old Lewis Tucker } place.
<i>Aspidium acrostichoides</i> , Swartz.	Wood-Fern.	July.	{ Rocky woods; Blue } Hills.
<i>Aspidium cristatum</i> , Swartz.	Wood-Fern.	July.	Swamps.
<i>Aspidium marginale</i> , Swartz.	Shield-Fern.	July.	Rocky hillsides.
<i>Aspidium noveboracense</i> , Swartz.	Wood-Fern.	July.	Swamps.
<i>Aspidium spinulosum</i> , Swartz. <i>Var.</i> <i>intermedium</i> , Eaton.	Wood-Fern.	July.	Woods everywhere.
<i>Aspidium Thelypteris</i> , Swartz.	Wood-Fern.	August.	Meadows.
<i>Asplenium ebeneum</i> , Ait.	Spleenwort.	July.	Blue Hills.
<i>Asplenium Filix-foemina</i> , Beruh.	Spleenwort.	July.	Moist woods.
<i>Asplenium Filix-foemina</i> , Beruh. <i>Var.</i> <i>augustum</i> , Eaton.	Spleenwort.	October.	Rich woods.
<i>Asplenium thelypteroides</i> , Michx.	Spleenwort.	July-Sept.	About Blue Hills; scarce.
<i>Asplenium Trichomanes</i> , L.	Spleenwort.	July.	{ Blue Hills; shaded } cliffs.
<i>Dicksonia pilosiuscula</i> , Willd.	Dicksonia.	July.	Moist places.
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> , L.	Sensitive Fern.	July.	Moist places.
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> , L.	Cinnamon Fern.	May.	Moist places.
<i>Osmunda Claytoniana</i> , L.	Flowering Fern.	May.	Moist places.
<i>Osmunda regalis</i> , L.	Flowering Fern.	May.	Moist places.
<i>Phegopteris hexagonoptera</i> , Fee.	Beech Fern.	July.	Open woods; scarce.
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> , L.	Polypody.	July.	Rocks.
<i>Pteris aquilina</i> , L.	Common Brake.	August.	Hills.
Club-Mosses.			
<i>Lycopodium complanatum</i> , L.	Club-Moss.		Woods.
<i>Lycopodium dendroideum</i> , Michx.	Ground-Pine.	August.	Moist woods.
<i>Lycopodium lucidulum</i> , Michx.	Club-Moss.	August.	Blue Hills.
<i>Selaginella rupestris</i> , Spring.	Gray-Moss.		Dry rocks.

TREES OF MILTON.

“ The waving verdure rolls along the plain,
 And the wide forest weaves,
 To welcome back its playful mates again,
 A canopy of leaves.
 And from its darkened shadow floats
 A gush of trembling notes.”

PERCIVAL.

One of the most attractive features in the outward aspect of Milton is the abundance of its trees and shrubs.

There are few if any parts of its long avenues where nature has not provided, or the hand of taste placed, on each side, either the native or the Dutch Elm, the Rock Maple, or some of the evergreens from the hills, or rarer specimens from other lands. On the shorter cross-streets the walls and fences are hidden by the abundant growth of shrubs, or mantled by the Woodbine, Clematis, and Ivy.

In their flowering season the Sweet Viburnum and the Elder load the air with their fragrance. At short intervals the observer comes upon a grove of Maples and Oaks, or a copse of Pine interspersed with deciduous varieties. Other species are found in places suited to their growth, as the Willows in the low grounds and by the brooks.

TREE LIFE AND STRUCTURE.

Who does not gaze with admiration at a grand, old tree? There is nothing in vegetable nature comparable to it. It is only, however, by the habit of close observation that the exceeding beauty of tree-life and tree-structure, at the various seasons of the year, is discerned. This is especially manifest when under a vernal sun the swelling buds and leaflets take on a russet hue all over our hills, and then along the wide landscape a light green, deepening shade by shade, as the season advances, into the rich, dark green of the full summer foliage; and again, at the sudden maturity of the foliage in autumn, when the brilliant painting of our hills and valleys is a sight wonderful to behold; while there is nothing finer in nature or art than the symmetry of tree architecture as seen in winter.

This is true also of the rich drapery of tree and shrub, after a winter's night of ice and snow, flashing and gleaming under the morning's sun, of which the poet caught the beauty: —

“ Every pine, and fir, and hemlock
 Wore ermine too dear for an earl,
 And the poorest twig on the elm-tree
 Was ridged inch-deep with pearl.”

He will give himself a new joy who studies the variety and beauty of our leafless trees.

THE ELM.

The Elm grows naturally in our soil, and there are many within the limits of Milton of great size and age. The magnificent Elms at the entrance of the town, near Mattapan bridge, were planted by Hugh McLean in 1775, which would give them an age of over one hundred years. The Elm near the corner of Canton avenue and Atherton street sprung from the seed under the bedroom window of the old “ Bent Tavern,” and was transplanted to its present position in 1780 by Sarah Glover.

In the record of the laying out of Atherton street, 1811, appears the following notice of this tree :—

N.B. — An elm tree belonging to Mr. Atherton, and standing in said road, near his house, we have agreed shall remain there during his pleasure.

The large trees shading the avenue of Col. H. S. Russell were set out by Francis Amory in 1820.

DUTCH ELMs.

Most, and probably all, of the Dutch Elms in Milton, Dorchester, and Boston¹ had their origin on the estate of Mr. James Smith, Brush Hill, Milton, long owned and occupied by the late Hon. James Murray Robbins.

Mr. Smith and his friend, John Jones, of Dorchester, on their return from a visit to Europe in 1734 or thereabouts, brought

¹ D. T. V. Huntoon, late of Canton, gives the following history of the famous “ Paddock Elms ” of Tremont street, Boston :—

“ Mr. Gilbert Deblois, a well-known citizen of Boston, and an intimate friend of Mr. Smith, said to him, ‘ If you will give me a bunch of those Dutch Elms, I will name my new-born baby for you.’ The request was complied with, and the boy was named James Smith Deblois. The records of King’s Chapel show that James Smith Deblois was baptized by Rev. Henry Carver, May 16, 1769, which fixes the time the trees were planted. They were set in front of the Granary, opposite the house of Mr. Deblois; but as his business was at a distance, he engaged Adino Paddock, the windows of whose shop overlooked the trees, to look out for their protection. Mr. Paddock twice offered a reward for the discovery of those who injured the trees, but does not speak of himself as their owner. From this circumstance the trees were called ‘ Paddock Elms.’ Precisely the same compact was entered into between Judge Aucumty and James Smith. Trees were planted in front of his house on Aucumty’s Lane, and his child received the name of James Smith Aucumty.”

with them a large number of these Elms, some of which were planted on his farm at Brush Hill; there they grew and multiplied by numerous offshoots, furnishing a supply for all demands.

The chief and only special excellence of this tree is its power to resist the frost and to retain its foliage in the fall. When the American Elm is yellow, and in part leafless, this remains green as in summer.

In the spring of 1788, after the dedication of the new meeting-house, at the suggestion of Deacon Lemuel Adams and Governor Robbins, every man in the parish was invited to furnish an Elm-tree to shade and adorn the meeting-house lot. As more were brought than could be used for this purpose, Col. William Taylor planted the rest along the street opposite the church land on his own estate. Governor Edward H. Robbins brought from Brush Hill four Dutch Elms, which were planted in the line front of the church, where three are now standing. One was prostrated by the gale of 1815; it was again righted, and stood in its place until removed when the position of the church was changed.

One of the Babcock family planted the large Dutch Elms in front of the Babcock or Davis house on Canton avenue, and some of the American Elms on the street; the small Dutch Elms were placed there by Mr. Davis, and the line of American Elms by the roadside was filled out by him.

Dr. Amos Holbrook, whose second wife was Patience, the daughter of Daniel Vose, and who lived in the Daniel Vose house near the depot, set the Dutch Elms, now standing there, in 1784; he also planted the Dutch Elms near the residence of Mrs. Cunningham, on Milton Hill, about the time of building his mansion there, now owned by Mrs. Cunningham.

Brevet Brigadier-General Ezra Badlam planted the two Dutch Elms now standing in front of the store of Furness & Twombly, Washington street, Dorchester.

HUTCHINSON TREES.

In 1743 Thomas Hutchinson, afterwards Governor Hutchinson, built the Hutchinson house which stood on Milton Hill, where the Russell house now stands. About that time he planted two Scotch Larches which he had imported, one at each front corner of his new house; one of these is still standing in the vigorous old age of nearly a century and a half. He also planted, on each side of the road by his estate, a row of Sycamore-trees; it is known that he gave his personal supervision to

the work, and assisted the workmen with shovel and spade. For nearly a century the trees are said to have been very beautiful. In 1840 a peculiar blight struck this species of the American Plane, greatly affecting these trees. This was noticed with solicitude by the owners of the estate, and Miss Ida Russell caused other ornamental trees to be planted between the Sycamores. These grew and thrived as the others declined, and filled their places as the others disappeared, thus keeping unbroken the beautiful line of shade. Three of the Sycamores still remain, having an antiquity of one hundred and forty years.

Another Sycamore, hoary with age, stands on the grounds of Mr. Edward Cunningham. It is near the avenue guarded by the lions, and but a short distance from Pleasant street. This tree, a yard from the ground, has a circumference of fifteen feet nine inches, making it, next to the Red Oak opposite the Pound, the largest known trunk in Milton. The adamantine trunk and time-worn limbs show extreme age, and confirm the legend that it stood where it now stands before these shores were known to our race, and was a favorite tree with the Indians.

At the time of the Revolution Moses Vose was engaged in feeding stock on Deer Island in Boston harbor; his wife was in feeble health, requiring the assistance of a physician, and they were anxious to get off; but all attempts were unavailing, as the British swarmed the adjacent waters. There were many cattle and sheep on the island, liable at any hour to be seized by the enemy. At this juncture an expedition put off from Charlestown on a dark night, and, by keeping in shoal waters, avoided the enemy's vessels, made the island, and bore the family and stock safely to the mainland.

Moses Vose took possession of his house on Brook road, now the Dudley house. Soon after his return he planted the Elm-tree now standing on the southerly side of the road, near the brook, and two Ash-trees on the opposite side, near the house. One of these was destroyed in the 1815 gale; the other stands where it was set, more than a hundred years ago.

THE OLDEST ELM.

The large Elm standing in front of the house of Mr. Andrew R. Hobson, on Brook road, is the oldest Elm in Milton of which we have any knowledge. This tree, which has a girth of twelve feet a yard from the ground, in its gnarled and knotted trunk and limbs shows signs of great age.

In the early part of Dr. Holbrook's professional service in

Milton a messenger from this house, who called on him in the night to attend a sick man, reported that he lived under the "Big Elm." Dr. Holbrook died forty-three years ago. Forty



years ago Mr. Henry Leeds stated to Mr. Hobson that his mother, who, if then living, would be one hundred years old, used to come with other girls to swing in this tree. It follows, that more than a hundred and thirty years ago this tree had attained a size sufficient to afford limbs and shade for a girl's swing.

LARGE ELMs.

It is not uncommon to see in Milton Elms of extraordinary size, with massive trunks, and wide-armed, spreading their branches over the street, and shooting up to the blue sky.

Some of the largest are found in the following places (they are measured a yard from the ground): — At the corner of the barn in the Academy house lot, fourteen feet six inches in circumference; near the residence of Mrs. Shepherd, off Canton avenue, fourteen feet ten inches, its limbs covering an area of ninety feet in diameter; on Brush Hill road, near the house of Mrs. Vose, thirteen feet six inches; near the old Ferry house, ten feet five inches; the old tree on Brook Road, twelve feet; the tree at the Atherton Tavern, thirteen feet; and the tree near the Pound on Canton avenue, fourteen feet four inches.

The tree near the Pound was twice condemned as standing

too far in the sidewalk, and the last time was saved by a mug of cider. In 1774, when the Pound was built, the selectmen sold the tree to one of the citizens, who afterwards petitioned the town to relieve him from his bargain, which was so voted. Years after, two men were sent to cut it down. Miss Polly Vose, daughter of Joshua, living in the house opposite, heard the first blow of the axe, and presented herself to remonstrate. The men replied, "We must obey orders," and began again to ply their axes. She hurried back to the house and returned with a mug of cider, thus addressing the men; "Come, now, take a drink of cider, and do just wait till I can see the selectmen." They drank the cider, shouldered their axes, and went off. The tree, in its vigorous old age, has long since outgrown the scar of the woodman's axe, which it bore for many years.

At a much later date, when the parish conveyed to Deacon Isaac Gulliver the land which had been leased to him, about A.D. 1800, a bond for the preservation of this tree was required of him.¹

SYMMETRICAL ELMS.

The American Elm, growing in open fields, detached from buildings and other trees, throws out graceful, pendant limbs from all sides of the trunk, and attains an even, uniform shape of great symmetry and beauty. There are many in Milton of this symmetrical form. Among others are the following: The large tree on Brush Hill, near the Ferry house; the tree at the corner of the Academy barn; a tree standing in

¹ The following is a true copy of the bond given by Isaac Gulliver to the First Congregational Parish in Milton respecting a large Elm-tree, near the Pound in said Milton, which the said parish are desirous to be preserved for shade and ornament for a certain length of time, as may be seen by the following instrument:—

"Whereas the First Congregational Parish in Milton have by their Treasurer Mr Jesse Tucker conveyed to me a certain parcel of land in said Milton being a part of the Ministerial land and adjoining the Academy land fronting on Taunton road, near the Town Pound, and whereas there is a large Elm Tree [near the Town Pound and belonging to the lot I have purchased] which the said Parish are desirous to be preserved for shade and ornament, in order therefore to answer the wishes of said Parish, and to secure the benefit of said shade, I hereby for myself my Heirs Executors and Administrators covenant with the First Congregational Parish in Milton, that said tree shall remain unmolested from any act of mine or that of my Heirs Executors and Administrators as aforesaid.

"But if hereafter said tree should decay, and from a ruinous state no longer continue to afford the shade and ornament desired by the said Parish Society, that then it may and shall be at my disposal, without any let or hindrance on the part and behalf of said first Parish. One disinterested person chosen by each party, and those two the third, the judgment of whom shall determine when the decay, and ruinous state of said tree for shade and ornament, has taken place.

"In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this twenty fourth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty three.

"In presence of
"SAMUEL GULLIVER
"BENJⁿ READ"

ISAAC GULLIVER (S. L.)

the field of Mr. H. J. Gilbert at the end of the lane running from Canton avenue, southerly, by his barn and other buildings, and also the tree in front of his barn; a tree on Randolph avenue, in the open fields, east of the stone cottage of Mr. W. H. Snow; a tree in the yard of Samuel Cook, near Hillside street; the old tree on Brook road; the tree at the Atherton Tavern; and many smaller trees.

OAKS AND OTHER TREES.

On the lot of the High School-house is a grand, old, wide-spreading White Oak. Near Williams avenue, on the Oxtan land lately sold to William L. P. Boardman, are four Oaks of



LARGEST TREE TRUNK

great beauty. On the estate of Col. H. S. Russell are several splendid trees of this variety. In the neck of land lying between Central avenue and Mattapan, owned by J. M. Forbes, may be seen specimens of the White Oak, large and handsome; and on Harland street, at the top of the hill as you ascend from the meadow, on the west side of the road, stand six of these noble trees, that cannot fail to attract the attention of every passer-by; while on the opposite side of Harland street, on the land of James L. Kennedy, and in the rear of his house, is a Chestnut grove, covering an area of ten acres, of an even, compact growth of thirty-five years. With care this may become the most beautiful grove in Milton.

A large Red Oak, of great age, stands front of the house of F. E. Sandford, near the Pound. It is seventeen feet two inches in circumference three feet from the ground, the largest known trunk in Milton. As the Oak attains to great age, it may fairly be inferred that this venerable Oak was in its youthful verdure when the Pilgrims sought these shores.

Trees of all kinds of the deciduous varieties, and of great size, mark the borders and line the dividing walls of the estate of the late James M. Robbins, of Brush Hill; many of them were planted by James Smith one hundred and fifty years ago.

THE WEBSTER TREE.

Miss Ida Russell secured an acorn or a small Oak-tree from Daniel Webster's estate in Marshfield, and planted it on a point of land between Adams street and Randolph avenue. Subsequently the iron fence which enclosed the grave of the Hon. Jonathan Russell, who was first buried directly opposite the Russell house, on the north side of Adams street, and was afterwards removed to Forest Hills, was placed around this tree where it now stands. Unfortunately the tree has failed to find a congenial soil, and to represent vigorously its honored name.

Chestnut-trees of great size are found in various parts of our town; three or four on the old John Ruggles estate, Canton avenue. There is a grove of these trees, all of which are old and large and fruit-bearing, on the Lewis Bronsdon estate, Hillside street.

The Willows along Ruggles lane were set out by Caleb Hobart about 1824; they have attained great size, the girth of the largest, a yard from the ground, is fourteen feet six inches.

GENERAL VIEW.

It is unnecessary to continue this detailed description of the trees that stand all around us.

If one will ascend any eminence overlooking the town he will be surprised at the amount of surface apparently covered by trees. It matters little at which point of the compass he is looking, except a few small enclosures near by, almost the whole town seems a continuous park or wood, with here and there a building to offer its contrast to the shades of green.

If one desires to witness the marvellous effect of trees in the landscape, let him drive over Brush Hill on a sunny day, and view the distant hills and the interlying valleys.

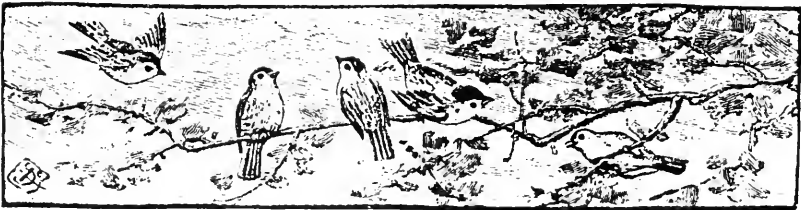
But he who is seeking the greatest variety of forest growth, the health-seeker who would find Nature in her innermost

workshop, whence arises the fragrance from her mysterious operations in leaf, bud, and blossom, may ride, or, better still, walk around the base of the Blue Hills. Taking Highland street, or Harland street and Hillside street, he will come, almost at once, into the region where every sense will find gratification; while the lungs and every pore of the body will receive the health-giving atmosphere, loaded as it is with Nature's tonics.

When we remember that vegetation is Nature's renovator; that its myriads of leaves are taking in injurious gases, appropriating to their structure the deleterious portions, and restoring the needed oxygen, we marvel not at the exhilaration experienced from such intimate communion with her works.

Considerations of this kind will account for the proverbial healthfulness of Milton, it having been, a few years ago, at the head of all the towns in the Commonwealth in a sanitary point of view. May the time never come when less regard shall be had to the setting and preserving of ornamental and forest trees!

BIRDS OF MILTON.



“I hear from many a little throat
A warble interrupted long;
I hear the robin's flute-like note,
The bluebird's slenderer song.”

BRYANT.

The extensive areas covered with woods on the hills, together with the numerous smaller groves and patches of forest growth in all parts of the town, render Milton a favorite resort of the wood as well as the orchard birds.

Each returning spring is announced by the welcome notes of the Robin, the Bluebird, the song and the chirping Sparrow, the Phœbe, and the red-winged Blackbird, while later the Oriole

and Swallows appear. Besides these varieties, which are found in all localities suited to their nesting, many wood birds in their passage from grove to grove are heard in the trees that shade the dwellings or adorn the roadsides.

In June, when the elm-seeds are ripening, they afford nourishment for several species of the warblers. At intervals all through the long, sunny days the prolonged twitter of the Blue Yellow-backed Warbler (*Parula Americana*) may be heard answering his mate foraging in a neighboring elm.

At the same season, and earlier, at the outskirts of the village, one may hear the "Chebec, chebec" of the Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax Minima*). He returns from the South about the middle of May. At nearly the same time comes the Maryland Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis Trichas*), whose song is an abrupt "Rich-e-tit, rich-e-tit, rich-e-tit," thrice repeated.

Then from a neighboring tree you hear the emphasized "See, see, see, swasy" of his cousin the Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica Aestiva*); and a little later in the season the bustling, business-like note of the Golden-crowned Thrush (*Sciurus Aurocapillus*). The last is also called the oven-bird, because its nest, placed upon the ground, has the shape of an oven. All these bird-songs may be heard in every part of the town, from our dwellings, and by the wayside.

Standing by the wood-side, the practised ear will catch the peculiar, ringing note of the Wood Thrush (*Turdus Mustelinus*), the sweetest of all our song-birds. He seems the friend of the desponding, as he sings through the whole day only in cloudy weather; but on other days he waits till towards evening, when darkness is about to settle upon us, as though he would say, "You need my song only when the sun is absent." As one stands at the margin of the forest, the note is intensified, as if echoed from the arches of a great cathedral, of which the tree-trunks are the supporting columns. No description can convey an idea of his thrilling strain; it must be heard, and by an ear attuned to enjoy the "concord of sweet sounds," and it will be, in memory, a joy forever.

Each summer brings back to our hills the Whippoorwill (*Antrostomus Vociferus*), though it is not often that more than one is heard on the same evening in the centre of the town. In the vicinity of the deeper woods, at the south and west parts of the town, several are frequently heard, answering each other's call.

Yet his far less desirable neighbor, the Screech Owl (*Scops asio*), was for a long time tenant-at-will on the church green. In 1876, and for several years preceding, this owl built in the

highest limb of one of the Dutch elms in front of the church. More than once, specimens from this nest were taken to the schools in the interest of natural science, and after posing sufficiently to wondering eyes were carefully returned to their blinking companions in the hollow tree.

In Milton Cemetery, and also in other parts of the town, have been found, for several years, the tiny nests of our only Humming Bird, the ruby-throated (*Trochilus Colubris*). This is the least of our birds, and the jewel of the feathered tribe.

The Phœbe Flycatcher always builds in the horse-sheds in the rear of the churches.

The Golden-winged Woodpecker and various warblers find safe homes in the elms on every side.

Among the bushes by the roadside the Cat Bird, and also the Brown Thrush or Thrasher, find a secure dwelling-place. The former, not unfrequently, makes its nest in the thick shrubbery near our dwellings. The song of each of these birds is a medley; a quite different performance from the cat-like cry of alarm that has given name to the former bird.

The rollicking Bobolink makes himself known as a bird of note. "Braggart, and prince of braggarts is he," as poised on a topmost branch he pours out his song. A short-lived reign is his, however. The velvet and ermine of his jaunty coat is changed to sober brown, and his versatile lay to a single note, before the end of the summer.

In the meadows and by the streams the Snipe and Woodcock are still noticed, and in the woods the Quail and Partridge. The latter birds, with the rare and charming Scarlet Tanager, are occasionally started in our Cemetery and the grounds contiguous thereto.

Much rarer birds are often seen in Milton. A few years since, that most beautiful of our water-birds, the Wood or Summer Duck, made her nest in a hollow oak, a few rods from the bridge where Brook road crosses Pine Tree Brook. Here, unmolested, she hatched her brood, which she at once helped to the ground. Then they were conducted or carried to the brook near by, their natural feeding-place, where, in their native element, they were secure till strong enough to take wing.

After a long and very severe north-east storm four or five specimens of the Little Auk were found in Milton, blown hither from their far-off home in the northern seas. Several of these were secured and mounted by our citizens.

WINTER BIRDS.

No enumeration would be complete which did not contain our winter birds.

How many a frosty morning is enlivened by the cheerful twitter of the Chickadee! These may be secured as constant visitors, by food that they like placed on the window-stool, or within sight of the window.

The wild Blue Jay also, when pressed by hunger, will come for the corn that is exposed for his use, or will steal it, if he can, through cracks in the corn-barn.

In severest winters, after deep snows, the Crow, a much more wary bird, ventures near the abodes of man. In secluded places he will even eat of the food thrown to the poultry. This is never done without first posting a sentinel on some tree that commands a view of all approaches.

In the depth of winter, especially when the sun shines out after a driving snow-storm, the dreary prospect is relieved by flocks of the Black Snow Bird. They are very tame, seeming to have little fear of man. Then the Snow Bunting, black and white in color, lights in flocks wherever dried weeds or sprays of grass project from the snow and give promise of a coveted seed. Both these birds have their nests and spend most of the year far to the north, visiting us only when the cold is intense, and the sunlight pretty much withdrawn from the region they love best.

We have now also the peevish but persistent English Sparrow, fully acclimated, amongst us. In the cold season he is seen, in some parts of our town, in greater numbers than all the other non-migratory birds; and he has come to stay. I think, if our home birds were asked to vote on the subject, they would affirm their ability to take care of troublesome insects without foreign intervention.

In some sunny spots, like those heavily covered with cedars, whose thick branches afford a shelter in storms, a few Robins winter at the North. Occasionally they are seen in Milton at this season. A New England naturalist, Prof. J. W. P. Jenks, who formerly studied the habits of this bird, at the request of the Legislature, claims that the last brood of the Robin does not migrate the first year. They sometimes rear three broods in a season, he says, and possibly the last one has not acquired sufficient strength of wing to undertake the long flight to the South.

BIRD VISITS.

These winter birds may afford much amusement, and contribute in no small degree to the life and cheer of the country home, during the period of ice and snow. The method here described of bringing them into close and fearless connection with ourselves and our dwellings was first observed many years ago at the pleasant residence of the Miss Bents on Brush Hill; it is now not uncommon in Milton.

Within twenty feet of the drawing-room windows a wide board, with a rim around the edge, is suspended from a tree, six feet above the ground. On this is placed corn, wheat, barley, oats, cracked-corn, meal, and bran, — a variety to meet the taste and capacity of the guests. At the specific time, which is the first heavy fall of snow, our little friends who have before been our guests expect the entertainment; and if, for any reason, it is not ready, they remind us of the neglect by flitting from limb to limb in a disturbed and restless way, so that we cannot mistake their meaning. And when the feast is prepared the Snow Buntings and Chickadees gather their friends, and the Blue Jays scream to their fellows, and there is a general flying together, seemingly of old acquaintances. From this time they favor us with their presence till the snow disappears. Sometimes five or six Blue Jays are seen at once. The smaller birds prefer the meal and bran and broken wheat. The Blue Jays invariably take the corn; and, if the supply fails, they are sure to remind us of it, as they are not over-modest, and are favored with a strong voice. Last year, for the first time, the English Sparrows discovered the festive board; they evidently thought themselves in luck, and took possession, sending the Chickadee and Snow Bunting to the ground to pick up the crumbs that had fallen from the master's table; nor did they discover the mistake until the lordly Blue Jay gently reminded them of the true state of things.

BIRD CONCERTS.

Expositors do not attribute that outburst of the Royal Psalmist in his "Spring Psalm" to the bird-concerts at the opening and closing of the day: "Thou makest the outgoings of the morning and evening to rejoice." But when we listen to the sweet blending of bird-notes, that wake the morning and hush the evening to repose, it is scarcely possible to give it another meaning.

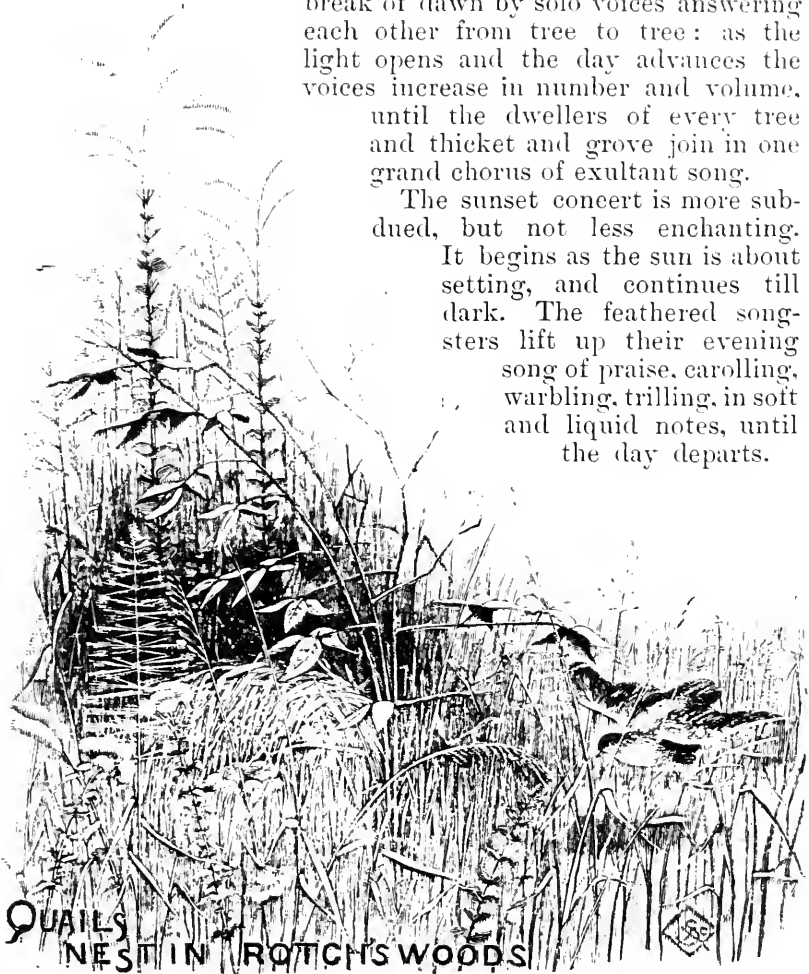
From the doors and windows of every dwelling in Milton,

especially of those near trees and woods, which is true of almost all, the sublime bird-chorus may be heard. The grand season of song commences about the middle of May, and extends into June, covering the time of bird-loves, before the labor of nest-building and the care of birdlings come on.

The morning concert is opened at the break of dawn by solo voices answering each other from tree to tree: as the light opens and the day advances the voices increase in number and volume, until the dwellers of every tree and thicket and grove join in one grand chorus of exultant song.

The sunset concert is more subdued, but not less enchanting.

It begins as the sun is about setting, and continues till dark. The feathered songsters lift up their evening song of praise, carolling, warbling, trilling, in soft and liquid notes, until the day departs.



APPENDIX.



APPENDIX A.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE consideration of the origin and meaning of the word "Massachusetts," though not strictly a portion of our history, and perhaps of no special interest to the general reader, should, nevertheless, have a place in the annals of the town, from whose hills, according to the highest authority, the name was derived. It will surely be of deep interest to many citizens not of Milton alone, but of other towns in the Commonwealth.

Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull,¹ of Hartford, Conn., whose authority in the Algonkin dialects is unquestioned, in answer to a letter directed to him, asking his latest thoughts and conclusions on this point, replies as follows:—

HARTFORD, Dec. 9, 1884.

REV. DR. TEELE:—

MY DEAR CLASSMATE,—Massachusetts is an anglicized plural of Massachusetts — which unquestionably signifies "at the great hills" or "hill."

I send you a sheet from the Proceedings of the Am. Antiquarian Society for October, 1867, containing a letter I wrote about the name, — though I was then less confident than now, and offered my interpretation only as conjectural. I have, as you will see, explained Williams' "Blew Hill" and Cotton's "arrow-head."

By the way, is there any one of that range of hills which may be said to have the shape of an (Indian) arrow-head? It is worth looking for.

Yrs. sincerely,

J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL.

¹The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Dexter, of Boston, thus writes respecting Dr. Trumbull:—

"BOSTON, 8 Feb., 1879.

"MY DEAR SIR,—No living man can correct J. Hammond Trumbull in Algonkin, or tell whether he be right in his deductions from it, because he is the only man who knows the language.

"But the result of all my puny investigations in the same direction has always been to persuade me that a more accurate scholar does not live than he is.

"Consequently, I trust him, and, trusting him, I have no doubt myself that his account of the matter is a true one.

"Faithfully,

"HENRY M. DEXTER."

A part of Dr. Trumbull's letter to Dr. E. E. Hale, of the American Antiquarian Society, which was regarded by that distinguished Society "as a very intelligible and satisfactory determination of the subject," is here inserted, as follows:—

And now, as to the *signification* of the name. Hereupon, I am not prepared to speak positively, and therefore would have preferred to say nothing, until I should receive more light. But in reply to your query, I very willingly give you as much as I know, and add what I *guess*. There is no doubt, I think, about "the *achu* part." *Adchu* (as Eliot wrote it) was the generic name for "hill" or "mountain." In Eliot's version it occurs frequently, with the pronominal prefix of the third person, *Wadchu* (=00adchu): in the plural, *wadchuwash* (as in Is. xl. 12, for "mountains" and "hills"). With the locative suffix (*wadchu-ut*), it signified at, in, into, or on, the mountain; see Gen. xxxi. 54; Exod. xix. 12, and xxiv. 18; Is. xxvii. 13. ("Olive*se wadchu*" (Zech. xiv. 4) = "*Wadchu Olives*" (Luke xix. 29), for "the Mount of Olives.") *Mas-* represents, I believe, the adjective *missi*, *mussi*, or as Eliot more frequently (but not always) wrote it, *mishe*, — "great." The first vowel was obscure, or rather there was between the *m* and *s* only a sh'wa, and *m'si* is perhaps a better spelling. The final vowel is necessarily lost in composition. *M's-adchu* (Eliot has *mishadchu*, as in Luke iii. 5, and Rev. viii. 8), "a great mountain." (In Luke iii. 5, we have *mishadchu kah wadchu*, "mountain and hill.") At, or in, the great mountain, would be expressed by *m's-adchu-ut* (not *-set*); but the adjective formed from *m'sadchu*, or its plural, *m'sadchuwash*, might be *m'sadchuse* (or as in the before-mentioned title of the Indian Psalter, *Massachusee*). So, *Massachuse-ôhke* (= *Messachusiac*, of Gorges, ut supra; *Messutssek*, of Râle's Dictionary, s. v. "Noms"), for "the great-hill country;" and *Massachusee-oy* (= *Massachusëuck*, of R. Williams and Winslow; "the *Massachusets*," of Smith and Mount's Relation; "*Massachusians*," of Gorges), for "the great hill people." (*Par parenthèse*, that name was earned on the 17th of June, 1775, if never before; and may be held by a new tenure when the Hoosac Tunnel is bored.)

The "two wholly diverse explanations," to which you allude as given in the books, I understand to be the statement of Roger Williams, and a note at the end of Cotton's Vocabulary. Williams was informed "that Massachusetts was called so from the Blew Hills;" Cotton, that "Massachusetts" was "an hill in the form of an arrow's head." Neither professed to *translute* the name. From one, we learn that the "great hill" was one of those sometimes called "Blew Hills;" from the other, its shape.

I should say, then, that "Massachusetts" was originally an anglicized plural of a corrupt form (*Massachuset*), in which he who first used it blended, through ignorance of the language, the description of the place (*m'sadchu-ut*), "at the great hill" (or "hills") with

the tribal name of the Indians who lived thereabouts, *M'sachuseück*, "great hill people."

It may be, however, — and in other Algonkin dialects I find something to give probability to the supposition, — that the termination or suffix, *set*, in such names as *Massachu-set*, *Wachu-set*, *Narragan-set*, *Nepon-set*, and the like, had the signification of "towards," "near to," or "in the vicinity of," in distinction from the simple locative *at*, *et*, or *it*, signifying "in," "on," or "at." But I find no trace of such affix in the writings of Eliot, Williams, or Râle. — *Letter of J. Hammond Trumbull to Dr. E. E. Hale.*

ARROW-HEAD HILL.

No little significance is given by local historians to that reference to Massachusetts found at the close of Cotton's Vocabulary, as follows: "Massachusetts, an hill in the form of an arrow's-head."

It is conceived that "Massachusetts Hummock" (so called in ancient plauss and deeds), situated in the town of Quincy, on the Squantum road, to which Chickataubut removed his headquarters after the pestilence, resembles an arrow-head; and that the above allusion to Massachusetts by Cotton, in connection with this peculiar hill, known to have been the head-quarters of the tribe, furnishes a key to the origin and meaning of the word.

To throw light on this matter, it is proper to state that "the manuscript volume of Cotton's Vocabulary is of small quarto size, and consists of sixty leaves and one hundred and twelve pages, with two other leaves containing an imperfect index of English words which occur in it." The Vocabulary proper ends on page 111.

The whole of page 112, containing six independent entries, among which is the said reference to Massachusetts, is here transcribed: —

Page 112 of Cotton's Vocabulary.

"When 2 or 3 o together, how to be pronounced?"

"Massachusett, an hill in the form of an arrow's head."

"Nequt, a thing that is past."

"Pasuk, a thing in being."

Next, five printed lines and two words on a sixth line, in the Indian language, in the midst of which is the abbreviation Luk: 16, 26.

"Let us sing to the praise of God, Psalm 23. Kuttoohamontuh en wawenomaonganit God."

In order to secure all attainable light and knowledge on the arrow-head conjecture, and, if possible, to settle and determine

a question of so great interest, the whole matter was re-submitted to Dr. Trumbull, with plans, deeds, and all documentary evidence touching the arrow-head theory that could be gathered.

He was also asked to unveil the mysteries of page 112. In accordance with his wonted courtesy the following reply was received, and is here submitted: —

HARTFORD, March 6, 1885.

Rev. A. K. TEELE, D.D. : —

MY DEAR CLASSMATE, — I have yours of the 3d, “with accompanying documents.” Cotton’s Vocabulary — compiled in 1707 and 1708, when he was studying (but had not advanced far in the knowledge of) the Indian language of Massachusetts — originally ended on page 111 of the manuscript. On the next page (112) he set down a query, and certain memoranda, — which made no part of the Vocabulary. First, a query: “when 2 or 3 o” come together, how they are “to be pronounced?” The digraph ∞ (= oo) and the double o will be found in a great number of words in the Vocabulary: in many, triple and quadruple o’s (ooo and oooo), and in one word at least, p. 87, a *quintuple*, ooooo. The pronunciation of some of these words puzzled Mr. Cotton, and he noted the matter for further investigation. The third and fourth entries (as printed) are: “*Nequt*, a thing that is past.” “*Pasuk*, a thing in being.” Now, the English is not the translation of either word, for both *nequt* and *pasuk* mean “one,” and can be translated by no other English word; but there was a distinction between the two words, which Mr. Cotton was trying to get at; and, though not quite successful, he came tolerably near it. (I may add parenthetically, that *nequt* is “one” as a numeral — *i. e.*, the first of a series; and *pasuk* is “one” absolutely, — a *unit*, admitting no *second*: a distinction not to be lost sight of by a missionary.) “Next, five printed lines and two words on the sixth line in the Indian, in the midst of which is the abbreviation Luk. 16. 26.” These lines supply *forms* for beginning and ending a sermon, and were very likely written by the younger Cotton from his father’s dictation, and set down on this blank page for ready reference. Literally translated, they mean *this* and nothing more: “At the beginning of teaching [or preaching], ‘Hear ye the word of God, and prepare yourself to receive that which is written in Luke 16:26;’ at the end, say, ‘Now (or thus) you have heard the good word [= gospel] of God; if you carefully observe it, by the mercy of God you shall be blessed forever.’”

Then follows the form, in English and Indian, “Let us sing to the praise of God, Psalm 23.”

To go back to the second entry, — in which you are most interested, — in which Massachusetts is identified with “an hill in the form of an arrow-head.” This is not given as a translation, or a

definition. It is merely the description of a locality, or tract of land to which Cotton had been told this name belonged.

"Massachusetts" does *not* signify "an hill in the form of an arrow-head," any more exactly than "nequ" signifies "a thing that is past." Cotton had learned — on some authority or other — that the name belonged to *such* a hill. But there is not — and here I speak positively — any element in the name itself which can possibly signify "arrow-head," or the "form of an arrow-head," or can have any reference to an arrow, or its head or its shape, in the Massachusetts dialect or in any other known Algonkin language. The hill, or rather the locality, was *Massachuset*; the Indians who lived thereabouts were "amongst themselves," *Massachusêuck*, as Roger Williams wrote it in 1643 — the *Massachusets* or *Massachuseucks* (the final *s* being added to form an *English* plural or possessive), named in Winslow's "Good News from N.E." (See Young's "Chron. of the Pilgrims," p. 285, and my edition of R. Williams' "Indian Key," Note 7.)

There can be, I think, no reasonable doubt that *Massachuset* designated a locality at or near a "great hill," or "great hills," and that the Indians thereabouts were called "people of the great hill (or hills)" *Massachusêuck*, and by the English "Massachusets."

I cannot give you the meaning of *Neponset*, or of the pseudo-Indian "Hoosick-Whisick." I find the name of the river written "Aponsett," in 1639, by Thomas Lechford. In Connecticut (Haddam) we have a "Punset" brook, anciently called "Cockaponset;" and in Massachusetts (Halifax) "Moonponset" or "Munponset." As yet these names resist analysis, though we may be tolerably certain that they are nearly related.

Very truly yours,

J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL.

JOSIAH COTTON.

Josiah Cotton, the compiler of the manuscript Vocabulary, was the second son of Rev. John Cotton, for twenty-eight years pastor of the First Church, Plymouth. Josiah was born in 1680, and graduated at Harvard in 1698, when eighteen years of age. His father removed to Charleston, S.C., in 1697, and became minister of the church there, where he died, Sept. 18, 1699. Rev. John Cotton was an eminent Indian scholar, and corrected the edition of Eliot's Indian Bible, printed at Cambridge in 1685. We learn from John Pickering that "the volume is principally in the handwriting of the author himself; but there are numerous additions and corrections in the handwriting of his father." It bears the dates of 1707 and 1708 in two or three different places.

It therefore follows, that the Vocabulary must have been the work of Josiah in his boyhood, in order to secure corrections from his father, who died in a distant city the year after the graduation of his son and when he was but nineteen years of age.

COTTON'S VOCABULARY.

The Cotton Vocabulary was first printed by the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1830. (3 Mass. Hist. Coll., II., 147 ff.) It is preceded by an introductory notice of the author, giving a statement of his missionary life among the Indians, his ready use of their language both in speaking and writing, and various reasons for reliance on the correctness of the Vocabulary. Appended to the introduction are the initials J. D. These initials are understood to represent the name of Hon. John Davis, of Plymouth, who was "one of the most profound antiquarians of New England."

Following this introduction is a "Notice of the Manuscript, with Remarks on the Author's Orthography and the Pronunciation of the Language;" to this are attached the initials J. P. These are said to stand for the Hon. John Pickering, of Salem, an eminent philologist and writer of law. Among his published writings are essays on "The Uniform Orthography of the Indian Language," and the "Indian Languages of America."

IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The question arises, How has it happened that the "arrow-head" definition got its place, and kept its place in Cotton's Vocabulary, prepared by the son, revised and corrected by the learned father, and, after the lapse of more than a century, passing under the keen scrutiny of the Hon. John Davis and Dr. John Pickering?

The leading answer is, that Cotton's reference to Massachusetts is not included in, and is independent of, the Vocabulary, which ends on page 111. It is set down on this one hundred and twelfth page, among the disconnected entries there, as a query, a tradition, a matter of conjecture, or a memorandum for further consideration. It seems not unlike the third and fourth entries on said page, "Nequt" and "Pasuk," neither of which is translated by the English which follows it, though each indicates a search after the true meaning.

That the learned father would have allowed the son to record and perpetuate so grave an error, which he might have corrected, had he looked upon it in the light of an error, is

hardly to be supposed. The father may never have seen this entry, as the Vocabulary was not completed until seven or eight years after his decease; or, if the sentence met his eye, its true import and value were suggested by the character of other entries on the same page, none of which received his correction.

The acute minds of the present century who have reviewed the work have doubtless taken a like view with the distinguished living scholar, Dr. Trumbull, as no reference is made by them to any inaccuracies in the body of the work, or in the memoranda on this fly-leaf.

CONCLUSIONS.

The following hypothesis is therefore submitted as a reasonable solution of the matter:—

— The hummock rising out of the marsh at Squantum, which is thought to have the shape of an arrow-head, and on which Chickataubut lived after the pestilence, took the name of "Massachusetts" from the name of the tribe camping there. "Massachusetts" is inscribed on this hummock in a plan of the section drafted as early as 1687, and the same appears in various deeds of conveyance.

Mr. Cotton having learned the name given to this hill, and its shape, raised the query, or jotted down the memorandum, "Massachusett, an hill in the form of an arrow's head."

To the suggestion that, after a fuller and more accurate knowledge of the language, from forty years of missionary labor among the Indians, Mr. Cotton would naturally perfect his unfinished work and correct the errors of his early efforts, it is pertinent to respond that, as he progressed in the language, the results of his crude beginnings might have been thrown aside as useless, or wholly forgotten in the riper knowledge of mature years.

After the foregoing pages on Arrow-Head Hill had been written, embodying Dr. Trumbull's letter of March 6, 1885, the manuscript was forwarded to him for his approval and correction, and he was solicited to furnish any new thoughts or additional facts on the arrow-head theory. Within a few days the following valuable paper was received, in which the whole question is restated and discussed in a most lucid and satisfactory manner:—

HARTFORD, May 12, 1887.

MY DEAR DR. TEELE, — With reference to recent discussion by local historians as to the origin and meaning of the name "Massachusetts," you ask me if I care to revise or add to my letter to you of March 6, 1885, which was written by way of supplement to my reply to Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale, printed in the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society in 1867. You recall my attention to Cotton's note on "Massachusetts" as "an hill in the form of an arrow-head," and to the question of the identity of the "Massachusetts hummock," so called, in Quincy, with the hills earlier known as those of the "Massachusetts."

To begin at the beginning, — Captain John Smith, when exploring the coast of New England, in 1614, noted, among "the chief mountaines," "the high mountaine of Massachusit," and distinguished it on his map as the highest of the "Cheuyot hills" (the name which Prince Charles gave to Smith's "Massachusetts Mount").

A glance at Smith's map ("Description of New England," 1616) shows conclusively that this "Massachusetts Mount" — "the high mountain of Massachusit" — was not a mere "hummock" rising from a marsh. And here note that Smith's name of the *mountain* was recorded at least *two years before* the pestilence of 1616-17, which induced Chickataubut's removal from the "Massachusetts Fields" to the *hummock* at Squantum.

As to the meaning of the name: Smith has very nearly translated it (if it be restricted to Great Blue Hill) by "the high mountain." But the form of the Indian name — *Massachu-s-et* — shows that it originally designated the country "at or about the great hills" (plural), *i. e.*, the Blue Hills. The name, as I have before written, is formed from *massu*, "great," *wadchu*, "mountain," which in composition loses its initial *w*, and in the plural becomes *wadchuash* (as Eliot wrote it) or *adchuash*, and the locative suffix *et*, "at or near." I am now confident, as I was *not* in 1867, that the *s* of the penult is a mark of the plural; *i. e.*, that the name Massachusetts means "at (or near) the great hills." (So the name Wachuset, now restricted to a single mountain, originally designated the country at or near the mountains and hills (now in Princeton and Westminster) of which Wachuset is the highest.) "Massachusit" includes the Indian plural sign; but Smith and those who came after him added a final *s*, as a mark of the *English* plural or the English possessive. Smith ("Description of N. E.," 1616) distinguishes the "high mountaine of Massachusit" and "Massachusetts Mount;" in 1631 ("Advert. for the Unexper. Planters") he names "Massachusit" as a place or "country" (p. 14); the natives, called "the Massachusetts" (p. 15); and "the Bay of the Massachusetts" (p. 10).

So, in Mourt's Relation of a Voyage from Plymouth "to the Massachusetts," in 1621, this distinction is observed: "the Massachusit bay," "Massachusetts [possessive] Queene," and "the Massachusetts" Indians (p. 57). In their own language, they were

“Massachusëck” (as Roger Williams wrote it). On the title-pages, Indian and English, of the Psalter of 1709 — of which an Indian, “James Printer,” was one of the correctors of the press — we have the two adjectives, Indian “Massachusee,” against English “Massachuset.” In Râle’s Abnaki dictionary the same name is given to the locality (or rather to the colony and its capital), “Méssatsoosek, Baston,” the Abnaki *-ek* corresponding to Mass. *-et*, as the locative suffix.

Now, about the “arrow-head” story. Where young Josiah Cotton learned it we need not take the trouble to inquire. Nearly a hundred years before he wrote, Captain John Smith had named “the high mountaine of Massachusit,” or “Massachusetts Mount,” — which certainly was not the “hummock” or (as Hutchinson calls it) “the rising upland, near Squantum;” and this, I repeat, was before the traditional removal of the Sachem Chickataubut “from Massachusetts fields [or Mount Wollaston] where the greatest Sagamore in the country lived before the Plague,” to the “arrow-head” hummock. Nearly seventy years after Smith’s coming, Roger Williams, who had known the Indians and their language for half a century, deposed that he “had learnt that the Massachusetts was called so from the Blue Hills.” That the hummock, *after* Chickataubut’s removal to it, began to be called by the name of the tribe, is not improbable. It came to be, in fact, the Massachusetts’ hummock. Then, conjectures began as to the origin of the name. The hummock was “in the form of an arrow-head,” — such stone arrow-heads as were picked up by dozens or quarts on the site of every ancient Indian fort or village in New England. Next, an “Indian” name for “arrow-head” was to be supplied; and this was found, by the proprietor of the hummock, in season for some “learned gentlemen of Boston” to send it to Neal, for incorporation in his “History of New England,” published in 1720. In that history, p. 580, he quotes this “learned gentleman” as authority for the statement that “a small hill, or upland,” — the Squantum hummock, doubtless, — “now in possession of Capt. John Billings, lies in the shape of an Indian arrow’s-head, which arrow-heads were called in their language *Mos*, or *Mous*, with an *o* nasal, and a hill in their language is *Wetuset*, pronounced according to us, *Wechuset*; hence this great Sachem’s Seat was called *Moswetuset*, which signifies a hill in the shape of an Arrow’s Head,” etc., etc. On all which I note: —

(1, and in repetition.) That the name Massachusit was first given, not to a “small hill or upland” or marsh “hummoth,” but to one of “the chief mountaines” of the coast, “the high mountaine of Massachusit.”

(2.) That no word like *Mos* or *Mous*, signifying an “arrow-head,” has yet been discovered in the Massachusetts dialect, or in any other nearly related Algonkin dialect. I say this with some confidence, for I have searched for the word in nearly forty dialects of this language. *Mos* with “*o* nasal” means what we call a Moose; Eliot wrote it *Moos*; in modern Chippeway it is *Mons* (with *o*

nasal); and so Roger Williams marked it "Moòs," his grave accent denoting a nasal.

Moreover, what *was* the shape of "an Indian arrow's head,"—triangular, lozenged, hastate, subulate? The vocabularies are rich in arrow names. In one (western) Algonkin dictionary I find more than twenty names for arrows of various fashions. No Indian would name a hill or "hummoth" vaguely without defining the shape or style of the arrow-head designated. In Massachusetts (Plymouth), as "Mourt's Relation" tells us, of the arrows shot at the English in their first encounter with the Indians (1621) "some were headed with brasse, others with Hart's horn, and others with Eagles' claws." In Higginson's "New England's Plantation," he wrote (1629) that the Indian arrows were "some of them headed with bone, and some with brass."

(3.) That "a hill in their language is" *not* *Wetuset*; nor was "*Wetuset*, pronounced according to us *Wechusett*." A hill or mountain was, in their language, *wadchu* (Eliot and Cotton); in the plural, *wadchuash*, as Eliot wrote it, or, in composition, *wadchū's*; with the locative suffix, *wadchusit*, "at (or on) the mountains or hills."

(4.) *Wadchu* loses its initial *W* in composition. Even if "*Mos*" meant "arrow's head,"—which it did not,—"*Mos-wetuset*" would not be good Indian, for "a hill in the shape of an arrow's head." For a "great mountain" (Rev. viii. 8) Eliot wrote *Mis-adchu* (= *Missi*, or *Massa* + *wadchu*),—not *Mis-wadchu*; and in Luke iii. 5, "*Misadchu kah wadchu*," for "mountain and hill."

(5.) Neal's informant, though he may have been "a learned gentleman of Boston," was certainly ignorant of the Massachusetts language, and his authority on the analysis of an Indian name is worthless.

Your urgency has induced me to give more time and to write more pages on a point which seems to me clear enough, than I would otherwise have consented to do. But please don't ask me to restate, again, the grounds of my assurance that the name of *Massachusetts* designated the vicinity of the "great hills" of Milton and Quincy, and that the Great Blue Hill was Smith's "high mountaine of *Massachusit*" of 1614.

Very truly yours,

J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL.

Rev. A. K. TEELE, D.D., Blue Hill, Mass.

APPENDIX B.

THACHER'S JOURNAL.

THE journal of Rev. Peter Thacher, the first pastor of Milton, has been in the possession of a citizen of Milton, it is believed, for more than half a century, and is by him contributed to our history. In the preceding pages it is often referred to, quotations from it being interspersed throughout the volume; but otherwise it has not been made public.

The owner of the journal has seen fit to suppress some entries of a private and family nature, and to confine the present issue of it to matters strictly connected with the affairs of Milton. While these omissions are but few and unimportant, they nevertheless compel us to offer the journal in an imperfect form.

REV. PETER THACHER'S JOURNAL.

[*Begun at Barnstable January, 1679.*]

Received of Mr Peter Thacher ten Pounds for transporting his goods from Barnstable to Milton, and I have received also full satisfaction for whatever the said Mr Thacher has at any time had of me this 30th day of November 1680 Barnabas Lathrop. Old Mr Batt was interred about two o'clock. Wife & I dined at Mr Daviess. — Mr. Mather came to me & desired me to go with him to see fathers picture, at brothers.

Boston April 25, 1679 Dr. Butler let my blood.

“ “ 29 “ this evening was the first time of our playing at nine pins in our alley. Mother Oxenbridge was to see us and promised the child a silver rattle or whistle

April 30. 1679. I spoke at Goodwife Bumsteads this night, I paid 5/ 6 for a pack of nine pins and bowle.

May 2. Sr Rawson & I began to clasify my fathers library. May 5 this day the first ship came from England

May 7, 1679 I bought an Indian of Mr Checkley and was to pay £5. a month after I received her and five pounds more in a quarter of a year

May 13 Berry came in from England, the fore noon I spent looking after letters from England

May 14. This night Margaret an Indian servant came to live with me. this day Mr James Sherman was ordained at Sudbury. May 20 Mr Eastbrook settled at Concord. June 9. Mr Willard & Dr Butler made an end of appraising my fathers Library in the afternoon my wife & I and Mr Grindall Rawson ride to Goodman Gates, in the evening Mr Torey & wife

came to lodge at our house. June 25 This day Mr Huckings was with me privately to discourse concerning Barnstable.

June 26. John Lovewell of Barnstable & his wife was with me. I was at Mr Houghs funeral, and then went to the contract of Mr Thomas Hales with Mrs Rebecca Rawson Mr Willard contracted them.

July 1. 1779. I was very sick and sent for Dr Avery. — Mr. Hales married to-day by Mr Wilson of Medfield.

July 15. My dear & I went to Pembertons and had a fine treat there. July 18. This day I was twenty eight years old. July 21. I went and prayed with Mrs Hayward after which she sent me a pot of honey for my cold.

July 22. Mr Ware and Mr Keith of Bridgewater came. July 24. This day my dear & Mrs Clark went to see Mrs Shrimpton at her Island.

July 28. This day there was an Overseers meeting at Cambridge about Page and other scholars.

July 29. This day Mr Willard was married to Mrs Eunice Ting.

Aug. 7. occurred the great fire immense loss.

Aug. 12. I was at Commencement. I waited upon Gov. Winslow and Esqr Dudley from Roxbury Edw^d Oakes made a Salutatory Oration.

Aug 18. 1679 Came home and found my Indian girl had liked to have knocked my Theodora on head by letting her fall, whereupon I took a good walnut stick and beat the Indian to purpose, till she promised to do so no more.

Aug. 19. Leftenant Lawthrope and Mr Dimmick came as messengers from Barnstable to renew the call of me unto the work of the Ministry, and brought a letter from the Congregation unto me, whereupon I went and advised with Mr Mather and Mr Willard that night.

Aug. 20. About six in the morning the Castle gave an alarm, whereupon the beacon was fired and the companies in arms, but it proved only from friendly ships from England. In the afternoon brother Thomas & I ride up to Cambridge to consult with Mr Oaks about my going to Barnstable, he advised me to take a weeks time to consider of it.

Aug 21. I wrote a letter to Barnstable to return thanks for their affection, and to desire a fortnight to consider of it

Aug 22. Mr Willard told me that Mr Hineckley informed him that one third of the people did not vote for to give me a call to Barnstable, thereupon I went to advise with Elder Rainsford about it

Aug. 24. Chose messenger to Synod with Capt Hull; Maj Savage & myself were joined to the Elders.

Aug 25. Went to Elder Rainsford's to hear his result about my going to Barnstable, who had discoursed with Capt. Hull & Deacon Elliot, he thought it might be well to go up and try.

Aug 29. My brother Ralph & I came on our way towards Duxbury dined at Mr Fisks went to Weymouth and discoursed with Mr. Torrey about Barnstable

Sep 1, 1679. My brother & I went to Plymouth to have our horses shod.

Sep. 2. Mr Cotton advised me to go my journey to-day lest Mr Hineckley should think me too forward to return my answer.

Sep. 3. We took leave of Mr Cotton and began our journey towards Barnstable, on the way we met Mr Hacklings who was sent by the chh for my answer, he turned back with us, went to Cousin Thachers at Yarmouth.

Sep. 5. Mr Dimmock came from Barnstable and we went with him to Barnstable. Mr Hineckley came but would not advise me to come or stay. I told him I was not under great temptation to remove, having divers other motions made to me nearer Boston.

June 27. 1680. I preached both parts of the day at Milton 2 Peter 3-15

was ill all day, yet God was pleased comfortably to help me through the work of the day. I was much spent when I came to Mr Swifts

June 28. 1680. This morning Goodman Tucker the two Blakes Mr Holman Goodman Sumner Thor Swift and another of the Church came to give me thanks for my labors and to request me to settle amongst them, and I gave them encouragement that I would, but prefixed no time, only promised that I would write them word when they should expect me with my family after I got home, so desiring them to spend some time in extraordinary prayer to God for me that I might come to them in the fullness of the blessing of the Gospel of Peace, I took leave of them and went to Boston calling to see Mr Flint as I went for Lydia Chapin, she and I went to Weymouth that night, and just as we entered Braintree we met Mr Barker and G. M. Troup who informed of the health of my family, and Goodman Troup went back again with Lydia & myself to Mr Torreys where we lodged that night and were very kindly entertained.

June 30. Came home to Barnstable

July 1st Divers of the Town went to the Deputy Governor (Hinckley) and spoke very home to him, told him he must now act or Barnstable was undone — they were never like to have a Minister while he was in Town.

— Sep. 8. 1680. This day my dear, myself Theodora Lydia began our journey to Milton. We went from Mr Allines and had a great company of horse with us, seven and fifty horse and twelve of them double went with us to Sandwich, and there got me to go to prayer with them, and I think none of them parted with me with dry eyes — we lodged that night at Mr Dexters, were very entertained.

Sep 9, 1680. That day Mr. Barnabas Lawthrope began his voyage to Milton with my goods, got to the Castle that night, and we set forward on our journey and got well that night to Trasseys at Duxbury.

Sep. 10. We came to Mr. Torreys where we ate, and Goodman Crane before to acquaint them of our coming, that night we came safe and well to Milton, blessed be the Lord. the morning Mr Lawthrope came with our goods, and Quartermaster Swift got them all safely into the house that night, we lodged at Mr Swifts, our whole family.

Sep. 11. Mr Lawthrope came thither to see us the morning we came to the ministerial house, the two Blakes lodged there all night to secure the goods, divers hands came to help us. Goodman Tucker brought some currant wine and cakes and a loaf of bread. Goodman Crane sent a cheese, and an apple pie and some turnips & bread. Young Daniels sent a quart of wine. Mr Holman a quarter of mutton and some tobacco. Mr Swift brought us a joint of roast mutton for supper & some beer.

Sep. 17. I attended Mr Flints funeral.

“ 24. Old Goodman Vose gave me a barrel of cider and some honey.

Oct. 1st. I bought a little mare for my dear, gave £2. in the evening came home from Boston to Milton my dear. Lydia & the child rode upon the old mare & I upon the other.

Oct. 4. Major Gookin & his son David were to see me.

Oct. 5. I rid to Weymouth lecture — heard Mr Adams, Mr Hobart prayed — afterwards we ate some cake & smoked. Mr Mighill Mr Fiske prayed after which we supped & I came home.

Oct. 8. I tried to teach my mare to amble by cross spanning of her.

Oct. 11. Jonathan Gulliver killed & dressed us a hog.

Oct. 15. Mr. Rawson came to see me and I spake to him to preach. — in the evening Mr Swift Mr Holman and brother Newton came as Messengers from the Church to give me a call to office.

Oct. 16. My dear went to Boston and carried home Mary Gallope —

Brother Thomas Mr Ravenscroft & Thomas Savage dined with me. Goodman Gulliver sent me a quarter of brave mutton.

Oct. 21. I went to Goodman Tiffanys for one of his sons James to live with me. I was to perfect him in reading, and to teach him to write.

Oct. 25. Goodman Newton and Goodman Spere were daubing.

Oct. 27. They trained at Milton, after which divers young men came in to see me.

Nov. 3. 1680. My dear went to Boston — divers brought wood — ten cutters, and three carters.

Nov. 7. Mr Thornton preached for me both parts of the day, this was the first help I had since I came hither.

Nov. 17. Mr Whitman told of a blazing star.

“ 19. Extremely cold I lost two turkeys.

“ 21. This day we had the first snow. Sam^l Pitchers wife was buried to-day.

Nov. 22. I had five carts carting me wood — Goodman Sumner & his cart — Goodman Tucker & his cart, Goodman Man's, Goodman Crane and Widow Wadsworths cart. They brought ten loads and supped with us.

Nov. 25. General Thanksgivng. three or four house service — we had at Supper Goodmen Stores Man Tiffany Salisbury, Jordan, Henchyway and their wives, and Goody Salisbury.

Nov. 28. Preached at Dorchester and dined with Mr Stoughton.

Dec. 1st I paid for gravestones for my dear Bathsheba and sent them to Barnstable.

Dec. 13. There was a town meeting and the town expressed a desire of my continuing amongst them.

Dec. 14. This night I saw the comet in the west in the evening — it had an extremely long & broad blaze, pale of color, swift in motion.

Dec. 20. Mr Capen preached for me in the morning. Mr Fisk was to see me and told me that Gov Winslow died last Saturday.

1680. Dec. 27. this night brother Sheafes house was burnt & himself wife & child were forced to skip out of the window — Goodman Dorsets house was burnt, William Oxenbridges blown up.

1680-81 Jan. 4. The Church of Milton came to treat with me about settlement here. I told them they must consider whether they would have a ruling Elder, Deacons, and what Church discipline they would fall into.

Jan. 5. General Court had a fast & the elders.

Jan 9. Sabbath — I preached — in the evening the congregation signified their desire to have me stay by vote. it was general — none in the negative.

Jan. 13. Mr Holman and the Quartermaster came in to see me.

Jan. 15. Soloman Rainsford & Goodman Mason came and spent some time with me.

Jan. 16. In the evening Sam^l Gallop came to see me and told me that brother T'wing was drowned going to Rhode Island in a canoe.

Jan. 20. Goody Man delivered of a daughter. I spake to John Redman of being in drink.

Jan. 31. Brother Tucker, Brother Blake & Brother Sumner were with me as Messengers of the Church to renew my call to office.

Feb. 3. Brother Sumner & old Goodman Gulliver were with me.

Feb. 7. Brother Swift was at our house all day to wait for the bringing of the Ministers pay — Goodman Peck paid his whole rate 5/ of it in money which is the first money I rec^d on their account since I came to Milton — Widow Wadsworth paid one pound in linen cloth.

Mch. 8. 1681. Sarg^t Badcock Goodm Crane, Gulliver, Swift, Messengers from the Town about settlement.

March 13. I propounded a contribution for Goodman Corbins son in Turkish captivity.

March 25. They trained at Milton and shot after twelve at night which frightened my dear.

March 31 This day myself and family kept a private fast for my dear that she might be preserved in childbed, for Theodora, and for guidance in settlement & to renew our covenant.

April 15. I expressed my willingness to accept the call

April 18. Concluded to send my two mares to the W. Indies

April 22. Nat. Pitcher went to Dorchester to get Mr Capen to preach.

May 6. Goodman Man & I went to Mr Billings to see a horse.

May 11. I went to election, heard Mr. Brinsmeade Major Gookin was chosen Maj General — Mr. Ting was left out — Maj Appleton was chosen Magistrate.

May 13. I bought a horse of Goodman Billing, gave £5.

May 15. I went to Goody Bents funeral after meeting

May 17. 1681. God sent me a son Oxenbridge about half an hour after eleven at noon.

May 20. This day the ordination beer was brewed.

May 25. Walley came in from England

May 30. This day the gates were hung, they made an arbor to entertain the messengers of the Churches.

June 1. 1681. This day I was ordained [though most unworthy] Pastor of the Church in Milton — my text 2 Tim. 4 & 5. Mr Mather called the votes. Old Mr Elliot, Mr Mather, Mr Torrey, Mr Willard laid hands on. Mr Torrey gave the charge, Mr Willard gave the right hand of fellowship, we sang the 24 Psalm & I gave the blessing. They dined at my house in the arbour.

June 2. This day the Church and most of the Town dined with me — after dinner we sung Psalm 22.

June 3. This day discoursed with Quartermaster and Mr Holman about the difficulty that was likely to attend us in respect to Sargent Badcock.

June 5. I preached Romans 7, 25 — My son Oxenbridge was the first I baptized then Solomon Blake & Anne Tolman which was the first time that the ordinance of baptism was administered in Milton.

June 6. I went to Artillery Election. Mr Richardson preached — the ministers dined at Wings with the Artillery & I among them.

June 12. Baptized Peter Talbuts daughter Dorathy, and Edward Voses daughter Martha

June 19, 1681. This day I administered the Lords Supper which was the first time it ever was administered in Milton & that I ever administered — there was about four score communicants — in the afternoon Mr Cotton my pupil preached for me.

June 24. I went to the raising of the Widow Gills Mill.

July 1st. Quartermaster Swift brought me ten shillings, for Goodman Crane. Goodwife Kiney made her relation before Sargent Blake & myself, which we judge would not do.

July 2. Goodman Gulliver sent me a quarter of lamb — Sargent Vose a calves head, Goodman Kiney brought me a roasting pig and two chickens — Goodwife Redman some carrots.

July 4. Mr Fiske gave me a swarm of bees.

Thomas Swift fetched them for me.

July 7. General fast. Mr. Minot preached.

July 8. My dear & I went Brush Hill — there was a conference meeting at brother George Sumners.

July 9. I got Jonathan Gulliver to dress my spayed sow which was sorely bit.

July 11. Father Vose was with me I spake to him to acknowledge his passionateness in the congregation.

July 15. John Redman came to see me, and I most solemnly charged him to take heed of company & drink.

July 16. The sun looked very strangely as if it were copperas, it was a smoky brazey day, one might for some hours look on the sun without overcoming the eyesight.

July 17. Difficulty about Father Voses admission to the Church.

July 18. This day I am thirty years old.

July 24. This day Mr Urian Oakes that beaming and shining light finished his course of a putrid fever.

July 26. Mr Urian Oakes was interred — Mr John Cotton my pupil made an oration.

July 27. Attended a Ministers meeting at Mr Wentman's in Hull.

July 28. Barret came from England

Aug. 2. Went to Boston to see my brother newly come from Newfoundland.

Aug. 5. This day Brother Seabury departed this life.

Aug. 9. I went to Commencement and lodged at Mr Bowles in Roxbury.

Aug. 10. I went to Mrs. Stoughtons funeral, and had a pair of gloves given me.

Aug. 13. Paul White wounded at my house.

Aug 15. My brother and I went a gunning after pigeons, killed five.

Aug. 21. We had a contribution for Dr. Swan £2-2-8.

Sep. 7. I went to Weymouth to the ministers meeting at Mr. Torreys present Mr Wilson Mr Torrey Mr. Keith, Mr Fiske, Mr Hobart, Mr. Whitman myself, Mr Adams, Mr Danforth.

Sep. 10. Mr John Foster the principal was buried.

Sep. 22. Chaney was hanged for a rape, two negroes burnt, one of them was first hanged; this day Star, Goodman Hencheways son-in-law came into our house who had drunk too much, so I dealt roundly with him for it.

Oct. 18. Brother Clap and his wife, brother Paul and his wife and we went upon Blue Hills to the pillar of stones and Quartermaster came to us there & divers others, there we dined, we came home by Brush Hill, they came into our house and drank and smoked it.

Oct. 19. Neighbor Redman killed my cow, and neighbor Teig Crehore helped him. Goodman Wetherell of Taunton brought me a horse which I gave him five pounds for

Oct. 20. Got my horse docked

Oct. 22. Lydia went on the new horse to Roxbury for salt

Oct. 24. Hannah Atherton came to town to write of me. I spent the forenoon in shewing of her

Oct. 26. My dear and I went with Quarter Master Swift & his wife, Mr. Holmans & his wife Brother Clap & his wife with divers from Dorchester to the Castle to see Capt. Clap. were very kindly entertained with a great feast, & returned home that night. W^o Redman spoke to Lydia Chapin in order to marriage.

Nov. 2. Lydia went to Roxbury fulling mill and fetched home the cloak.

Nov. 4 1681. Father Gulliver Quartermaster Swift, Mr Holman & I laid out my twenty acres of land — it runs up to the highway by Ezra Claps land, that side is forty rods wide, and three score rods on the other

side, butted with the river on one end, and with the highway on the other end.

Nov. 6. I baptized Goodman Tiffanys children Ebenezer James & Thomas & Hezekiah—John How son of Brother How—Goody Pitcher died.

Nov. 7. I went to pray with our Military company, then went and dined with Sargent Badcock and Sarg^t Vose at John Daniels—this evening Thomas Swift came to live with me I was to give him £12. for a year & in money and 8 at the shop.

Nov. 10. W^m Daniels brought a load of hay from Ben Badcock.

Nov. 15. I went to Boston, spoke to Mr Willard about taking in some of the Church of Lancaster

Nov. 18. Went and dined with select men at John Daniels.

Nov. 30. Joseph Tucker came and mended my study door.

Dec. 4. Sabbath. I preached. I appointed the Church to meet the next day at my house at 11 oclock to pray for Father Tucker who was very sick.

Dec. 22. 1681. I spoke to Mr Addington to draw me up a deed of the twenty acres of land given me by Milton

Dec. 25. Sabbath. I spent some time in extraordinary prayer for the persecuted people of God in France &c.

Dec. 28. Nat. Pitcher & I went to Brush Hill on foot.

Jan. 2. 1682. My dear & I, Lydia & Thomas went to Boston to Mrs Daves funeral, he gave me a scarf & gloves, and my dear a pair of gloves. Asaph Elliot had my Bay horse. Mery Smith stayed with the children.

Jan. 10. I read in the forenoon, then Mr Hore desiring me, I went to Nat. Pitchers to a debate between Ben Badcock & Mr Hore about the Quakers opinions. Sargent Badcock & I was Moderators—I showed their opinions as far as we went and refuted them.

Jan. 16. Nat Pitcher & I went to see Father Tucker—he acquainted me with his spiritual state, the great discouragements he had been under, and the comfort God gave him & the ground of it.

Jan. 17. I was going to Braintree to Mr. Fiskes, I met Mr. Torrey coming to see me, & Father Tucker, so I turned back with him, and we came to our house and drank a cup of wine & strong beer, and we went to see Father Vose & Father Tucker, and Mr Torrey went to prayer with him. I was prevented from going to the meeting of Mr Hore & Ben. Badcock at Nat. Pitchers. Father Tucker told me he did verily believe he was the better for my prayer, the day before, for the fever presently left him, & swelling of his legs was down.

Jan. 19. 1682. I went to Boston lecture, heard Mr Mather S^r.—This day the overseers chose Mr Torrey President of the College, and desired me to send him a letter, which they delived to me, of it.

Jan. 20. I went to Weymouth, Mr Fiske with me, and acquainted Mr Torrey with his being chosen President &c

Jan. 26. Christopher Wadsworth began to learn of me to cast accounts—in the afternoon my dear & I went to see Father Tucker

Feb. 11. Father Tucker & Sarg^t Badcock were reconciled with many tears, the deed was signed.

Feb. 15. Divers friends, 16 helped me to clear some Meadow Ground, I went and carried them a dram, & then went to Father Tuckers and prayed. heard of Major Savage sudden death.

Feb. 20. Went to Major Savage funeral.

27. Went to see Father Tucker & prayed with him.

SECOND VOLUME.

March 11. 1682 Brother Tucker died this morning before day. 13 Brother Tuckers funeral.

March 14. The freemen met at my house for the nomination of Majestrates.

March 16. Brother Ephraim Tucker was to see us brought us some butter and Currant wine, I had much spiritual discourse with him.

March 17. 1682. Old Goodman Tileston blooded my horse — Dr Avery & his wife were to see us.

March 20. I went to Braintree & visited Mr Fiske and Mrs Flint Sr who was very sick.

March 21. Thomas began to break up ground this day with my horse & John Redmans oxen, Charles drove. Neighbor Man and his plow were also at work for me.

March 22. Mrs Flint Sr sent for me, I borrowed neighbor Moris mare and went to her, so Capt Bracket and I made her will.

March 23. Thomas (Swift) carried Lydia to Boston to be blooded, she was gone near half an hour (fainted) after bleeding before she came to herself. my dear & I had jarring, the Lord humble me for my passionateness — neighbor Man ploughed for me with his four cattle & neighbor Daniel the days work of his oxen which were joined with neighbor Man's

March 27. Went up to Brush Hill, Ephraim Tucker came home with me and gave me four shillings gratis

March 31. Brother George Sumner came and gave me a days ploughing.

April 3. I went and prayed with Brother Swifts child — started for Barnstable — Brother Clap rid with me to Father Cranes. Nat Pitcher went with us, we arrived at Brother Thacher's at Duxbury that night.

April 11. Returned home.

April 16. We had a contribution for Stephen Langley.

April 18. Mr Holman Mr Swift & I went to Punkapog & visited Brush Hill as we came home.

W^m Holbrook came to court Lydia Chapin.

April 21. B. James Tucker complained of Patience Blake charging his wife with a lie, so I appointed Monday 2 o'clock to hear it.

April 23. Brother Swift & Br Roger Sumner accepted the office of deacon.

April 26. Mr Fisk & Mr Quincy Sr were to see me.

May 1. 1682 Dr Butler and Mr Parsons came to see me.

May 23. I went to Goodman Cranes to the marriage of his daughter to Gilbard. —

May 24. I went to the election at Boston, heard Mr. Willard preach — Mayor Pike was chosen Magistrate — Ministers dined at Mr Allens.

May 25. Ministers Magistrate & Deputies spent five or six hours in prayer or preaching

June 5. I went to Artillery election — Mr. Whitney of Billerica preached, I dined with them at Wings

June 6. Br Thomas & I went to Duxbury; Cousin Thacher was chosen Magistrate, being election at Plymouth. Mr Auger preached it.

June 8. Saw a multitude of locusts

June 12. 1682. Went a strawberrying with divers others.

June 17. Mr Holman sent me a quarter of lamb, Neighbor Man sent me a roasting pig.

June 19. a great training in Boston Thos. Swift went to it.

June 28. My dear & I went to Mr Danforths ordination in Dorchester — the Elders & Messengers of Churches met at Mr Stoughtons & chose Mr

Wilson to give the right hand of fellowship — Old Mr. Elliot gave the charge, Mr Elliot, Mr Wilson & Mr Mather laid on hands. Mr Danforth preached in the forenoon 2 Kings 2. 14 "Where is the Lord God of Elijah?" Mr Increase Mather preached in the afternoon

July 3. Mr Davis the Magistrate Mr Taylor, Mrs Betty & Mrs Margaret were this day to see us.

July 10. I began the Greek Testament & read three chapters then went about my domestic concerns, paid an Indian to clear an acre for 18/ to make meadow of it.

July 12. I went to see what my Indian had done, this night Marchant Taylor hanged himself with a bridle rains.

July 17. I went to Boston & got the 13 yards of cursey the piece of stuff, the piece of Dowlat & two knit waistcoats which Mr White sent me in Wild, & sent these home in neighbor Mans cart.

July 19. 1682 This day Thomas Swift my man was induced to make away with himself.

Aug^t 1. I went to Boston & gave Mr Daniel Taylor a Bill of Exchange to Mr. White in England for £30 & he was to give me £37.10 therefor — that night I rid home with Mr Stoughton and see thro Dorchester.

—Aug^t 7. I went & saw the Indians what measure they had cleared & there was two acres. I paid them 32/ in money & 3/ other pay.

Aug^t 8. I went to Commencement. Mr Edward Oakes made the salutatory oration. Mr Increase Mather was Moderator who made an oration at evening. Mr Bernard made a valadictory oration. Mr Jonathan Danforth, Mr Oakes, Mr Alling Mr Bernard took the degree of Master, a stranger spoke in public.

Aug^t 11. I made a letter of dismissal for Mary Leonard to the Church at Taunton.

Aug^t 17. I went to Boston, heard Mr Bond in the morning, Mr Torrey saw a comet in the North East.

Aug^t 24. I went to Boston, heard Mr Nehemiah Hubbard, sought about for a man, but could by no English servant, had the offer of a negro for £20.

Sep. 8. 1682. I was at the raising of Mr. Holman's house.

Sep. 11. I went to Brushill intending to see Brother Lewis but could get no pilot.

Sep 14. I was at Boston fast & thanksgiving of the first and third church who are reunited.

Novr 21. 1682. This day five years I was married & desire to bless the Lord that brought us together & continued our lives & that hath given us three children and spared the lives of two of them.

Dec. 4. — went as far as neighbor Jones's.

Dec. 11. This day there was a Town Meeting for choosing select men — five were chosen — they voted the third part of my three score & ten pound to be money & the first Tuesdays of Jan. Feb & March were to be pay days.

Dec. 20. Neighbor Jordan had my horse to Boston that day.

Dec. 25. This day my dear, Lydia Chapin & I have kept house together five years.

Janr 1^o 1683 Tuesday Br Eben' Clap brought me a load of coal brands from Sam. Pitchers.

Jan. 2 Deacon Swift & Mr Holman advised me to buy 20 acres of land of Thomas Vose.

Jan. 3 Deacon Sumner & his brother George advise me to buy the land though I gave £100. for it & the house & barn.

Jan. 4. Sargeant Vose came to see me & we went to see his house &

barn & land — so we made a bargain — he was to let me have 23 acres of land upon the brook to the end of the little meadow & so upon a square to brother Ezra Clap's land & the house & barn, & to secure me a way to it — and I was to give him £100. in money to be paid in three years time, pay 6 in the hundred till it was paid.

Jan 16. 1683. I went and showed Ebed where he should cut wood, & then went to the town meeting & prayed with them — they chose brother Hawton deputy for the General Court which was now called. Sargeant Badcock did publicly oppose me, was not for sending a deputy.

Jan^r 17 — there was an eclipse of the sun

Jan^r 29. Brother Thomas Mr Tho' Savage Mr Chickley Mr Harris was to see me. I had some visitors from Brush Hill — that day we had a great thaw.

Jan. 30. I got Charles Redman to ride to Dr. Averys at Dedham for Oxenbridge who was very sick.

Feb. 1. This morning I whipped Ephraim forlying.

Feb. 7. went to Boston & brought back leather to make me a pair of breeches.

Feb. 13. I was at a fast of the General Court — Mr Torrey Mr Willard Mr Allen & Mr J. Mather officiated & Mr Elliot — we supped together at Wings.

Feb. 20. I went to see Brother Hортan.

Feb. 23. Deacon Sumner & brother Manassah brought me each of them a load of coal brands (charcoal)

March 1. Mrs. Clark the Midwife & woman were here. Mrs. Holman & Sister Thomas Vose lodged here all night,

March 2. Midwife Clark went home behind neighbor Man upon my horse.

March 6. Elizabeth was born.

March 7. Mr Olford & his wife Mr Taylor and another gentleman came to see us.

March 8. I went to Boston lecture, heard Mr Adams saw Governor Cranfield

9. Sabbath — I baptized my daughter & mistook & called her Betty intending to say Elizabeth.

12. This day the address to His Royal Majesty came to my hands to be subscribed by all 16 years old & upwards

13. I attended the nomination of the magistrates & got the freemen there to set their names to the address.

14. I read our patent — this day they trained at Milton — I went & read the petition or address to His Majesty — divers signed it — some would not — as J. Daniels, J. Fenno, W. Heickaway Teige Crehore, Stephen Crane Jon^r Badcock, John Jordan David Hines Edw^d Vose &c, so I made a speech to them, then took leave — this day Sargent Badcock was nominated for Captain — Lieutenant George Sumner for Ensign.

March 19. Mr Fiske & I went to Major Clarks funeral. I had a pair of gloves given me.

April 2. Sargent Blake & myself went to my pasture and righted up the hedge.

April 7. Lidia sowed seed in the garden.

10. Sargent Blake agreed to ground sill my house & lay a double floor & new sleepers.

April 11. 1683. I was at the ministers meeting at New Cambridge at Mr Nehemiah Hobarts.

12. Mr Mather gave me one of his books about the comet.

23. I rid to Dr Swans to bleed Oxenbridge.

May 1. Neighbor Man & I went to Mr Quineys. I bought 2 heifers of him. was to give him £5. 5/ for them and their calves — we drove them home before us.

4. The select men came & mended up my fence.

11. Lidia went to Boston behind Nat Pitcher.

12. Ebed & Ephraim began to help neighbor Man plant corn.

15. Went & discourse with Mr Stoughton about business, in the afternoon began to plant corn.

16. Election day — this was the first year Capt Fisher & Mr Woodbridge were magistrates.

18. Made an end of planting my corn.

21. This night my horse was stole by Peter Adams & sold to Soloman Phipps for 50/

24. Heard that Peter Adams was in prison for stealing my horse.

26. Got neighbor Man to go for my horse, who brought him home with him.

June 1. John Redman helped me weed corn. Dr. Swan let Oxenbridges blood.

— June 5. We got tobacco plants & set them.

June 10. 1683. I was very ill — Sabbath — Congregation destitute — Dr Avery staid all night, I remained full of pain.

June 12. Brother Thomas & wife Dr Pemberton & Mr Chickley & wife came to see me.

June 13. The Church kept half the day in prayer for me — one part at Mr. Holmans — the other at brother Eben Claps.

June 15 This day my brother Ralph & Thomas tried to get Dr. Winthrop but he was not at home. Dr Avery & Dr Allen came to see me.

16. Dr. Avery gave me tarted Rhubarb —

18. I began to gain strength — my negro Ebed ran away — Neighbor Man went after him.

June 19. Brother Houghton met my negro by Cambridge.

June 21. Two men brought the negro from Concord to my home I gave them 20/

June 22 — Mr Quiney & wife came to see me, and also Mr Sewall & Mr Daniel Quinsey.

July 1 Sabbath I went to meeting heard Mr Munro

July 12 This day I began to study, Mr Fisk, Mr Hobart, Mr Adams & Mr Danforth came to see me.

July 15 Mr Payson preached both parts of the day for me.

July 16. I went to J. Daniels and paid him 20/ I borrowed to pay for bringing home my negro. went to the Holmans & Deacon Swifts.

July 17 Mother Tucker brought me some Indian beaus which were the first I have eat this year.

July 18 1683 This day I was thirty two years old, have come to be humbled I have lived so long and done no more for God, but have done so much against him, — this day I went to see goodman Tileston Sen & Junr both — the evening Mr Jounathan Russell came to see me & brother Ralph & wife came to see us.

July 21 Neighbor Redman cut my hair & trimmed me.

July 22 This morning I sent Ephraim upon my horse for Mr Cotton Mather who came & preached both parts of the day for me. Cousen Sumner came with him.

July 23. — this day Br. Rolph & sister came from Dedham & we went to see my house & land.

July 24. Ebed went to work for Richard Smith who preferred to give me two shillings in money for it and promised to give me a shilling for

Ephraim who helped him also — went to Brush Hill in the afternoon & into no house only Deacon Sumners & Mother Tuckers.

July 31. I bought a lamb of Peter Talbut and paid him five shillings for the lamb. John Redman killed it.

Aug^r 1. This day I had three & twenty reapers divers of them staid not to dinner, some did, they reaped all my English grain by noon.

Aug 2. I went to Boston lecture, after lecture the ministers dined with the Magistrates I with them.

Aug 14 This day Mr Rogers was installed President of Harvard College.

Aug 22 — In the afternoon my dear, Nat Pitcher, Lydia & I went to our home.

Aug 24. I was called over to Widow Redmans who, they judged was dying.

Aug. 26. 1683. I baptized Tim^e Man son of J. Man.

Aug 27. The wife of Goodman How brought us a roasting pig.

Sep 3. I was sent for & went to pray with Brother Atherton.

Sep 8. Deacon Swift and Goodman Henceway brought me each a load of hay.

Sep. 13. I was at Boston and my dear came to me upon John Redmans mare.

Sep 19. Went to Barnstable to Mr Jonathan Russells ordination.

Sep 26. I paid Dr. Avery three pounds in silver for physic, in time of my sickness.

Sep. 27. I was at a fast in the first Church Boston occasioned by the flood at Connecticut, & sickness, & distress of the people of God in England.

Oct. 5. This day my dear & I went to Boston to Capt Hulls funeral & as the Magistrates and Ministers were in his great room the surroundings cracked through & the floor sank an inch under us — I had a scarf & gloves.

Octo 8. this day we finished gathering corn, got it all into the house, that night we paid £ — this day Capt Foster of Dedham finished his course.

Octo 11. 1683. Father (Robert) Vose died.

Octo 23. I kept a secret fast, God was pleased to discover much of my own wickedness to me by reason of original & actual sin — this day our Agents Mr Joseph Dudley & J. Richards Esq^r came safe to Boston, blessed be the holy name of God.

24. I saw & spake with our agents, they bring news that a quo warranto is gone out against our patent.

27. About 9 o'clock in the morning began a dismal fire in Boston which consumed the warehouses from the drawbridge to Mr Nowells.

31. The Ministers met at Mr Torreys & spent it in fasting & prayer —

Nov 1. I went to Boston lecture, heard Mr Willard, dined at Brother Thachers after lecture — this was the first time I saw and spake with Cousin Loder I met with him at Mr Clarks.

Nov 5. We chose Bro William Blake for deputy.

Nov 6. Mr Torry & Mr Whitman calling me I went to Dedham to the ministers meeting at Mr — after supper Mr Fisk and I went to lodge at Dr Averys.

Nov 8. Deacon Sumner came to inform me that the General Court intended to keep fast tomorrow & desired to have the company of the elders with them & our deputy desired the Deacon would do me word of it.

Nov 9. I went to Boston, was at the fast of the General Court & Elders, after service we eat a bit of cake & drank a glass of wine — the Governor proposed if the patent was forfeited by law, it was best to resign it up to his Majesty's service.

Nov 10. Theodora & Oxenbridge exceedingly ill, that night I had hard tugging with my heart.

Nov 11. I baptised Deacon Swifts son Samuel.

12. I blooded Ebed by the temples.

Nov 14. Goodman Billings died.

16. Brother Clap & I went to goodman Billings funeral. I paid Mr Quinsey £5. for the two heifers I bought of him last spring.

Nov 18. God helped me extraordinarily to wrestle for the life of neighbor Mans son Timothy.

Nov 19. Mr Danforth & Elder Humphrey met at my house to hear some differences between goodwife Blake (Edw^d) & some of Dorchester & Milton.

Nov 22. A general fast through the colony.

Nov. 26. I went to Boston to get Mr Baldston Mr. William Wharton and Mr Richard Johnson to witness the power of Attorney I sent to Mr Jounathan Leigh in London about some estate in England.

Dec 3. Nineteen men cutting & carting wood for me, and all supped. I paid Sargent Vose the interest of £100.

Dec 5. Mr Crosby came & laid out my 23 acres of land bought of Sargent Vose on the plain, in presence of Sargent Vose & I Brother Houghton J. Daniels Henry Crane & Henry Vose.

6. Clear & cold. I went to set Ebed to work in beginning to clear that which I bought of Sarg^t Vose & at my return I found a College scholar viz. Holbrook at my house waiting for me with whom I spent most of the afternoon.

Dec^r 11. I visited Sam Gulliver who purchased six yews & their lambs in the spring.

12. John Pitcher brought me a new wheelbarrow.

21. Bro Ralph & my family kept a private fast, in the evening went to see Sister Gulliver who was very sick.

25. I carried my wife to Mr Fisk then went to the Weymouth lecture that was the first lecture in the new Meeting house. Mr Torrey preached.

26. Mr Davis & lady Mr Taylor & his Mr J. Davie Mr^s Marg^t Davie Cousen Loder Brot. Tho^r & Sister Mr Palmer Mr Cowell Mr T. Richards & the coachman were at our house to dinner & the coach going home overset.

July 7, 1684. This day there were some who cut wood & carts that brought wood for me there was four carts, and they went each twice, they dined with us & I went to visit Brother Crane who had rec^d. hurt from a fall from a horse.

Jan^r 1684. 9. Brother Atherton brought me three loads of wood, so that in all the Town hath given me 29 loads of wood this winter.

11. The brethren of Brush Hill kept a fast.

14. Mr Nat Gookin was to see me, I had a quarter of beef of Plats which weighed seven score & seventeen pounds. Frank Gulliver brought it from Boston to me in his cart.

15. The deacons & select men went about to see what they could get by subscription to build me a house.

23. Mr & Mrs Taylor & my wife & I went up to Brush Hill where we left our wives. Sargent Blake, Brother Clap, Mr Taylor & I went out to see for deer, but saw none & at our return we supped at Sarg^t Blakes

Feb 1. 1684. The freemen of the town met at my study about the King's declaration, which was afterwards communicated to the inhabitants of the Town the same day.

5. I went and prayed with Timothy Man who was dying.

12. We had a fast in Milton Mr Jonathan Badcock touched by the sermon came to me.

14. Ephraim went to Town & carried a bushel of Corn to Mr Clark the poterer. —

15. Ephraim carried 6 bushels of barley to Dea. Bass.

18. Paid Sargt Vose £1 on account of interest for the £100.

22. Went & prayed with the town who met about the setting of the meeting house. Mr Torrey was here to see me from the Governor to be at Boston next Wednesday by 8 o'clock in the morning. the magistrates & elders being there to meet.

25. Went to see what Obed did in the woods

26. Went & paid Sargent Vose all I owed him for interest

27. Mr Torrey Mr Fisk & I went to Boston to the meeting of the Magistrates & Ministers, heard the Magistrates vote which was so misrepresented in the County & the Lye Bills which we bore our testimony against. Mr Fisk & I lodged at Mr Willards.

Mich 3 1684 I catechised the young men, maids, & children

4. This was the last pay day for my rate Deacon Swift was here to receive what was brought in, I spent much of my day with him & those that came in.

10th I went to see what Ebed did, after dinner my dear & I went to father Gullivers to Mr Holmans neighbor Kinsleys & to Deacon Swifts.

11. Was at the meeting house at the nomination of the Magistrates.

13. My dear & I went to Brush Hill visiting.

17. I had much serious discourse with Sarg. Vose about his not joining the Church. In the afternoon we went to lay out the parallel line between him & I Bro Houghton helped us.

21. It was bad weather, extreme storm of wind snow & rain & an extreme high tide.

25. Bro George Sumner sent me two white pigeons.

26. My wife and I went to Boston, we lodged at Mr Nowells that night.

27. Cousin Loder gave my wife & I each a pair of gloves. it was so sore a storm after lecture that we could not come home but lodged at Mr Davis

28. Sam Jones & wife were with me in order to come into full communion

April 4. My dear went to see Goodwife Jordan & Goodwife Crane.

April 7. I sent Theodora's Dame ¼^d for her schooling from the first of March. John Redman ploughed for me with my horse & his mare & Obed helped carry dung for him.

April 9. 1684. I was sent for goodman Ellen, who, they, thought was dying — this day John Redman sowed two bushels of barley for me

10. Nat. Pitcher & I in the afternoon went & planted a few apple trees at my house.

14. My dear & Lydia went to Boston to speak to Dr Winthrop & Dr Avery about Oxenbridge. I went to see Sam. Babcock & David Hensher who ploughed for me at my house.

15. Oxenbridge took a vomit which we had from Dr Winthrop which wrought very kindly six times upward & five downwards

16. I was three times at neighbor Daniels with his child which was very ill & died that evening.

25. I went to see Brother Edward Blake who had bruised himself sadly by a fall.

29. I oversaw Obed & Ephraim in their work.

30. Planted before my door, put in my votes for Magistrates.

May 1. I went to Boston lecture, heard Mr Adams dined with the Magistrates.

2. My dear wife was taken with the fever & ague, and my daughter Elizabeth hath had it for about a week.

5. I have had 25 loads of dung carried out & put into the hole by five hands & a team besides my own servants.

6. John Redman went for Dr Avery for to come to my wife. I went & prayed with Sister Haughton the Lord helped me much to wrestle with himself.

May 7 1684. Election at Boston, I went & heard Mr Hale preach — We dined at Mr Allen's Mr Dudley Brown & Gedding Esq. were left out & five new Magistrates chose Cook Johnson Hatchenson Sewell & J. Hathorne. This day Peter Clark came in from London

May 12. 1684. I was riding upon Mr Holmans horse to see his daughter & the horse stumbled & fell over & over but I had no hurt.

May 21. I went to Boston, bought my dear silk for a mantle & myself hair camblet for a coat.

27. I was at Weymouth lecture, after which I rid up to Brush Hill to see brother Lions daughter.

June 5. We had a general fast in the Colony in respect to the season which had been extreme wet & cold.

— June 9. My dear & I went a strawberrying with some friends of Brush Hill.

June 11. This day Mr Capen was ordained at Topsfield.

June 20. I was at the raising of Mr Holmans barn.

23. John Williston & his boy ploughed for me.

30. Sargent Vose & I went to Boston to sign writings. Bro Thomas is bound with me to pay £100, at or before 1 Oct 1685, for the house & land which I bought of him.

July 1. Mr Torry & I went to Commencement together the President was taken very sick, so Mr Hubbard of Ipswich was forced to supply his place.

July 2. We had a great eclipse of the Sun almost total — This day Mr Rogers President of Harvard College died about the time of the suns going out of the eclipse.

July 8. This day the Major General & old Mr Elliot were at my house to speak to me about preaching a lecture to the Indians once a month.

July 11. 1684. There was a Church meeting at my house, I put them in mind of their promise to help me build, so they determined to speak with the town about it.

July 28. Two children very ill with fever & ague.

29. Lieutenant Holbrook was my Attorney against Hezekiah Usher who had arrested me.

30. Mr Usher lost his action, I gave my Attorney 10'

Aug 6. I was at my house to see my oats mowed. In the evening I borrowed £2. of John Daniels

13. Mr Clark the pewterer was to see me, after that my dear & I went to our house.

14. I went to Boston, being sent for with the rest of the Elders by the Court of Assistants to give advise about him who had blasphemed, which the Elders did.

15. Ephraim & Peg had the fever & ague.

26. I trammelled my wifes horse to teach him to amble.

Sep. 1. I went to Town to make up accounts with Mr Cox which I did.

5. John Redman carried 30 bushels of barley for me to Mr Pierponts.

8. Mr Fisk & I went to Cambridge artillery heard Mr Shepard of Charlestown.

15. went to Duxbury, God pleased to preserve me when my horse stumbled, so that he was in danger of breaking his neck.

Oct 13. In the evening Brother Clap & his wife, brother Ephraim Tucker Joseph & John Redman with my family husked out 20 bushels of corn.

Oct 15. Mr Mighill was ordained at Scituate.

Octo 22. A general fast thro the three united Colonies.

28. I went to Mendon to the Ordination of Mr Grandel Rawson — Mr. Fisk & I lodged at brother Chapins

31. Neighbor Daniel bought a cow for me I paid him £2.15.6. John Redman killed her for me, she weighed 516 lbs.

Nov. 5. Brother Clap, Nat Wales, & Ebed planted about four score apple trees in my orchard

Nov. 6. I went to Boston lecture heard Mr Allen the elders were invited to dine with the Govoner and Magistrates, which we did.

12. I was engaged in ordering things in my barn in order to make room for my creatures.

19. I went to Brush Hill & Deacon Allen was there with whom I discoursed about the dimensions of my house, & he gave me his advice.

30. This day the town brought me 30 loads of wood.

Dec 2. The Church met at my house about their promise to help me build & after much discourse they subscribed £6.5, in money £4.15 country pay £5. in work.

Dec 3. Treated with Joseph Tucker about building my house.

Dec 5. R. Smith & Ebed began to dig clay to make bricks

Dec 16 — Went and solemnly discoursed with Jane Vose giving her much good counsel.

26. This morning Sargent Badcock & Peter Lion were at my house to get me to go & treat with Sargent Vose about consenting to Peters marrying his daughter.

30. Treated with Sargent Vose about giving his consent that P. Lion should marry his daughter Jane, but his answer was plainly negative.

Jan 3. 1685. I went with Sargent Badcock to treat with Jane Vose & to acquaint that her father could not consent, whereupon we labored abundantly to take off her affections &c —

Jan. 6. Went to Sargent Badcocks, he & I labored much with Peter Lion & Jane Vose.

Jan 29. In the evening I paid Mr Starre 7⁸/₈ in money for sawing my plank 280 feet — Obediah Wheaton had credit for 7⁶/₈ —

March 10 There was a Town Meeting where I propounded two questions to the Town, whether they judged it was not in the power of the Town to make a legal conveyance of the 20 acres to me and my heirs which the Town had given me a deed of. Second Whether it was expected that I should return it without a valuable consideration.

13. My dear was so ill that we sent for midwife Wiet, she was delivered of a daughter stillborn.

April 10. There was a meeting to see whether they would give me a valuable consideration for my land, seeing they could not confirm the title.

Nov 14, 1689. Myself, wife children & family removed from Milton Ministerial house to our own house, & God made me very earnest in prayer that the guilt and filth of our old sins might not follow us to that new habitation but that God would pardon what we had done amiss & please to come under our roof & keep our house with us & dwell in the habitation.

15. Margaret Reeding being with us upon a visit was taken with the small pox & we put her to bed in the chamber next the study, it was very surprizing to us.

Nov. 16 1689 — We sent for Goodwife Pope to nurse Margaret & she came with Jonathan Badcock, that night & when she saw Margaret she said it was the small pox.

18. I kept a fast in my family on account of the small pox.

22. The Glazier brought home four casements of glass.

24. This day Margaret took the fresh air.

25. Margaret Reeding went to Boston behind Ebed, & got well thither. I married Thomas Davis & Abigail Wadsworth

Dec 12. 1690. Myself, Mr Clap, my wife & family kept a fast to seek a pardon for our personal & family sins (the small pox was in the families in Milton).

Dec 26, 1690. There hath died in the Town in sixteen months last past 30 men, women & children, 13 of the small pox 17 of other distempers most of them of the fever. 14 were communicants, 12 were in full communion with the Church, and there hath been sixty six visited with the small pox in the Town in about a year. The small pox hath been three times brought into the Town, in the compass of a year, the two first arrows were shot as it were God's warning pieces — the first was into one family whereof one died, & it was out of the town for a good while, then one person was taken, & sent to the family which was first taken & it pleased God that no more had it, & about four months ago it was sent into Daniel Ellens, & since 12 have died with it & it is now in fourteen familys.

Jan 13. 1699. We had an exceeding great feat of wind for near 24 hours which blew down my little house & the wind was south west & very cold.

Feb 27. 1699. There was a great rain, which made a great flood & carried away some of the planks from the bridge before Jonathan Badcocks house, so that there was no passing over that way, it flowed into my garden farther than the height of the lowest pair of rails.

Judge Samuel Sewells account of Thacher funeral Lords day Dec 17, 1727, I was surprised to hear Mr Thacher of Milton, my old friend, prayed for as dangerously sick, next day I was informed by Mr Gerrish that my dear friend died last night which I doubt bodes ill to Milton & the Province, his dying at this time tho in the 77 year of his age. Deus revertat omen. Friday Dec. 22, this day after the fast he was interred. Bearers, Rev Nehemiah Walker, Mr Jos Baxter, Mr John Swift, Mr Samuel Hunt, Mr Jos Sewell Mr Tho^r Prince. I was inclined before, & having a pair of gloves sent me, I determined to go to the funeral if the weather proved favorable, which it did & I hired Blakes coach with four horses, My son, Mr Cooper & Mr Prince went with me — refreshed them with meat & drink, got thither about half past one, & I was — to see triumphed over my dear friend. I rode in my coach to the burrying place, not being able to get nearer by reason of the many horses. From thence went directly to the Hill where the smiths shop & got home very comfortably & easily the ground being mollified. but when I came to my own gate, going I fell down, a board slipped under my feet, my right leg raid off the skin & put me in a great deal of pain especially when I was rubbed with rum, Mr Walter prayed before the corps was carried out. Had gloves & a ring given me. Mr Miller of the Chh of England was there. At this funeral I heard of the death of my good friend Capt. Nat. Niles. I have now been at the funerals of four of my Class Mates, that morning the Rev Williams Adams of Dedham.

APPENDIX C.

THE WATCH OF REV. PETER THACHER, OF MILTON, MASS.

DURING the visit of Mr. Thacher in England, in 1676, a few years after his graduation, he was presented with a silver watch by Thomas Planner, of London, who was a member of the famous *guild* of goldsmiths in that city, and was the maker of the watch. It is regarded as a great curiosity, and is now deposited in the cabinet of the Bostonian Society in the Old State House, in Boston. On the face is inscribed, "Planner, London." Within it is engraved:—

THO: PLANNER, 319, LONDON.

It is considerably more than twice the thickness of modern watches. Outside the circle on the face, upon which the hours are marked in Roman numerals, is another, upon which the minutes are engraved in figures, "5" over the hour "I," and so increasing by five each hour, the figures over "XII" being "60."

This watch came to Rev. Peter Thacher, of Attleborough, 1716-1785 (H. C. 1737), grandson of Rev. Peter, of Milton, from his father, Rev. Peter, of Middleborough, 1688-1744 (H. C. 1706), and has descended through this line of Attleborough Thachers to Mr. Peter Thacher, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, now of Lake Massey, Fla., who presented it to the Bostonian Society. It may well be considered a relic of a Bostonian, as Rev. Peter Thacher, after his marriage with Theodora Oxenbridge, resided a number of years in Boston previous to his settlement at Milton.

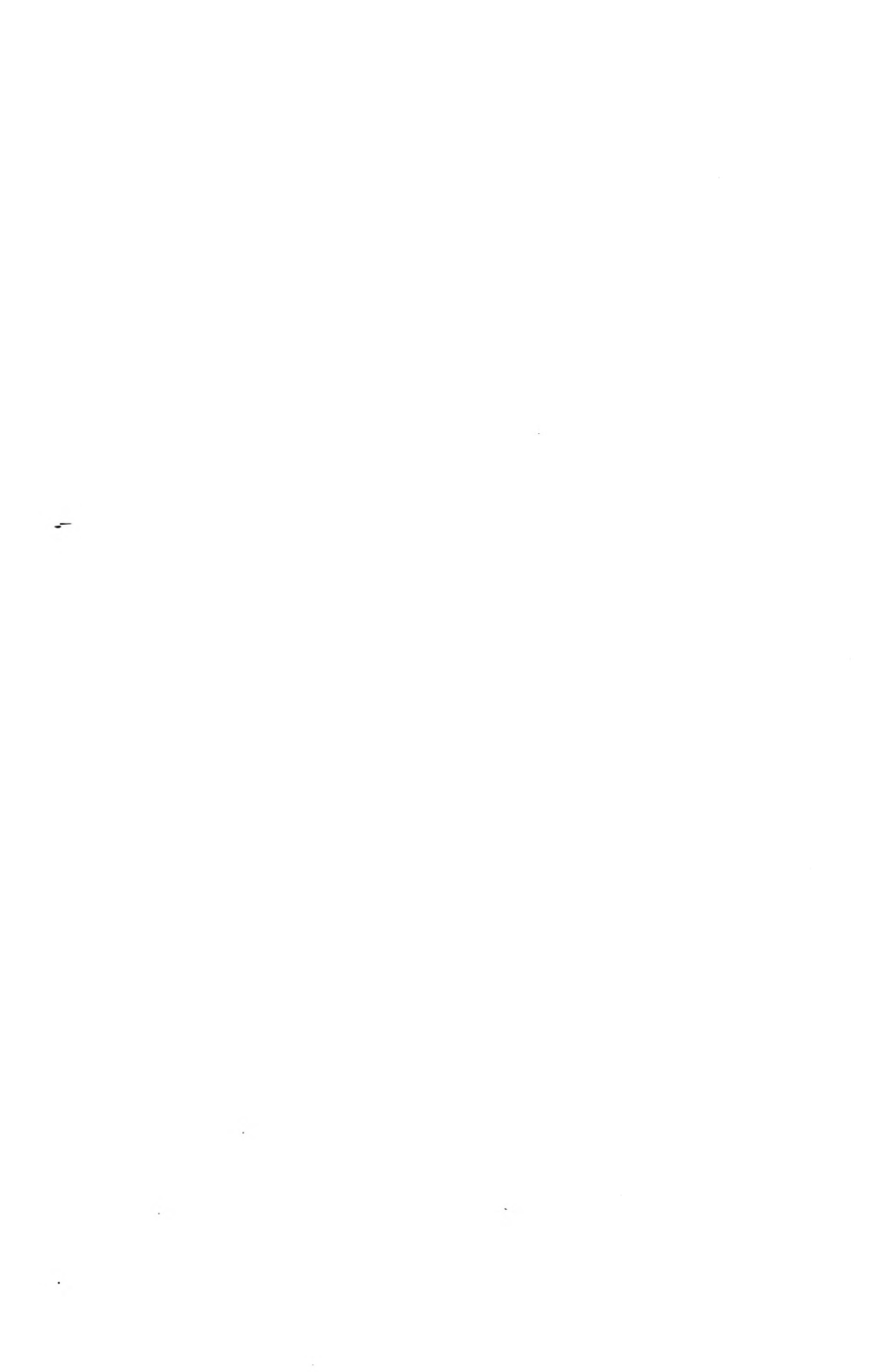
A gentleman now living saw this watch in the possession of the second Deacon Peter Thacher, of Attleborough, grandson of Rev. Peter, of Attleborough, in 1853. This Deacon Peter was the grandfather of the donor, Peter, of Florida. He then wore

it on his person, and exhibited it to this gentleman, relating its history.

It has often been said of this watch, that, unlike most watches, "it has never been bought or sold."

PETER THACHER,
85 *Milk street, Boston.*

OCTOBER 8, 1887.



I N D E X.



INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Academy, Milton	326-344	Baker, George M.	336
Academy, Milton, Presidents of . .	342	Bakerles	385-386
Academy, Milton, Teachers of . .	343	Baldwin, Edward	159
Academy, Milton, Trustees of, 341-342		Balkam, William H.	386
Adams, Edward H.	71, 189	Bulster's Brook	166
Adams Family	554-556	Banfield, Everett C.	336
Adams, Hezekiah	154	Banks	308-309
Adams, Dea. John	155	Bater, John	50
Adams, Dea. Samuel	155	Baxter, George O.	445
Adams, Dea. Samuel	182, 386, 535	Beals, Benjamin	121
Adams, Dr. Peter	323	Beals, Jonathan	18, 121, 154
Agassiz, Prof.	62	Beals, Nathaniel H.	155
Allen, Rev. John	368	Belcher, Rev. Joseph	118, 128
Allyne, Abel	131	Belcher, Moses	40, 184, 185
Altitudes, Table of	82, 83	Belknap, Dr. Jeremy	323
Angier, Rev. Joseph	132, 269	Bent, Ann.	346, 536-538
Anniversary, Two Hundredth, 299-302		Bent, George F.	445
Anniversary of Suffolk Resolves, . .	302-303	Bent, Capt. Josiah	130, 183, 386
Appendix	629	Bent, Lieut. Josiah	445
Arrow-Head Hill	633	Bent, Rev. Josiah, Jr.	538-539
Atherton, Maj. Jedediah	169	Bent, S. T.	154, 386
Babcock, Benjamin	13, 22, 27	Bible, Indian	8
Babcock, Cornelius	119	Billings, Charles Howland Ham- matt	171
Babcock, Rev. Elisha G.	536	Billings, Ebenezer	172
Babcock, Josiah	119, 120	Billings, Joseph	74, 170, 171, 385
Babcock, Maj. Josiah	157	Billings, Roger	171
Babcock, Rev. Josiah	536	Birds of Milton	622-627
Babcock, J. William	308	Blacke, Edward	276
Babcock, Lemuel W.	168	Blacke, William	276
Babcock, Rufus	536	Blake, Edward	177
Babcock, Samuel	119, 120, 155	Blake Family	557-559
Babcock, Stephen	164	Blake, James	17, 112, 124
Babcock, William	134, 154, 161	Blake, William, Sr.	17, 33, 191, 196
Bache, Prof.	77	Blake, Ziba	177, 186
Bacon, Miss L. D.	348	Boies, James	172, 397
Badeock Family	117-120	Boies, Jeremiah Smith	160, 200, 399
Badeock, George	22, 117	Borden, Simon	75
Badeock, Jonathan	20, 21, 60, 161, 198	Bourne, Nehemiah	12, 13, 22, 27, 29, 36
Badeock, Robert	12, 14, 17, 20, 21, 26, 32, 156, 191	Bouse, Rev. Mr.	237
Baker, Edmund J., 70, 84, 85, 112, 126, 131, 134, 156, 171, 179, 307, 368		Brackett, Anthony S.	346
		Bradlee, J. Walter	169
		Bradlee, Capt. John	169
		Bradlee, John D.	169, 170, 171, 388

	PAGE		PAGE
Breck, C. E. C.	159	Collins, Edward....	336
Breck, Charles	52-55, 56, 80, 123, 156, 160, 198, 280, 296, 306	Colson, David	385
Breck, James	163	Cook, Samuel.....	181, 210
Bremer, Fredrika	140	Cook, Walter T.	387
Bridges	359-363	Coolidge, Rev. James I. T.	132
Briggs, Daniel.....	115, 131, 383	Copeland, C. L.	181, 183
Briggs, Thomas S.	131	Copeland, Isaac	183
Bronsdon, Amos H.	445	Corliss, Daniel G.	395
Bronsdon, Benjamin	164	Cotton, Josiah	635
Brooks, John W.	121	Cotton's Vocabulary	636
Broome, Samuel	137	Cozzens, Rev. Samuel W.	159
Brougnart, Prof. A.	64	Cranch, Madame	324
Browne, John M.	522	Crane, Benjamin	44, 45, 46, 63, 165, 180
Bryant, Gridley	391	Crane Family	108
Bugbee, William	70	Crane, Henry	32, 56, 105, 107-109
Bullocke, Edward	12	Crehore, Benjamin.....	149, 150, 377
Buss, Samuel L.	123	Crehore, Diana	178
Bygrave, Rev. Hilary.....	272	Crehore Family	561-562
— Calef, E. Winter	186	Crehore, John	178
Calef, Joseph.....	159, 184	Crehore, John Shepard	178
Capen, Dea. Edward	176	Crehore, Teague.....	20, 21, 156
Celebration of National Independ- ence.....	298	Crombie, Franklin	346
Cemetery, Milton.....	466	Cunningham, Edward	185, 194
Cemetery, Milton, Additions to..	468	Cunningham, Rev. Francis.....	132
Cemetery, Milton, Ancient In- scriptions.....	478-498	Cushing, G. S.	159
Cemetery, Milton, Benefactors of.....	474-476	Damon, Noah.....	119, 177
Cemetery, Milton, By-laws of, 473-474	473-474	Daniels, John.....	22
Chamberlain, E. G.	76, 85	Daniels, William.....	12, 13, 22, 116
Channing, Rev. George G.	132	Davenport, Adam	131
Channing, Dr. William Ellery... 162	162	Davenport Family.....	562-565
Chickataubut.....	2, 7, 78	Davenport, Isaac.....	172
Chilton, Mary.....	255	Davenport, Lewis	388
Chipman, Mr.	346	Davenport, Nathaniel.....	388
Chocolate-Mill, First	372	Davenport, Nathaniel T.	388
Churchill, Hon. Asaph. 130, 158, 186, 515-521	130, 158, 186, 515-521	Davie, Humphrey	368
Churchill, Hon. Joseph M.	130, 231, 521-522	Davis, William.....	157, 385, 539
Clapp, Edwin.....	167, 168	Davis, William H.	163
Clapp, Preceptor Edwin.....	333, 337	Degan, Mrs.	148
Clapp, Eliphaz	168	Drake, Jeremy	345
Clapp, Ezra.....	23, 27, 161, 196	Drew, John.....	131
Clapp Family	559-561	Dudley, Benjamin F.	122, 125, 193, 394
Clapp, Lewis	167, 168	Dudley, Paul.....	112
Clapp, Nicholas.....	17, 71	Duncan, Nathaniel.....	14, 20
Clark, Miss Susan W.	174	Eliot, Rev. John	8, 9
Clark, William H.	183	Ellen, Nicholas	13, 23, 104
Clayton, H. Helm	78	Emerson, Miss Jennie E.	293
Coal Business.....	365	Emerson, Rev. Joseph	236-237
Coats, Ezra.....	159, 184	Emerson, Joshua	119
Collectors	228	Eulogy on Death of President Harrison	298
Collicot, Richard....	7, 13, 18, 19, 20, 32, 39, 117, 127, 153, 194, 360	Eulogy on General Washington..	297

PAGE	PAGE		
Fairbank, Josiah.....	162, 345	Grenaway, John.....	12, 22
Farrington, Jonathan.....	180	Griswold, Joseph W.....	448
Faucon, Capt. E. H.....	123, 132	Grund, Francis J.....	325
Faulkner, James.....	388	Gulliver, Anthony.....	26, 30, 56, 105, 106, 127, 154
Felt, Willard.....	155	Gulliver, Dea. Cornelius.....	162
Fenno, Enoch.....	160, 161	Gulliver, John.....	56, 162, 163
Fenno, Joseph.....	149, 150	Gulliver, Lieut. Jonathan.....	106, 107, 127, 162, 245
Ferry, Simon.....	177	Gulliver, Capt. Lemuel.....	106, 163
Field, Lieut. Josiah H. V.....	334	Haley, Madame.....	137, 138
Fire Department.....	311-313	Hall, George W., Jr.....	448
First Things.....	367	Hancock, John.....	69
Fisher, Joshua.....	84	Harding, Rev. W. M.....	272
Fletcher, George A.....	386	Harling, Thomas.....	168
Floriculture.....	388	Harris, Dr. Thaddeus William.....	530
Flowers of Milton.....	592-599	Harvard, Graduates of.....	355-356
Flowers of Milton, List of.....	600-613	Hayward, Dr. Lemuel.....	323
Follen, Rev. Dr. Charles.....	162, 163	Henshaw, Samuel.....	539-540
Foord, James.....	176	Hgh School.....	348-350
Foord, Nathan.....	176	Hill, Rev. C. G.....	257, 271
Forbes Family.....	567-570	Hinckley, Thomas H.....	187, 540
Forbes, John M.....	70, 121, 122, 131, 208, 569	Hobart, Caleb.....	155, 156, 385, 541
Forbes, Capt. R. B.....	122, 131, 409, 568	Hobart, Rev. Caleb.....	542
Forbes, Col. W. H.....	131, 338, 570	Hobart, William.....	364
Ford, Elisha.....	123	Holbrook, Dr. Amos.....	132, 133, 138, 139, 150, 337, 527-528
Ford, Jazentiah.....	160	Holbrook, Thomas.....	127, 128
Fosdick, Henry M.....	85	Hollingsworth, George.....	542-544
Fowler, Mrs.....	249, 250	Hollis, Thomas.....	395
Foye, Provincial Treas., Will- iam.....	22, 114, 135	Holman, John.....	13, 18, 19, 104
French, Capt. Alpheus.....	157	Holmes, Dr. C. C.....	532-533
Frothingham, Rev. Frederick.....	270	Horse-Thief Society.....	310
Gannett, George K.....	183, 210, 364, 365, 458	Horton, Asa.....	62, 184, 185
Gannett, Samuel.....	364	Horton, Stephen.....	185
Gardner, Dr. Samuel.....	70, 114, 115, 131, 526	Houghton, Ebenezer.....	44, 45, 46, 63, 180
Gerrish, Willard P.....	78	Houghton Family.....	565-567
Gile, Rev. Dr.....	132, 162, 249, 250, 265-267	Houghton, Dea. Jason.....	180, 323
Gill, Gen. Jacob.....	148, 149	Houghton, Dea. Oliver.....	178
Gill, John.....	19, 104, 127, 128, 129, 189, 191, 368	Houghton, Ralph.....	63, 175, 180
Gilman, Rev. George P.....	272	How Family.....	570-572
Glover, Elijah.....	121, 122, 123	How, Josiah.....	115, 169, 186
Glover, John.....	13, 14, 21, 23, 24, 127, 157, 190	How, Miss Peggy.....	324
Glover, Dr. Samuel K.....	122, 123, 132, 150, 307, 529-530	Hull, Capt. John.....	368
Glover, Miss Sarah.....	323	Hunt, Elijah M.....	448
Glover, Theodore R.....	115, 122	Hunt, Isiah.....	448
Godfrey, O. S.....	365	Hunt, Rev. John.....	544
Gooch, Col. Joseph.....	62, 130, 134	Hunt, Joseph.....	180, 185
Gookin, Major.....	2, 8, 9, 404, 405	Hunt, Rev. Nathan.....	272
Gourgas, John Mark.....	501, 502	Hunt, Samuel, Jr.....	449
Grain Business.....	364	Hunt, Sereno D.....	337, 348
Granite Business.....	389	Huntoon, Rev. Benjamin.....	268-269
		Hutchinson, Mrs. Ann.....	20, 26
		Hutchinson, Gov. Thomas.....	26, 115, 121, 128
		Hutchinson, William.....	13, 24, 25, 26

	PAGE		PAGE
Hutchinson, William S.	544	Miller, Samuel	40, 128, 129
Ice Business	387	Miller, Col. Stephen	129, 182
Indians	1, 2	Milton News	307
Inoculation	500	Milton Soldiers, List of	459-464
Jackson, Lieut. Albert	449	Mingo	168
Jaques, Dr. Henry P.	534	Moderators	229
Jeffrey, Patrick	137-139	Morison, Rev. John H.	126, 132, 269
Kennedy, Artemas	181, 385	Morton, Capt. Joseph W.	450
Kennedy, Dr. Charles Rollen.	530-531	Murray, Hon. Amelia M.	122
Kennedy, Jason F.	364, 386	Murray, James	174, 422
Kidder, H. P.	13, 294	Myers, John	167, 387
Kinsley, Stephen	22, 189, 193	Myers, Nathaniel T.	451
Kitchamaakin	7, 39	Nancpashemet	3, 4
Leonard, Rev. Edwin	272	Newton, Anthony	13, 27, 104
Leslie, Rev. J. P.	270	Obbatinewat	3, 4
Lewis, Thomas	14, 26	Oliver, John	12, 84
Library, Agricultural	292	Otheman, Rev. Edward	271
Library, Circulating	291	Owners and Occupants of Houses,	86-101
Library, Public	292-295	Palmer, Dr. Simeon	531
Library, Social	290-291	Paper-Mill, First	370
Lillie, John	544-546	Parker, Rev. W. W.	271
Lion, Preserved	177	Parsons, Joseph A.	452
Lisle, Henry Maurice	144, 512	Peabody, Col. O. W.	112, 131
Littlefield, Dr. John	210	Perkins, Edward C.	522-523
Littlefield, Samuel	115, 135	Perkins, Lieut. Stephen G.	452
Long, George	449	Piano-forte, First	378
Longfellow, Henry W.	63	Pierce, Edward L.	142, 162, 287-288, 523-524
Lothrop, Rev. Dr.	131, 132	Pierce Family	572-573
Lumber Business	365	Pierce, Henry L.	370
Lyons, Martin	450	Pierce, Col. Jesse	325, 345
Man, Rev. Samuel	239-240, 279	Pierce, Joel	345
Marsh, E. J.	335	Pierce, John	345
Marshall, John	184, 185	Pierce, Otis	345
Martin, Albert F. B.	450	Pierce, Rufus	115, 119, 155
Martin, H. B.	394, 395	Pierce, Rev. Warren	332, 336, 337
Martin, J. Wesley	382, 394, 395	Pitcher, Andrew	14, 27
Martin, Nathan C.	307, 308	Plympton, Jeremiah	346
Massachusetts, Name of	6, 631	Pope, Henry	307, 308
Mather, Samuel	187	Pope, Henry A.	308
McKean, Rev. Joseph.	144, 161, 162, 260-265	Pope, J. Frank	387
McLean, Hugh	173, 397-398	Porter, Joseph	365
McLean, John	173, 399-401	Post-Offices	307-308
Memorial Tablet	289	Pratt, Benjamin	120-121
Mendall, Freegrace	368	Quarries	394
Messenger, H. S.	388	Railroad, First	381
Metcalf, Nathan	345	Rawson, David	106, 107, 127
Mighill, Rev. Thomas.	237, 239, 279	Rawson, Dr. Eliot	526
Military Companies	432	Rawson, Rev. Grindall	155
Miller, Miss Annette	148, 326	Read, Benjamin	161, 162
Miller, Rev. Ebenezer	130	Reud, James	160, 575
Miller, John	35		
Miller, Rev. John	546		

	PAGE		PAGE
Read, J. Elijah	162	Smith, Nanny	181
Read, Thomas	160	Smith, Oren	346
Redman, Robert	23, 131	Society of Christian Endeavor	296
Reed Family	573-574	Society, Female Missionary	296
Reed, Jason	159	Society, Literary	296, 297
Reed, Capt. J. Sewall	452	Society, Social and Benevolent	295
Reed, Rev. W. C.	271	Soldiers in Early Campaigns	416
Representative	233-235	Spare, Dr. John	532
Revere, Col. Paul	336, 430	Spooner, Dr. John P.	337
Rice, H. J.	395	Sprague, Dr. John	529
Rimmer, Dr. William	532	Stebbins, Rev. Roderick	270
Rivers, George R. R.	524	Stone, Miss Anna	550-551
Robbins, Hon. E. H.	129, 130, 131, 168, 177, 178, 187, 331, 337, 513-514	Stone-cutting	394
Robbins, Hon. James M.	37, 71, 171, 219, 305, 331, 337, 546-549	Stoughton, Israel	12, 18, 21, 24, 28, 29, 36, 153, 367
Robbins, Rev. Nathaniel	162, 257-268	Stoughton, Gov. William	18, 29, 164
Rockwood, W. O. V.	453	Stratton, Dr. Wallace C.	534
Rossiter, Bray	25	Suffolk Resolves	425-429
Rotch, A. Lawrence	77	Sumner, Charles Pinckney	297, 579
Rotch, B. S.	162, 164, 599, 627	Sumner, Maj.-Gen. Edwin Vose	456
Rowe, Jacob	114	Sumner, Dr. Enos	160, 526
Rowe, John	512-513	Sumner Family	577-579
Rowe, Joseph	114, 514-515	Sumner, George	56, 165, 276
Ruggles Family	575	Sumner, Mindwell	162
Ruggles, Hon. John	576	Sumner, Roger	175
Ruggles, Philarman	156	Sumner, Seth	160, 167
Ruggles, Thomas	575	Swan, Francis	336
Russell, Col. H. S.	129, 162, 570	Swan, William Henry	346
Russell, Jonathan	549-550	Swift Estate	124
Russell, Mrs. Lydia Smith	139, 140	Swift, Dr. George Baker	530
Russell, William	325	Swift, Capt. John	125, 126
		Swift, Col. Samuel	139, 153
Safford, Hon. Nathaniel F.	37, 150, 156, 524-525	Swift, Samuel	510, 511
Salsbury, William	13, 28, 104	Swift, Thomas	9, 56, 71, 124, 165, 191
Sampson, Aunt Sally	181		
Sanderson, Isaac	148, 149	Talbot, William H.	170
Sanderson, Robert	368	Tanneries	385
Scaff, John	453	Taylor, Rev. John	159, 254-257, 282
School Committee	231-233	Taylor, Col. William	143
Schools	317-356	Tax-payers	212-220
Scotts Family	179	Teachers of Milton	351-354
Seal of Milton	303-307	Teele, Rev. Albert K.	271, 272
Selectmen	221-226	Thacher, Oxenbridge	161, 245
Senter, Lyman W.	388	Thacher, Oxenbridge, Jr.	509-510
Severance, F. M.	366	Thacher, Rev. Peter	10, 198, 199, 240-254
Shaw, John A.	386	Thacher, Rev. Peter, Journal of,	641-657
Shays' Rebellion	440	Thacher, Rev. Peter, his Watch,	658-659
Sherman, Roger	323	Thacher, Lieut.-Gov. W.	453
Shirley, Gov.	24, 46, 113	Thanksgiving	411
Slitting-Mill, First	373	Thayer, Charles H.	453
Small-pox	499-508	Thayer, Gideon F.	325
Smith, Barney	139	Thayer, Henry F.	388
Smith, James, Jr.	173-174	Thayer, Prof. James B.	126, 326
Smith, Jeremiah	128, 396-397	Thompson, George	308
Smith, Capt. John	1, 3, 68		

	PAGE		PAGE
Tileston, John B.	336	Vose, Robert ... 24, 56, 124, 157, 195,	277, 582
Todd, R. M.	365	Vose, Hon. Roger.....	552
Tolman, William E.	336	Vose, Miss Sarah H.	150, 295, 585
Town Clerks.	227	Vose, Solomon.....	511, 512, 584
Town Property	313	Vose, Thomas.....	15, 20, 170, 323
Town Treasurers.....	227-228	Vose's Raid.....	435
Town Votes	314-316	Wadsworth, Rev. Dr. Benjamin..	183
Trees of Milton.....	614-622	Wadsworth, Dea. Ebenezer	274
Trescott, Samuel	173, 200	Wadsworth, Capt. E. D.	153, 351, 365
Trott, John.....	161, 173	Wadsworth Family.....	589-591
Trumbull, J. Hammond ...	6, 10, 35, 357, 631, 634, 638	Wadsworth, Capt. Samuel ..	153, 183, 194, 406-408
Tucker, Dea. Amariah.....	176	War, Civil.....	442
Tucker, Dea. David.....	182	War, King Philip's	402
Tucker, Ebenezer ..	44, 165, 167, 430	War, King William's.....	409
Tucker, Rev. Ebenezer.....	551	War, Queen Anne's.....	411
Tucker, Rev. Elijah W.....	551	War, Revolutionary	417
Tucker Family.....	579-582	War of 1812	441
Tucker, Capt. Isaac.....	182	Ware, Ashur.....	515
Tucker, Dea. Isaac.....	182	Ware, Horace E.	525
Tucker, Dea. Jesse.....	182	Ware, Dr. Jonathan.....	134, 149, 531
Tucker, Dr. Jesse.....	529	Ward, Joseph.....	186
Tucker, Dea. John A.....	37, 38	Warren, Hon. James.....	137
Tucker, Joshua.....	183	Warren, Gen. Joseph	137, 425
Tucker, Josiah.....	551-552	Warren, Mercy.....	137
Tucker, Lewis.....	162, 182	Washburne, Rev. Francis T....	270
Tucker, Mrs. Lusanna.....	179	Washburne, Gov. William P....	182
Tucker, Manassah.....	40, 167, 180	Weather Tables.....	153
Tucker, Dea. Nathan.....	176, 177	Webster, Daniel	117
Tucker, Capt. Nathaniel.....	181, 386	Webster, Horatio	386
Tucker, Robert ...	37, 38, 39, 56, 305, 306	Welsh, Duncan	388
Tucker, Samuel ...	179, 181, 183, 203, 385	Welsh, James.....	388
Tucker, Dea. S. L.	210	Wheeler, Rev. Mr.	272
Turner, Dr. Benjamin.....	529	White, Peter	157, 203
Turner, Jacob A.....	387	White's Lane	157, 203
Vaccination	501	Whitfield, George.....	116-117
Vase, T. David	454	Whitney, Mrs. A. D. T.	159, 300, 552-553
Vines, Richard	2	Whitney, H. A.	38, 167, 168, 172
Violoncello, First	377	Whitney, Gen. Moses. .	123, 132, 150, 158, 171, 307, 385, 554
Vose, Daniel. 149, 150, 170, 184, 363, 364, 398, 425, 431		Whitney, Seth D.....	159, 365
Vose, Col. Elijah. 154, 157, 186, 439, 585		Willard, Solomon	391
Vose Family.....	582-589	Winslow, Edward.....	255
Vose, George Ellis	454	Winslow, John.....	255
Vose, Miss Hannah.....	170, 323	Wiswall, John.....	368
Vose, Rev. James G.	336	Wiswall, Rev. Mr.	237, 279
Vose, Gen. Joseph. 157, 159, 439, 584		Witherell, Rev. Mr.....	271
Vose, Col. Josiah H.	441, 586	Wood, Nicholas.....	14, 24
Vose, Capt. Lewis.....	149, 150	Wolcott, Lieut. Huntington F.,	454-456
Vose, Nathaniel.....	583-584		

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 9999 05132 661 7



